

THE FIRST
MEDICAL COLLEGE
IN VERMONT

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FREDERICK CLAYTON WAITE



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THE HISTORY OF THE
FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE IN VERMONT



Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vermont, November 1855

THE FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE
IN VERMONT

Castleton 1818-1862

FREDERICK CLAYTON WAITE

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MONTPELIER

1949

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FOREWORD

This volume realizes the long-time hope that a history of Castleton Medical College could be written by Dr. Waite, foremost authority on the early medical colleges and on many other subjects of medical history. With his history of the medical college at Woodstock, Vermont, which the Society had the honor to publish in 1945, this completes the story of the medical colleges in Vermont which had a great influence on a national scale until the Civil War interrupted.

The projected history of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, by another author, when completed and published, should bring up to date the history of all medical educational institutions in Vermont.

It is impossible to praise too highly the great devotion and research and effort freely contributed by Dr. Waite. Many years have passed since he first considered it, and was urged to complete it, at his own expense.

The Rutland County Medical Society has given \$100 and Mr. George Adam Ellis has given \$1,000 to pay for some of the expenses of preparation and publication which could not be met by the Society or by Dr. Waite. There have been other contributions of money and time. Without these gifts Dr. Waite could not have written the book and made permanent the result of his long research. Without them the Vermont Historical Society could not have published this record.

The Society, like Dr. Waite, will be proud of this permanent contribution, richer in accomplishment, and poorer in funds.

JOHN CLEMENT

Chairman, Committee on Publications
Vermont Historical Society.

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PREFACE

Medical Colleges in small towns were a prominent feature of American medical education in the nineteenth century. They were familiarly called country medical colleges, sometimes in deference and again in disdain, because members of the medical profession were divided in their opinions of the relative merits of country and urban medical colleges. A considerable number of arguments were published in support of one or the other opinion.

Approximately one hundred medical colleges began operation in the American colonies and the United States before the Civil War, of which about one-fourth were sectarian institutions. Several medical colleges had a life of less than ten years. Others, although chartered, did not actually begin operation. A few private teaching institutions were organized for supplementary medical teaching without authority to confer medical degrees. One of the better known of these was the Tremont Street Medical School, organized in Boston in 1838; it continued its activity during twenty years. Such institutions were called medical schools, while the majority of those that granted medical degrees were called medical colleges.

An arbitrary figure of population must be chosen to differentiate country and urban institutions. A population of 10,000 may be used to separate cities from towns in the first half of the nineteenth century and on this basis approximately one-third of the one hundred medical colleges were country institutions when they began operation. A majority of these continued in that group throughout their existence. Adoption of 20,000 population as a criterion would increase the proportion of country medical colleges to nearly one-half the total number. A phase of medical education that included at least one-third of the incorporated medical colleges deserves more attention than it has received from medical historians. Appendix G shows the comparative influence of country medical colleges in New England in the graduation of physicians.

I have been interested in country medical colleges for thirty years and have accumulated information about individual institutions which shows many features not found in urban institutions as well as lack of some procedures that characterized medical colleges in the cities.

Separate histories have been published of several urban medical col-

leges. Brief accounts of some country medical colleges are included in histories of the few colleges of arts with which country medical colleges were affiliated or were definite departments. A few articles concerning country medical colleges have been published in journals. However, no detailed history of any one of the thirty-three country medical colleges was available until 1945, when the Vermont Historical Society published *The Story of a Country Medical College, a History of the Clinical School of Medicine and the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont, 1827-1856*, which I wrote. This was written with knowledge that the institution at Woodstock was not one of the three leading members of this group.

These three were: The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, at Fairfield, New York (1812-1841); The Castleton Medical College, to use its last name, at Castleton, Vermont (1818-1862); and The Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts (1823-1867). The last two had exactly the same number of years intervening between their openings and closings. However, the Castleton institution was suspended during two years. Therefore the institution at Pittsfield operated during more years than any country medical college that was not permanently affiliated with a college of arts. The institution at Castleton gave more sessions of instruction than the institution at Pittsfield under a policy in operation during twenty years when it gave two sessions and graduated two classes in each calendar year. These three leading country medical colleges in three adjacent states were each within a little more than a hundred miles of the two others.

The manuscript records of the trustees of the medical college at Castleton from 1818 to 1856 and the faculty minutes from 1840 to 1859 were rescued a few years ago from a rubbish pile cleaned out of the attic of an old house in a town near Castleton. Search for the first volume of the faculty minutes from 1818 to 1838 and for the second volume of the records of the trustees from 1856 to approximately 1864 has proved fruitless. These rescued records, together with a nearly complete file of catalogues collected through fifteen years, permit writing the history of one of the important country medical colleges, and the one with the largest number of graduates, over fourteen hundred in course. The institution at Fairfield graduated fewer than six hundred men and the one at Pittsfield a few more than eleven hundred. The Castleton institution graduated more men in the years from 1820

to 1861 inclusive than any other medical college in New England, approximately one-fifth of the total number graduated in eleven medical colleges in that area in those years.

I expect that the narrative of this volume will be criticized for not having more documentation. A critic should know that comparatively little has been printed about this institution. A history of Rutland County, in which Castleton is located, published in 1877, gave two octavo pages to the medical college and contains several errors that were repeated in a county history published in 1880. A purported history published in 1882 in its nine pages contains only a copy of the charter and its amendments and a list of officers, trustees, and teachers with many erroneous dates. The histories of the state of Vermont have only brief generalized references to this medical college. The histories of medical education in the United States also contain only brief mention until a book published in 1944 gave four pages to the medical college at Castleton. The condition of published misinformation may be illustrated by the statement that has long appeared in the *American Medical Directory*, published by the American Medical Association, which accredits the institution with a total of three hundred and fifty graduates, less than one-fourth the actual number of men who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in course. I have recently published a sketch of the institution under the title of "The First Medical College in Vermont" in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (Baltimore, 1947), XXI; 788-94.

Many items of information taken from the manuscript records and from the catalogues have not been documented because this source material is available to few readers. These major sources are in the library of the Vermont Historical Society.

The primary object of the narrative is to give intimate details of the activities of a prosperous and long-lived country medical college as a basis of understanding the operation and many difficulties of institutions of this type. Although attention is given mainly to this particular medical college, references to other similar institutions are included, as well as discussion of some conditions that applied to all country medical colleges.

Country medical colleges had a large influence upon the practice of medicine in the nineteenth century. The great majority of those people who joined the migrations to the Middle West, that began about 1800 and continued extensively until 1850, came from rural areas in eastern

states. Few persons living in eastern cities went west until cities of considerable size had risen west of the Allegheny Mountains, and few graduates of urban medical colleges went west before 1840.

The early physicians in what are now the large cities of the Middle West were almost entirely of rural origin and those that were medical graduates received their education in eastern country medical colleges. Physicians from such institutions inaugurated institutional medical education in the Middle West. The influence of the medical college at Castleton was extensive in medical practice, medical organization, and medical education in Vermont, upstate New York, and the states west of New York. As an example, medical education was begun in the University of Michigan in 1851 with a faculty of six members, of whom three had been graduated at Castleton. One of these three was the man who persuaded the regents of that university, of whom he was one, to begin medical instruction. Another of the three was the first dean and a professor for twenty-three years. Numerous additional citations could be made of Castleton graduates who were founders of early medical colleges in the Middle West.

Gathering the material for this volume was begun fifteen years ago, the writing late in 1946. The volume has three parts, narrative, appendices, and catalogues of all graduates and non-graduates. The appendices and catalogues contain the names of more than three thousand individuals. Some information has been secured for approximately one-third of them besides the fact that they were officers, teachers, graduates, or students of Castleton.

The search for information has extended to the published vital statistics of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the card files in the bureaus of vital statistics of New Hampshire and Vermont, histories of counties in eighteen states, a large number of town histories, alumni catalogues of forty educational institutions, transactions of medical societies, histories of medicine of several states, medical directories both national and more limited, files of medical, historical, and genealogical journals, many family genealogies, the session laws of Vermont and a few other states, biographical encyclopedias, newspaper files, and some narratives written by physicians. I believe a fair estimate is that I have consulted a thousand printed volumes in search for information about the institution and the persons connected with it, and some of these volumes many times. Additional information has been gained from such manuscript sources as town and county records, cemetery records, collections

of letters, and manuscripts of a few articles that were never printed.

The illustrations come from several sources, some after long search. The photograph reproduced as the frontispiece was found after a search of two years for a picture of the building in its original location. The pictures of Dr. Selah Gridley, the founder, and of his wife, made about 1810, were found in the possession of their great-granddaughter after a search of three years.

I am indebted to members of the staffs of several libraries in six different states for courtesies in connection with my search, to the proprietors of the *Rutland Herald* for permission to search its files going back more than a century and a half, to many who have answered my letters of inquiry, and to others who have allowed me to call on them and ask questions and have made available manuscript material in their custody. A list of all these is too long to include here.

Mr. John Clement of Rutland, Vermont, the chairman of the committee on publication of the Vermont Historical Society, has given me much of his time in assisting the search for information and has also helpfully criticized a preliminary draft of the first chapter.

I wish to express my appreciation of the generosity of Mr. George Adam Ellis, a native of Castleton, for his gift of \$1,000, mentioned in the Foreword, to make possible the completion of the manuscript of this volume and of his recent gift through the Vermont Development Trust of an additional \$500 toward the cost of publication.

I hope that this volume, in places dull reading because of need to include details, will aid medical educators and those interested in medical history to appreciate the place of country medical colleges in medical education and medical practice of the nineteenth century.

FREDERICK CLAYTON WAITE

Dover, New Hampshire, October 1948.

CHAPTER I

THE LOCATION

Selection of a favorable location is a factor in the success of a new educational institution. Castleton is in southwestern Vermont approximately sixty miles north of Massachusetts and eight miles east of the boundary of New York state. A brief survey of the history of the town before 1818 will be given to discover in what particulars the location was favorable, before relating the events connected with establishment of the first medical college in Vermont.

The discovery by Columbus of islands southeast of the present continent of North America led to the claim by Spain of the entire western world. This claim was contested by Portugal, which dispute was adjusted by a papal bull. Representatives of Spain discovered the mainland in 1513 at a location on the eastern coast of the present Florida.

The English sent an expedition under Cabot in 1497 which discovered the mainland of the continent in more northern regions. The expedition under the flag of France, led by Verrazzano in 1524, was the basis of the claim of France to discovery of the eastern coast of the continent, but its authenticity is questioned. The discovery by Champlain, in 1609, of the lake that bears his name strengthened the claims of France to the regions bordering that lake so that the area that is now Castleton came to lie in New France. Hudson, under the flag of The Netherlands, discovered the region of the present New York in 1609. Thus before 1610 four European nations claimed all, or parts, of the continent by rights of discovery. The claims of New Spain, New England, New France, and New Netherlands overlapped. Spain restricted her attention to southern regions and New Netherlands was surrendered to the English in 1664, reducing the claimants of the northeastern region to England and France. This contested claim of two nations continued until the end of the French and Indian War, a hundred years later.

Claims by right of discovery are strengthened by colonization. Both England and France established settlements in North America early in the seventeenth century under different policies of colonization. England established her settlements near the coast, at Jamestown in 1607

and at Plymouth in 1620. France pushed inland by way of the St. Lawrence River and before 1700 occupied with forts and settlements all the territory between the present Alleghany Mountains and the present Mississippi River that lies north of the present Ohio River.

The colonists of both England and France met the native Indians and here again followed different policies. The English colonists tried only to make friends of the Indians. The representatives of France endeavored in addition to enlist the Indians as fighting allies in an attempt to drive the English colonists into the sea or at least to restrict their penetration inland. Attacks by Indians, incited by the French, were a major feature of the inland migration of English colonists during the seventeenth and over half of the eighteenth centuries. The many English colonists killed by Indians in northern New England were the remote victims of European politics in the territorial endeavors of England and France.

The New Hampshire Grants

A likeness in miniature of the contest in North America between two European nations occurred between two British provinces. The territory between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain extending northward from Massachusetts to a boundary near the forty-fifth parallel of latitude was claimed by both New Hampshire and New York.

The English desired to extend their settlements northward and to this end crown lands were allotted to individuals and to groups who were expected to promote new settlements. Benning Wentworth, governor of the Province of New Hampshire, began making such allotments in the disputed territory in 1750. The term used for such an allotment was "grant" and the entire territory came to be called the New Hampshire Grants. The first grant was made on January 3, 1750, and is the present town of Bennington, Vermont. Fifteen more grants were made before 1755, when the development of the French and Indian War inhibited further settlement in the area nearest the Canadian Indians. The fighting of this war practically ended with the surrender of Quebec to the English on September 13, 1759.

One grant was made in 1760, the present town of Pownal, Vermont. Sixty-three grants were made in 1761, the largest number in any one calendar year. Nine were made in 1762, thirty-seven in 1763, and the

last two in 1764, which number does not include one grant in 1764 that was a duplicate. Governor Wentworth made 128 grants in all. New York authorities made grants in the same territory. Some of these overlapped those made by Governor Wentworth and others confirmed his grants.¹

Many of the early colonists in New England were yeomen, that is farmers, from the agricultural regions of England. They and their descendants desired to own fertile land in considerable amount. Land was a criterion of wealth and many wished to be known as landed proprietors. The result was migration to new settlements reputed on arable soil. This existed in all the colonies of New England, especially in Connecticut. New colonies arose from that colony in northern Pennsylvania and northeastern New York before the Revolutionary War, in addition to the one here under consideration. The colonization from the same source in southeastern and northeastern Ohio came after the war.

The procedures differed in these different colonizations. The method was similar in all the grants by Governor Wentworth. A group of men bought a large area in an unsettled region with expectation of selling it in small parcels at a profit. Those named in the grants made by Governor Wentworth were known as grantees. He received a fee for making the grant. The grantees organized into a syndicate which secured a legal instrument variously called a grant, a charter, or a patent. The grantees owned variable numbers of shares or rights which were negotiable. The owners of these shares were termed proprietors. Comparatively few of the original proprietors of the New Hampshire Grants became actual settlers. The proprietors were mature men who invested accumulated savings in land; the actual settlers were usually young men and women. The buyers of shares, whether they became settlers or not, were proprietors and so continued until the land held in common was distributed and the functions of the proprietary were merged into the town government.

These settlers were required to make certain improvements in their individual holdings and to pay a small annual rental during a term of years before they secured permanent ownership. The influence of settlers from Connecticut is shown by the adoption of the name New Connecticut when the New Hampshire Grants became an independent commonwealth in 1777.

Governor Wentworth, on September 22, 1761, issued a grant for

approximately 23,000 acres located in a wide valley about sixty miles north of the boundary of Massachusetts. It was the fifty-eighth of the New Hampshire Grants and the forty-first made in 1761. The grantees and proprietors were mainly residents of the town of Salisbury, located in the northwestern corner of Connecticut. The date of organization of the proprietors is not known. The first meeting of which the records have been preserved was held in Salisbury early in 1766. The grant was named Castleton in the original document of 1761.

The Name of Castleton

The origin of this name is pertinent inasmuch as it enters the official name of the medical college. Towns in new settlements derived their names from different sources. A natural feature often furnished the name, such as a waterfall in X River giving the name of X Falls to a town. The name of a town from which a considerable number of new settlers came was sometimes adopted for their new home. Many town-names in Vermont have this origin. The first settler or the largest landholder frequently gave his name to a new town with suffixes of -borough, -burg, -field, -town, or -ville. Also towns were named for prominent persons in England or in the American colonies.

The origin of the name of Castleton as applied to the town in Vermont is not known, but several traditions exist. One of them is that it was named for a man whose name was Castle. No man of this name was among the grantees or early settlers nor was there any prominent man of this name in the colonies of New England prior to 1761. These facts make this tradition improbable.

Another tradition is that the name was copied from the name of an earlier town. No town named Castleton existed in the American colonies prior to 1761. The original names of many of the New Hampshire Grants are the same as those of prominent towns in England which had been repeated in town-names of older colonies of New England, and many more that had not been so repeated. The tradition that the Vermont town was named after an English town appears the most probable of the several traditions.

Great Britain has several towns of this name at present. The retainers of a lord who occupied a castle on some height lived at the foot of the height in a community called the town of the castle, readily converted to Castletown or Castleton. The oldest of the present British

towns of this name is Castleton on the Isle of Man, dating back from the seventh century and the residence of the feudal lords of that island. Scotland has small villages named Castletown and Castleton. The largest town on Portland Island in the English Channel is Castletown, lying adjacent to a castle built by Henry VIII. William the Conqueror gave to his eldest son a large area that is in the present Derbyshire. A castle was built before 1100 and the town near it is Castleton, an important manufacturing center and the largest town of the name in Great Britain.

The question arises whether the present town in Vermont can be connected with any particular one of the English towns. A prominent family in Derbyshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was that of Leigh or Lea with many branches. John Lea came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634 and probably from Derbyshire. He settled at Farmington, Connecticut and was the immigrant ancestor of Noah Lee, the first permanent settler at Castleton, Vermont and one of its large landholders. The Lee family was prominent in Salisbury, Connecticut and may have suggested the name of the grant from that of the town in Derbyshire from which their ancestor probably came. One Lady Wentworth, who may have been related to Benning Wentworth, lived many years in Castletown, Ireland. It is all conjecture, but whatever the origin, whether from Castleton in Derbyshire or from some other British town of the same name, it is an ancient town-name reminiscent of feudal lords, their castles and their retainers, that can be traced back more than a thousand years.

Settlement and Growth

Amos Bird (1741-1772) and Noah Lee (1745-1840), with one colored servant, started from Salisbury in the spring of 1766 to locate the land they had bought sight unseen. The distance is about 130 miles in an air line, but these two young men traveled far more miles before they reached their destination in June 1766. Another source gives this year as 1767. They did a little surveying and some clearing in this first visit and then returned to their homes in Connecticut. Writers differ as to the year of the second visit by Mr. Bird and Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee, with his servant, spent a winter in Castleton and thereby became the first permanent settler. The first house was built in 1769. Three families were settled in 1770, and the settlement had increased to thirty

families in 1772, indicating a population of about one hundred, including children. Mr. Bird died in 1772 and had little to do with the development of the new town but Mr. Lee was a leading citizen until his death at the age of ninety-five years.

The first federal census of 1790 credits the town with 809 inhabitants. Steady growth brought the population to 1,541 in 1820, two years after the medical college was founded. Each census showed increased population until it reached 3,243 in 1870, after which year population decreased.

New settlements showed a common pattern. The first endeavor was to build houses and barns and to put land under cultivation so that a community could be self-supporting. The second activity was to open avenues of communication with neighboring settlements and with parts of the country which had been longer settled.

Highways were surveyed in Castleton in 1772 and 1773 and cut through the forest soon after. These extended north, east, south, and west and in connection with similar efforts in neighboring towns resulted, before 1810, in two main highways that crossed at Castleton. One led from the south northward to Burlington and the other led from the neighboring Whitehall in New York state eastward to the older states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Castleton thus became a center of communication affording roads for stages and freight wagons, the major methods of transportation before the era of railroads.

An advertisement of Castleton Seminary in 1834 stated: "Castleton is situated on the post stage road from Albany to Burlington and Montreal . . . at its intersection with the line from Whitehall to Boston. This affords a daily communication with all these places." This being a center of communication was an important factor in the success of the medical college when it was established, making it readily accessible to students and teachers.

The early buildings of a pioneer community, such as Castleton, were log structures. The first essential industries in such a community were mills operated by water power, saw mills to provide lumber to replace the log structures, and grist mills to convert the products of the farms into food for man and beast. A saw mill was built in Castleton in 1772 and a grist mill in 1773.

Castleton, by reason of its location, entered into one of the notable events of the Revolutionary War, the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in

May, 1775 by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, together with men from Connecticut and western Massachusetts sent to assist him. The rendezvous for this expedition was at Castleton. A skirmish between the British and the Americans occurred at Castleton in July, 1777 and was preliminary to the battle of Hubbardton, seven miles north of Castleton. Fort Warren was built at Castleton in 1779 and garrisoned during the remainder of the war. It was a stockade on a flattened knoll east of the town center. This flattened knoll is evident today.

Castleton was soon considered an important town. Rutland County was erected in 1781 with the temporary county seat at Tinmouth. The county at first included all the territory north of Bennington County and west of the Green Mountains, about a third of the present area of the state. Castleton was seriously considered in the selection of a permanent county seat.

Economic Conditions

Several industries developed in the town before 1820, including mills for making of cloth, linseed oil, and the sawing of marble and manufacture of iron, as well as tanneries, characteristic of every pioneer community. A vein of slate was opened as a quarry, still an industry of the town. Several marble quarries existed in adjacent towns and many of the men who engaged in the marble business resided in Castleton. Thus the town had prominent citizens who took pride in the medical college and helped to sustain it. A postoffice was established about July 1, 1805. It was one of the early federal postoffices in the state, although five state postoffices had been established in 1784. Selah Gridley, who founded the medical college in 1818, was appointed the first federal postmaster. This appointment may have had a personal relation. Gideon Granger, postmaster general at that time, and Selah Gridley were of about the same age and natives of neighboring towns in Connecticut. Several stores and four inns indicate considerable travel through this prosperous village before the medical college was founded.

Cultural Interest

Transportation facilities first and next prosperous commercial and economic conditions are two groups of factors in making a location favorable for establishment of a new educational institution. A third

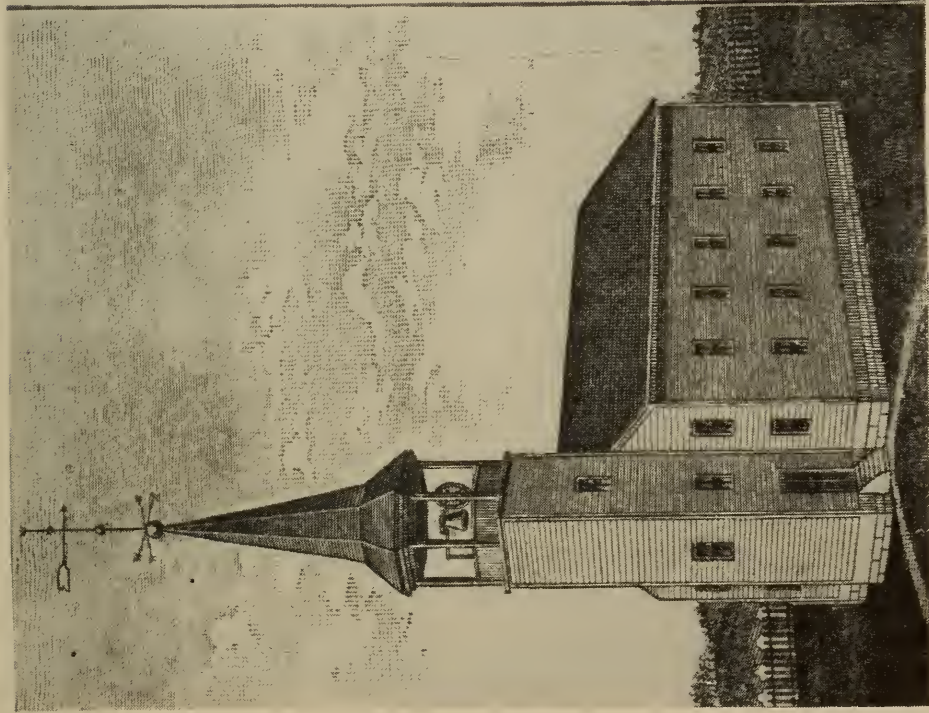
group includes cultural conditions. The great majority of the early settlers of Castleton were devoted to religion and preaching was done by itinerant clergymen before 1775. These were representatives of the Connecticut Missionary Society, which sent missionaries into every region where people from Connecticut had settled in any considerable numbers. Plans were made in 1775 to provide regular religious services and licensed clergymen were employed from time to time. Lay citizens of the town conducted services when clergymen were not available. A Congregational church society was organized in 1784 and a former storehouse fitted up for holding services. The town voted in 1786 to build a meeting house. Early churches were called meeting houses because they were used not only for religious assembly but for many types of public meeting. The meeting house at Castleton was completed, except for its spire, in 1790 in time for the state assembly to hold its annual session in this building from October 14 to 28. This was the last meeting of the assembly of the independent commonwealth of Vermont. The legislature at this session authorized a convention to decide the question of joining the United States.²

The convention was held at Bennington in January 1791 and decided to join the Union and Vermont was admitted on March 4, 1791. Thus Castleton was the site of definite action that soon resulted in Vermont becoming the fourteenth state and the first new state after the original thirteen.

A new church building was erected in 1833 and is still in use. Illustrations of these two buildings are presented in this chapter inasmuch as the commencements of the medical college from 1823 to 1861 inclusive were held in one or the other of these buildings.

The first settled minister was Mathias Cazier, who was pastor from September 1789 until December 1792, when he was dismissed because the congregation did not like his preaching. His eldest son, John LeConte Cazier, was born within a year after this first pastor came to Castleton. We shall meet this son in connection with the medical college. The second and fourth pastors of the church were long trustees of the medical college. The local church and the medical college had definite interrelations.

A secondary school was founded in Castleton soon after the organization of the church and was an important feature of the town before the medical college was founded. The next chapter is devoted to a sketch of the school. The people of Castleton had enjoyed the presence



Castleton Meeting House built in 1790



Second Meeting House built in 1833

of one educational institution during more than thirty years and welcomed another in the form of the medical college.

Evidence of early cultural interest in Castleton exists in forms other than church and educational institutions. Several cultural organizations existed in early days in the form of literary societies, a debating club, and a lyceum. The architecture of the older houses shows a taste that is unusual for a town of the size of Castleton, having less than 2,000 inhabitants until after 1825.

The design of this introductory chapter is to show that Castleton was a favorable location for the pioneer effort in institutional medical instruction in Vermont. The favorable factors included avenues of transportation in four directions in the era of stage coaches and freight wagons. These four avenues were paralleled when the railroads came. It was a prosperous town from commercial and economic standpoints. The surrounding of low hills bordering the wide fertile valley of the Castleton River made the location pleasant and sightly. It already had prosperous residents who were men of ability and several were college graduates. It had one educational institution firmly established and the citizens of the town were more cultured and interested in education than was usual in a small village. In addition to these factors the location was favorable in relation to competition with other medical colleges, a condition to be explained in a later chapter.

1. Matt Bushnell Jones, *Vermont in the Making 1750 to 1777* (Cambridge, Mass., 1929), Appendix G, pp. 430-32.

2. "An Act to authorize the People of the State to meet in Convention to deliberate upon and agree to the Constitution of the United States," *Acts and Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their session at Castleton the second Thursday of October, 1790*, p. 4.

CHAPTER II

RUTLAND COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND CASTLETON SEMINARY

A sketch of a particular secondary school may seem out of place in the history of a medical college. However, the existence, for more than thirty previous years, of a secondary school in Castleton was one of the factors that made that town a favorable location for founding a medical college. Friendly interrelations continued between the two institutions throughout the life of the medical college, although no organic relation existed between them at any time. Therefore, a chapter is given to a sketch of this particular secondary school. Limitation of space prevents mention of more than a few persons and the description is mainly restricted to the era before the medical college closed in 1862. This sketch makes no pretense of being a history of the institution during its entire existence.

Learning and education were divided into seven liberal arts as early as the sixth century. They were assembled into two groups in medieval times, a lower group, the trivium, which included grammar, logic, and rhetoric; and a higher group, the quadrivium, embracing arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. Grammar was the most extensive of the three subjects of the trivium and its content was what is now called language, with an implication of literature.

Education was under control of the Catholic Church in medieval Europe. The Protestant Church, after the Reformation, had intimate relation to education. The American colonies gave much authority to the church in their early period. The school follows the church and free public schools were established in the Connecticut Valley Settlements soon after those settlements were made. The reason given for the establishment of public schools was to provide enough education for youth so that every person should be able to read the Bible for himself and not have to rely upon what the ministers said it contained.

Origin of County Grammar Schools

England had grammar schools, devoted mainly to teaching of language, before the settlement of New England. The Rugby Grammar

School, a famous school for boys founded in 1567, is an example. The first reference to grammar schools in the American Colonies is the following law of Connecticut. "It is therefore ordered by this courte and authority thereof, That every townshipp within this jurisdiction . . . of fifty howshoulders . . . shall appointe one within their towne to teach all such children . . . to write and read. . . . And be it further enacted, that where any towne shall increase to the number of one hundred families or howshoulders they shall sett up a grammar schoole, the master thereof being able to instruct youths, so farr as they may be fitted for the university. . . ."¹

This was further extended before 1672 to provide a county grammar school in every county in the following provision: "It is therefore ordered. . . . ; That every township within the jurisdiction . . . of Fifty Householdiers shall then forthwith appoint one . . . to teach such children as shall resort to him to Write and Read. . . . And it is furthered ordered; That in every County Town there shall be set up and kept a Grammar School for the use of the County, the Master thereof being able to instruct Youths so far as they may be fitted for the Colledge."²

Thus, in the colony of Connecticut, arose the county grammar school which was copied in Vermont more than a hundred years later. The early county grammar schools gave major attention to instruction in English, Greek, and Latin, reflecting the meaning of the word "grammar" in the medieval trivium.

County Grammar Schools in Vermont

County grammar schools entered Vermont in the first constitution in the following provision: "A school or schools shall be established in each town by the legislature for the convenient education of youth with such salaries paid to the master by each town. . . . One grammar school in each county and one university in the state ought to be established by direction of the General Assembly."³

Thus three grades of educational institutions were recognized at the beginning: the common schools in each town, the grammar schools in each county, and the university in the state as a whole. The use of the phrase "grammar school" at that time should not be confused with the use of the same phrase for the grades between the primary school and the high school which appeared in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Many of the early settlers of the New Hampshire Grants came from Connecticut and it was logical that when they formed an independent state they followed the educational pattern of their native state.

The constitution of 1786 went further by changing the word "ought" to "shall" regarding grammar schools as follows: "A competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town . . . and one or more grammar schools shall be incorporated and properly supported in each county of the state."⁴

This was reaffirmed in the same words in section XX of the constitution of 1792. Seven counties had been erected in the state before 1787, of which Rutland County was one.

The first secondary school in the state was a private institution at Bennington, incorporated by the legislature November 3, 1780. The name was Clio Hall. Clio was the muse of epic poetry and history. The selection of the name of this member of classical mythology for the school indicates a relation to the classical languages. The designation "hall" was applied to two grammar schools in Vermont before 1800.⁵

The legislature passed an act on July 17, 1785 applying the name of Windsor County Grammar School to an institution already in existence at Norwich, Vermont.⁶

Although this act has been called a charter it was not an incorporation. An enactment incorporated six citizens of Norwich as trustees of the Windsor County Grammar School twenty-two years later.⁷

The Grammar School at Castleton

One can only conjecture which of the several recent events mentioned was the stimulus of action at Castleton in 1786. It may have been a combination of them or an independent desire of the inhabitants of the town. Seventy-seven years ago the following was written: "The Academy had its origin and outgrowth in the deep interest and in the mental and moral culture and in the practical sense that was native to Rutland County. At a social gathering of the leading men and women of Castleton in the winter of 1786 the education of their children was a leading and eminently proper topic of conversation. Many of these children had already exhausted the forces of the then District School. . . . 'Why should not Rutland County and Castleton have an academy of their own?' As their sleighs glided homeward

that night over the snowbanks of old-time winter and their bells jingled out shrill music in the night-time air, the cozy riders wrapped comfortably in home-spun had already practically founded Rutland County Grammar School. . . ."⁸

The first record is a deed dated March 27, 1786 in which Samuel Moulton "in consideration of love and good will of the inhabitants of Castleton releases to them, for a period of five hundred years, one acre of land upon which to build a school-house." This land fronted five rods on the north side of the present Main Street near the center of the village.⁹

Two subscriptions were raised, one of larger and another of smaller amounts, and the building was erected in the summer of 1786. Nothing is known about this first building except that it had a gambrel roof. Instruction began in it in the fall of 1786.

The legislature, on Saturday October 13, 1787, received "A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Castleton praying that a grammar school for the County of Rutland might be established in Castleton." The petition was referred to a committee.

Action was rapid. The committee reported favorably at the afternoon session of Monday, October 15, 1787. The assembly adopted the report and sent the bill to the governor and council, who approved and returned the bill and it was declared law before the session of that day adjourned.¹⁰

The text of the bill is as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont; That the place for keeping a County Grammar School, in and for Rutland County, shall be in the house commonly known by the name of the New Schoolhouse near Doctor William Wolcott's in said Castleton. Provided, That the County of Rutland shall not be at any cost or charge in completing or repairing the same."¹¹

Thus the legislature gave a name to the institution but threw its support into the lap of the citizens of Castleton. This may be a reason why the official name came to be seldom used. The institution was more often designated as Castleton Academy and, after about 1830, as Castleton Seminary.

Names of Secondary Schools

The origin of the three different designations applied to the institution at Castleton is of interest. The origin of "grammar school" has

already been explained. The word "academy" is derived from an early Greek hero named Akademos, the reputed founder of a school in Athens in which Plato taught. An open park, called also *akademia*, adjoined the school. Citizens of Athens met in this park for public discussion. The use of the word "academy" for an educational institution is traced to this Athenian school and the use of the same word to designate a society of learned men arises from the name of the adjacent park.

The word "seminary" is derived from a Latin word meaning a seed plot from which seedlings were transplanted. The use of this word for an educational institution seems slightly related to the original meaning. The word was also used to include all educational institutions above the common schools: secondary schools, colleges, and professional schools. The phrase "seminaries of higher learning" is found frequently in the writings of the first half of the nineteenth century, where it has the wider application.

Secondary schools restricted to boys were called academies. The fact that the first volume of records of the trustees of the institution at Castleton, dated in 1805, is headed "Records of the Rutland County Grammar School or Academy" indicates that only boys were admitted at this time. Thus early did the trustees eschew the legal name.

Secondary schools restricted to girls were called seminaries. An early one was the Troy (New York) Female Seminary, established in 1821. Female seminaries were common in the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century. Coeducational secondary schools were usually called academies although occasionally the name seminary was applied to such an institution.

Incorporation

The Vermont legislature confirmed its action of 1787 on October 29, 1805 by naming eleven citizens of Castleton as the corporation of the Rutland County Grammar School.¹²

The corporation of the Rutland County Grammar School is still in existence although it has not conducted teaching since 1876. It meets annually to administer income of school lands and certain endowments made more than a hundred years ago. The income is usually assigned as scholarships in the Teachers College at Castleton.

Forty-six different men were appointed as trustees of the Rutland County Grammar School from 1805 to 1862, when the medical col-

lege closed. Nineteen of them were coincidentally trustees of the medical college, although the length of membership in the two corporations was not always the same. Zimri Howe, a prominent lawyer of Castleton, was secretary coincidentally of the two corporations during many years. These facts show intimate relations between the governing boards of the two institutions.

Fifteen of these forty-six men were college graduates or held honorary degrees from colleges. Over three-fourths were residents of Castleton when appointed. The others were from neighboring towns in Rutland County. The corporation restricted its membership to men living nearby, a policy later adopted by the medical college. The length of service of these trustees between 1805 and 1862 averaged over twenty years, one trustee serving fifty-three years. Selah Gridley, the founder of the medical college in 1818, had been a trustee of the grammar school since 1815.

The names have been found of nineteen men who served as principals between 1806 and 1862. The list is not complete. Two men were co-principals in 1833-34. Unlike the trustees, the terms of service of the principals were short. Seven of them served only one year. Only four served more than 10 years. The longest service was eighteen years, a record achieved by Edward Joseph Hallock from 1838 to 1856. Sixteen of the nineteen principals were college graduates, fifteen from Middlebury College and one from Amherst College. One principal had been graduated at Andover Theological Seminary before entering the office, although not a college graduate. Another had attended a college during four years but had no degree.

The most famous in after life of these principals was Solomon Foot, a graduate of Middlebury College in 1825 and principal in 1826-27 and 1828-31. He was a professor in the medical college during some of the years that he was principal of the academy. He held many elective offices in Vermont and was a Member of Congress from 1843 to 1847 and United States Senator from 1851 until his death in 1866. He was president *pro tempore* of the Senate during most of the years of the Civil War.

The principals had assistants. These were called ushers in the early years, a British designation for an assistant teacher. Later they were called preceptors and finally simply teachers. The names of thirty-six of these men assistants have been found, of whom twenty-three were students in or graduates of Middlebury College. Women

assistants entered the teaching staff after young women were admitted to the institution. The first available catalogue, printed in 1826, does not list any woman teacher. The catalogue of 1827 lists one woman under the title of preceptress. The number of women teachers increased and soon exceeded the number of men teachers.

The first school in the United States for higher education of women was founded at Troy, New York, in 1821 by Mrs. Emma Willard. The preliminaries of this founding date back to 1819, when she published a pamphlet advocating higher education for women. She was then the wife of a physician at Middlebury, Vermont where she conducted an elementary school, and was probably known to some of the trustees of Rutland County Grammar School. Her publication may have influenced these trustees to discuss the advisability of employing a woman teacher on October 17, 1820. The wording of this minute in the records can be interpreted in two ways, either that girls were already in the school or that their admission was contemplated. A tradition that girls were admitted from the beginning cannot be proven or disproven by any documentary evidence that has been found. The earliest positive evidence of the presence of girls in the school is in the first printed catalogue of 1826, which lists eight "ladies" among the students.

Names of the Castleton Institution

The institution is frequently designated as "the academy" in the early records of the trustees. The first catalogue was printed in 1826 and bears on the cover the title *Catalogue of Castleton Academy*. The catalogue of 1827 has added as a sub-title the phrase "and Female Seminary." The name was legally changed in 1828 to Vermont Classical High School¹³ and changed back to Rutland County Grammar School in 1830.¹⁴

No copies of the catalogues of 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832 have been found. The catalogues of 1833 and 1834 bear the title on the cover of *Catalogue of Castleton Seminary or Rutland County Grammar School*. The latter phrase is omitted in catalogues of 1835 and thereafter. These records show that the word "seminary" was first used as a secondary designation in 1827 and became the regular designation in the catalogues in 1835.

Curriculum

The institution prepared boys to enter college in what was called the classical department. Records are found of boys who entered college after preparation at Castleton as early as 1802. The majority of these boys entered Middlebury College, although some went to other colleges. The relation between the institution at Castleton and Middlebury College applied to teachers, as already mentioned, to students, and to trustees. Nine men were coincidentally trustees of the two institutions.

The curriculum was enlarged in the eighteen twenties. Records of the trustees in 1828 show that in addition to English, Greek, and Latin, the following subjects were taught: arithmetic, book-keeping, French, ancient and modern geography, history, logic, moral philosophy (ethics), natural philosophy (physics), navigation, penmanship, reading, rhetoric, and surveying. Drawing, Italian, and music were added before 1840.

The building erected in 1786 was burned in 1805 and a larger building was erected in 1806.¹⁵ This second building was occupied until 1833.

Rival Local Schools

The Rutland County Grammar School had its difficulties. A difference in political opinions of the trustees and the principal brought his dismissal in 1810 and he founded a rival school locally which had a short life. The exigencies of the War of 1812 inhibited the activities of the school and its condition was extremely feeble from 1813 to 1816.

Differences of educational policy of trustees and the principal brought his resignation in 1827. He returned to Castleton, and two years later bought six acres of land south of the main street in the center of the village and erected a large brick building in 1829-30. It was 160 by 40 feet in area, with three stories and a basement. The cost of the building was \$16,000. A rival school was started in it devoted mainly to preparing boys for college. This school succumbed in 1833 and the corporation of Rutland County Grammar School rented the building, and in 1839 purchased it. An illustration of this building is shown. This building was occupied by Castleton Seminary and its successors from 1833 until it was burned on January 4, 1924. It has been replaced by two new brick buildings, one occupied in 1926 and the other in 1928.



*Building of Castleton Seminary
Erected 1830, burned 1924*

No attendance records are available prior to 1826 when the first catalogue was published. The attendance in that year was fifty-four, the names occurring in two lists, one including forty-six "gentlemen" and the other eight "ladies." Fairly complete records of attendance are available after 1833. In 1834 the total attendance reached the maximum in the history of Castleton Seminary when there were 302 students, nearly equally divided between gentlemen and ladies. The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen in 1835 and 1836 and then for ten years the gentlemen led in numbers. The number of ladies constantly exceeded the number of gentlemen beginning in 1846. Attendance exceeded 200 in six of the years between 1848 and 1855.¹⁶

All of the principals were men until in 1862 when Miss Harriet Newell Haskell became the principal and remained during five years. An anecdote which includes her and the medical college building is worth relating.

The Medical College Building

Carlos Smith Sherman (1818-1896) became a trustee of Rutland County Grammar School in 1856 and of Castleton Medical College in 1858. He was a man of wealth, an owner of marble quarries in a neighboring town, and president of the bank in Castleton. Two years after the closing of the medical college in 1862 he purchased

the half acre of land and the building of the medical college. The consideration was \$1,000 and the deed is dated October 3, 1864. The property adjoined his residence. Mr. Sherman invited Miss Haskell to Christmas dinner and in the course of conversation said he would like to make a Christmas present to someone of the medical college building as he desired to add the land to his garden and the building was in the way. Miss Haskell promptly said that she would accept the gift. Then she said that in her experience when a gentleman made a gift to a lady he delivered the gift. Mr. Sherman agreed that this was customary. Soon after, at his personal expense, he had the building moved to a position next to the seminary building. The distance was more than a thousand feet and up a hill about thirty feet above the level of the original location. This removal was made at sometime between October 1864 and September 1867. Extensive search for reliable contemporary documentary evidence of the exact date of removal has been futile.

The interior of the medical college building after removal was remodeled in the fall of 1867 and was then used as the teaching place of the normal classes. It became the chapel and is so indicated in a picture of 1876. It now is used for purposes of instruction. The building now has a wing on each side approximately half the length of the original wing which was on one side, indicating that the original wing was cut into two parts to facilitate removal from the original location.

The fire which consumed the brick building in 1924 did not reach this old wooden building, although only thirty feet distant. The old medical building stands today on the grounds of the teachers college, one hundred and twenty-seven years after it was built in 1821. It has been used continuously for educational purposes, except for the years 1838-39, when the medical college gave no instruction, and a period of not more than five years from the closing of the medical college until the removal of the building to the campus of Castleton Seminary, an educational use of approximately one hundred and twenty years. There is probably no wooden building in Vermont now standing that has a record of so long a use for education.

Early Normal Schools

The first normal school in the United States was Concord Academy, a private institution established in 1823 by Samuel R. Hall at Concord, Vermont.¹⁷

However, this was not the first special training of teachers in Vermont. Jacob Eddy, of Danby, Vermont from 1785 to 1788 "taught a select school for the purpose of training young men for the vocation of teaching."

Concord Academy preceded by sixteen years the institution established in Massachusetts in 1839. The latter during many years was credited with the distinction of being the first normal school. The Rutland County Grammar School gave courses in methods of teaching as early as 1833, in which year the catalogue states: "The preparation of teachers is one prominent object, and kept constantly in mind." The catalogue of 1837 carries a heading of "Teachers' Department" and lists seventeen subjects, to which is added "and if gentlemen, surveying," required before a certificate would be given. The statement is made that applications for teachers, especially young ladies, had been greater than could be met. A section on "Teachers Class" appears in all subsequent catalogues until the founding of the normal school in 1867.

A State Board of Education was established in Vermont in 1856. The legislature, in 1866, enacted a law establishing one normal school and authorizing three such schools, one in each congressional district of the state. This bill established the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph as a state normal school and placed these schools under the direction of the state board of education.¹⁸

The Normal School at Castleton

The trustees of the Rutland County Grammar School decided in August 1867 to accept the invitation of the state board of education to become a state normal school. The normal school at Johnson was established in December 1866, that at Randolph in February 1867, and that at Castleton in August 1867. The legislature of 1868 appropriated \$500 for each of these three institutions.¹⁹

The first session of the Vermont State Normal School at Castleton opened January 2, 1868 with four students. Instruction was conducted entirely in the old medical school building while Castleton Seminary occupied the large brick building. These were conducted as separate institutions by the same teaching staff on the same campus until 1876 when Castleton Seminary ceased to exist. The introduction to this cessation was when the legislature, on November 24, 1874, passed "An Act to allow the Trustees of Rutland County

Grammar School to transfer Property." The real property was conveyed and the teaching functions of the corporation of the Rutland County Grammar School terminated soon after.

The length of the course in the normal school was two years during the sixty-five years from 1868 to 1933; then the length was increased to three years, and further increased in 1936 to four years, when authorization was given to confer the degree of Bachelor of Education. The name was changed officially in 1947 to Castleton Teachers' College.

Clio Hall and the Windsor County Grammar School have long ago passed out of existence and left no legal successors. Direct legal succession for the institution at Castleton has continued since 1787 under several changes of name and today this is the oldest "seminary of higher learning" in Vermont. This venerable institution deserves a detailed documented historical treatment which this sketch does not presume to fulfill.

1. *The Code of 1650 being a Compilation of the Earliest Laws and Orders of the General Court of Connecticut . . .* (Hartford, Ct., 1832) p. 91.

2. *The Book of the General Laws for the People within the Jurisdiction of Connecticut. Collected out of the Records of the General Court. Lately Revised and Published by Authority of the General Court . . .* 1672 (Cambridge, 1673, reprinted Hartford, 1865), pp. 62-63.

3. William Slade, compiler, "Constitution of the State of Vermont as Established by Convention July 2, 1777," *Vermont State Papers* (Middlebury, 1823), chap. II, sect. 40, p. 254.

4. "The Constitution of Vermont by order of Convention of July 4, 1786," *Statutes of the State of Vermont passed by the Legislature in February and March 1787* (Windsor, 1787) chap. II, sect. XXXVIII, p. 17.

5. Edward Deming Andrews, "The County Grammar Schools and Academies of Vermont," *Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society* (Montpelier, 1936), 127, 137-43.

6. "An Act for establishing a County Grammar School at Norwich," *Acts and Laws Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at their Sessions at Norwich in June 1785* (Windsor, State of Vermont, M. DCC. LXXXV), p. 4.

7. An Act in addition to "An Act establishing a County Grammar School at Norwich in the County of Windsor," *Acts and Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session at Woodstock on the second Thursday of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven* (Randolph, Vt., n. d.), chap. CXXVI, p. 173.

8. Henry Clark, "Historical Address," *Castleton Seminary Memorial Anniversary, Wednesday, June 29, 1870* (Rutland, 1870), p. 23.

9. Ms. Castleton Town Records, 2:283.

10. Walter H. Crockett, ed., *State Papers of Vermont, Volume III, Journals*

and Proceedings Volume IV of the State of Vermont, October Session 1787 . . . (Bellows Falls, Vt., n. d.), pp. 12, 14, 17.

11. "An Act for establishing a County Grammar School at Castleton in the County of Rutland," *Acts and Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session at Newbury the Second Thursday of October 1787* (cover with place and date lacking), p. 1.

12. "An Act confirming a Grammar School in the County of Rutland," *Acts and Laws passed by the Legislature of Vermont at the session at Danville on the second Thursday of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five* (Windsor, 1805), chap. XXVI, pp. 39-40.

13. "An Act in addition to and amendment of an act entitled 'An Act confirming a Grammar School in the County of Rutland,'" *Acts passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October Session 1828* (Woodstock, 1828), chap. 38, pp. 38-39.

14. "An Act repealing an act therein mentioned," *Acts passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October Session 1830* (Woodstock, 1830), chap. 40, p. 52.

15. "Castleton Seminary, an Outline of Its History," *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Castleton Seminary, July 20, 1842* (Castleton, Vt., 1842), p. 12.

16. *Report of the Proceedings Commemorating the One Hundreth Anniversary of the Establishment of a Chartered School known at Different Periods as Rutland County Grammar School, Castleton Seminary, and State Normal School in Castleton, Vermont, 1787-1887* (Rutland, 1888), pp. 71-75.

17. Andrews, *op. cit.*, pp. 185-88.

18. "An Act to establish a State Normal School," *Acts and Resolves passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at the annual session 1866* (Montpelier, 1866), public acts no. 1, p. 3.

19. "An Act relating to the Normal Schools of Vermont," *Acts and Resolves passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at the Annual Session 1868* (Montpelier, 1868), no. 22, p. 35.

CHAPTER III

THE PROPRIETORS

The next chapter will show the reason for the selection of the title of this chapter. Three men cooperated in founding the medical institution at Castleton in 1818. They will be considered in the order of their seniority.

Selah Gridley: 1770-1826

The leader in the enterprise was Dr. Selah Gridley. He was born in Farmington, Connecticut on June 3, 1770, the son of Timothy Gridley, a prosperous farmer, a deacon in the Congregational Church and a descendant of Timothy Gridley, who settled in that town in 1640 and was the progenitor of an important family of western Connecticut.

The place where Dr. Gridley received his general education has not been found. Two of his uncles were graduates of Yale College but the available records of that institution do not show the name of Selah Gridley. He showed evidence of a good general education and must have attended some good academy. He had some knowledge of French, Greek, and Latin. He was attracted by English literature, especially the English poets, early in life, and he began to write poetry while in his early 'teens and continued until a week before his death. After the death of Dr. Gridley his brother selected over three hundred poems and published them in a duodecimo volume.¹ These published poems embrace patriotic, religious, and moral subjects, descriptions of natural scenes, and a considerable number of acrostics extolling the virtues of his friends. One poem is on vaccination. The poems cannot all be accurately dated, but those written after 1820 have a melancholy tone.

Dr. Gridley taught school before taking up the study of medicine, which he began under a preceptor in 1791, at the age of twenty-one years, when he was distinctly more mature than the majority of those who began medical study. Search does not reveal his attendance at any one of the four medical colleges in operation in the United States at that time.

He was licensed to practice medicine by the censors of the Con-

necticut State Medical Society at a meeting held at Hartford in August 1794, and probably practiced for nearly a year in Connecticut.

He was married on June 3, 1795—his twenty-fifth birthday—to Beulah Langdon. They had six children. Two sons and two daughters died in infancy. Two daughters lived to maturity, of whom the elder married Dr. Joseph Perkins of Castleton, a former private student of Dr. Gridley, whose name will appear in later chapters in important relations to the medical college. She died in 1831.

The brother of Mrs. Gridley was the leading lawyer of Castleton and Dr. Gridley settled there for practice in the summer of 1795. He soon acquired an extensive practice in that and neighboring towns. Many country physicians entered into some kind of business in association with professional practice. Dr. Gridley did this in establishing a general store in Castleton soon after 1800, which he conducted during about eight years. A federal postoffice was established at Castleton approximately July 1, 1805 and Dr. Gridley was the first postmaster, serving four years during the second term of Thomas Jefferson, as mentioned in an earlier chapter.

Dr. Gridley became a leading citizen of Castleton. He was registrar of probate in 1799-1800 and a trustee of the local academy from 1815 until his death. His home was the center of the cultural interest of the town. The common organization of a literary nature in such towns was a lyceum, which held meetings at which productions were offered for entertainment and improvement of the members. The lyceum at Castleton met frequently in the home of Dr. Gridley. He was a supporter of the local Congregational Church, located across the street from his residence. Further evidence of his good general education is found in the fact that Middlebury College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1817, a year before he founded the medical college. Colleges of New England did not grant this degree except to men considered well educated.

He was president of the First Medical Society of Vermont in 1813, and may have held this office in prior years. He was a leader in securing the charter of the state medical society in October 1813 and had a prominent part in organizing it. The minutes of the society show that he was chairman of the organization meeting, and with one other member was directed to formulate a code of bylaws



Portrait of Selah Gridley

Selah Gridley

His Signature



Mrs. Beulah Gridley

which included the details of standards of medical education required for license by the society. He was the first corresponding secretary and one of a committee of two appointed to devise a seal. He was elected as the second president on October 12, 1815 and re-elected on October 11, 1816. His presidential address of October 1816 was the first publication of the society.² He was appointed, with one other man, by the society as a delegate to the meeting that resulted in the first American pharmacopeia, published by Lyman Spalding in 1820.

The two publications that have been cited carry the initials "M.D." after his name. The broadside catalogues of the medical college for 1820 and 1821 also carry these initials after his name in the list of teachers. However, these initials also appear in those two catalogues after the names of two other teachers that are positively known not to have held the medical degree at that time. An obituary notice written by his brother carries these initials after Dr. Gridley's name. They also occur in the epitaph on the tombstone erected to his memory in the churchyard at Castleton, although he is not buried there. This tombstone was erected thirty years after his death when no member of his immediate family was living, and because the dates of both birth and death in this epitaph are erroneous this evidence is not convincing. The records of Middlebury College do not credit him with a medical degree at the time that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The lists of recipients of degrees of all medical colleges that conferred degrees before 1816 have been searched and do not reveal his name, nor does the list of the Connecticut State Medical Society, the only medical society that had the legal authority to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. More than twenty of his personal signatures have been found and no one of them carries the initials after his name indicating the possession of a medical degree. The evidence of his holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine is not convincing.

Abundant evidence has been found of his success in medical practice. He preferred medicine to surgery and had especial interest in *materia medica*. No evidence has been found concerning the quality of his teaching in the medical college, but before it was founded he had many private pupils and a major reason for his decision to found a medical college was that he had more applications for private pupilage than he could accept.

The closing years of his life were tragic and introduced by a tragedy. He had accumulated considerable property and with two daughters in their 'teens desired a larger house. "To make room for a new and larger house which he was about to build, it became necessary to remove the former house from its site. In doing this a neighbor, to whom he was warmly attached, was crushed to death beneath the rollers. This gave him a shock from which he never recovered."³ The accident occurred on the "1st ult." i.e., May 1, 1820. The victim was Abijah Brownson "about seventy years of age."⁴ This date is confirmed by an entry in the diary of Joseph Perkins, a student who lived in the family.

This item establishes the long disputed date of erection of the house of Dr. Gridley, which is still standing and occupied on the south side of Main Street in Castleton.

Dr. Gridley's mental condition soon deteriorated. This resulted in domestic difficulty and in 1822 Mrs. Gridley petitioned for a divorce, alleging "treatment of intolerable severity and in a reproachful manner." She was granted a divorce on February 9, 1822. The court awarded her the greater part of the property belonging to Dr. Gridley as well as his collectable professional accounts,⁵ and advised Dr. Gridley to leave the county.

He resigned his professorship of theory and practice of medicine, medical jurisprudence, and *materia medica* in 1821 and was appointed Professor of Clinical Practice, which position he resigned early in 1822. He held his position as a trustee of the medical college until 1825.

He left Castleton, probably in early March 1822, and went to the home of his brother, a book publisher in Exeter, New Hampshire. He did some practice in Exeter. His preserved letters during nearly four years of residence in Exeter contain many laments of the loss of his old friends and their lack of appreciation of his former services and especially the alienation by his former wife of the affection of his two daughters. He grew more and more despondent and at times contemplated suicide, but was deterred by religious convictions. He repeatedly called himself an old man broken in health although he was little past fifty years of age. All of his letters of this period emphasize his trust in God and the solace of religious contemplation.

Dr. Gridley was in good physical health two weeks before his

death at Exeter on February 17, 1826. The probable cause of death was influenza, although not so stated in the town records. This disease was pandemic in eastern states in the winter of 1826 and the cause of many deaths in Exeter in January and February. Dr. Gridley was buried in Exeter but no tombstone was erected to his memory there. Mrs. Gridley survived him nearly thirty years, dying in Castleton in June 1854.

This is the story of a man well educated for his time, a successful practitioner and teacher, with foresight regarding medical organization and medical education, and with a keen appreciation of culture, who, at the height of his career met disaster, apparently an indirect result of the slipping of a roller under a moving house. Institutional medical education and medical organization in Vermont owe a debt of gratitude to Selah Gridley, who was the pioneer in inaugurating both of them in that state.

Dr. Gridley died long before daguerreotypes or photographs were invented and no oil portrait of him has been found. The illustrations in this chapter of him and his wife are in possession of his great-granddaughter. They are pen and ink sketches and, because both are profiles, were possibly traced in outline from silhouettes. Their date is about 1810. Dr. Gridley was an expert penman, as shown by many signed documents, and it may well be that these two sketches are his own work. On the back of the sketch of Dr. Gridley is a sample of his poetry:

May all my past follies be lost in oblivion
May error when seen be as freely forgiven
May passion and pride from my bosom be driven
May peace, joy, and love fit my spirit for heaven.

Theodore Woodward: 1788-1840

A contemporary writer said of the medical college at Castleton that "it owes its origin to the liberality, energy, and patronage of Doctors Selah Gridley and Theodore Woodward of Castleton, the one eminent in the science and practice of physick, the other in physick and surgery."⁶

The author of a biographical sketch of Dr. Woodward says of him: "By the aid of his worthy colleague Dr. Selah Gridley . . . he succeeded in founding and establishing the Vermont Academy of Medicine. In this effort he received the hearty cooperation of many

professional friends, who, it is believed concur in awarding to Dr. Woodward the chief merit of having placed the advantages of competent medical instruction within the reach of many hundreds of young men. . . ."⁷

This language implies that Dr. Woodward was the leader in inaugurating institutional medical instruction at Castleton. Dr. Perkins had been associated with Dr. Woodward during more than twenty years and Dr. Gridley had been dead fourteen years when this was written, which may account for the enthusiasm of the writer. However, both locally and generally Dr. Gridley was continually called the founder.

Theodore Woodward was born at Hanover, New Hampshire on July 17, 1788, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Smith) Woodward, as shown by official vital statistics of that town. The family moved to Barre, Vermont between 1800 and 1810. Search has failed to reveal the place of his general education. Statements printed in 1903 that he was born in Barre and educated in Barre Academy are erroneous. That academy was not founded until many years after Theodore Woodward was a youth. He was enrolled in the Dartmouth Medical School in the session of 1810, but was not graduated.

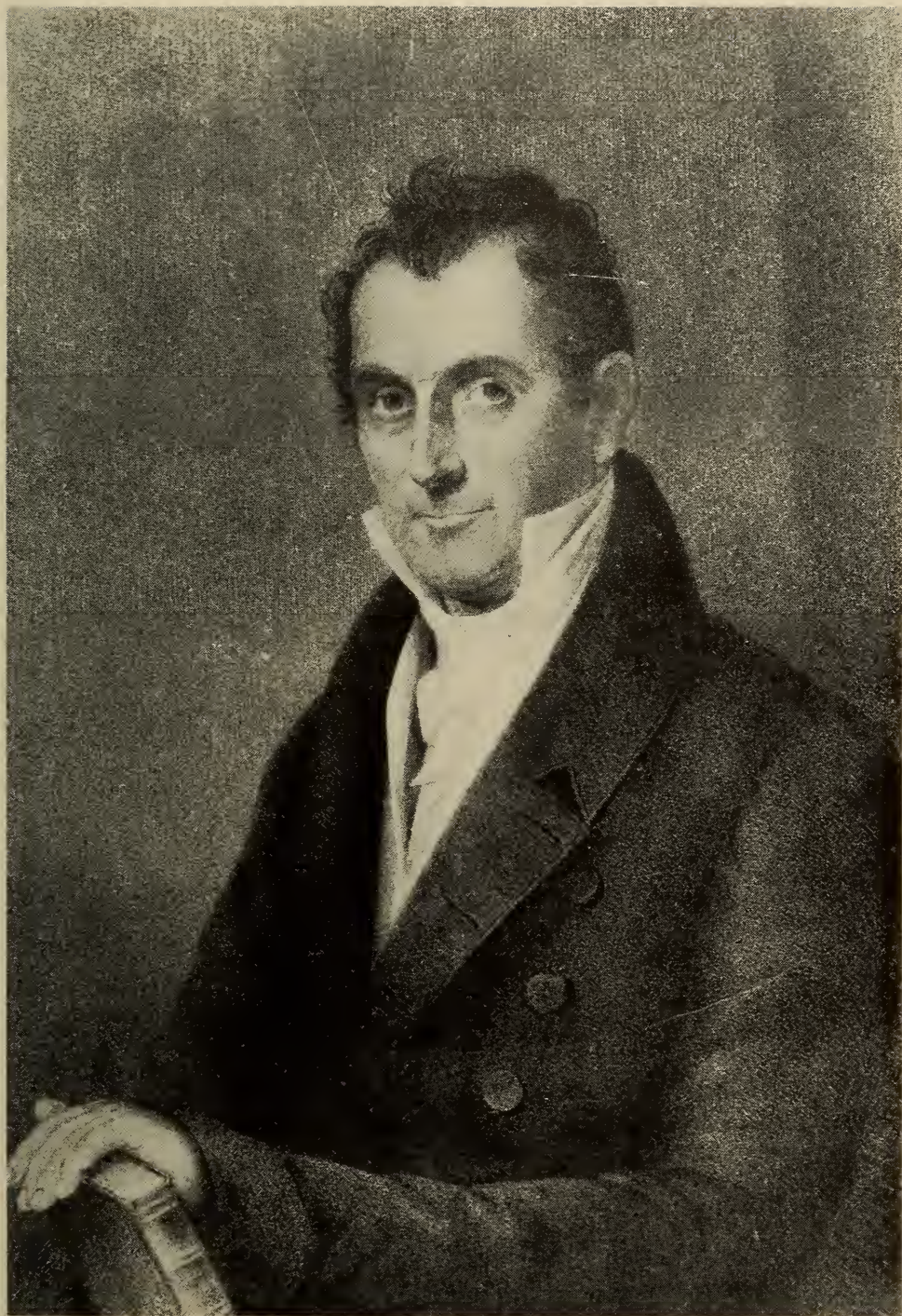
He began his medical study in 1810 under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathan Smith, at that time one of the two members of the medical faculty at Dartmouth College. The biography of Theodore Woodward states that he was a nephew of Nathan Smith.⁸

I followed this statement in an article written in 1935.⁹ Later investigation shows that Nathan Smith was not the brother of the mother of Theodore Woodward, but her distant cousin.

Theodore Woodward did not remain to complete his medical education at Dartmouth Medical College. He went to Poultney, Vermont, after attending one session, where he continued medical study during two years under the preceptorship of Dr. Adin Kendrick, a leading practitioner of southwestern Vermont.

He was licensed by a county medical society and began practice at Castleton in 1812. He was doubtless welcomed by Dr. Gridley, already in practice in that town for seventeen years and the senior of Dr. Woodward by eighteen years, because Dr. Gridley did not have a taste for surgical practice and Dr. Woodward gave notice that he would emphasize surgery. These two were warm friends.

It is stated that Dr. Woodward was "a constant and laborious



Dr. Theodore Woodward, 1836

Lithographed by Endicott from a painting by W. Dunlap

student", and "did most of the important operations in surgery." Also that he "was unusually successful and extensively employed as a surgeon," and that "medicine was the important topic of his soul."¹⁰

Dr. Woodward was an excellent teacher and carried the major part of the administrative load of the medical college for twenty years. He was active in medical organization, held minor offices in the Vermont Medical Society, and was at one time president of the Rutland County Medical Society. No publications by him have been found. He had a large practice and was preceptor for many medical students. He accumulated wealth and owned much real estate in Castleton. He married Mary Armington. Of his several children, one son, Adrian Theodore Woodward, was graduated at Castleton Medical College in 1847 and was a professor in that institution from 1858 to its close in 1862, and later a professor in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont from 1876 to 1890. An older son, Edwin Carlos Woodward, attended the medical college one session and was a druggist in Castleton for twenty years.

Dr. Theodore Woodward was a man of large physique. His picture, here reproduced, shows a strong and intellectual countenance. Although he had no earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, he received two honorary degrees of Doctor of Medicine in 1821. Middlebury College conferred this degree and its granting is readily understood because Dr. Woodward was the chief administrative officer in the medical college which had recently become affiliated with Middlebury College, of which Joshua Bates was then the president and a warm friend of Dr. Woodward. Also three of the trustees of Middlebury College were residents of Castleton.

The granting of the same degree by Harvard Medical School in the same year invites explanation. The honorary degrees at that institution in the previous twenty years had been conferred upon men well past middle life, almost all of whom were residents of Massachusetts and members of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The large majority of these held the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College. Dr. Woodward at this time was thirty-three years of age; he had been in practice only nine years, he had never resided in Massachusetts, and had not had any relation to Harvard College or Harvard Medical School. He was not at this time prominent in medical organization in Vermont. His only distinction was a pro-

fessorship in a recently established country medical college in Vermont. His qualifications were definitely less than those upon whom Harvard Medical School had recently conferred honorary degrees.

The faculty minutes of the Harvard Medical School have been consulted and, together with accompanying letters, give the following history of the degree given to Dr. Woodward. John Putnam Batchelder, M. D., 1815, Harvard Medical School, was at this time a professor in the medical college at Castleton. He wrote to James Jackson, Professor of Medicine at Harvard, suggesting an honorary degree for Dr. Woodward. His letter was accompanied by commendatory letters from Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College and a graduate of Harvard College; from Dr. Joseph Adams Gallup, the leading physician of eastern Vermont; from the chief justice of the Vermont Supreme Court; and from a Member of Congress resident in Castleton. After some consideration the degree was granted to Dr. Woodward.

Dr. Woodward, by reason of much longer connection with the medical college, was known to many more students than was Dr. Gridley. He was the major force in the institution during twenty years, and its initial growth and success, if not its founding, may be credited largely to his exertions. Also his surgical skill brought him into contact with most of the physicians of southern and central Vermont.

At the age of thirty-four Dr. Woodward had the the first attack of what was diagnosed as epilepsy. These attacks recurred at intervals during fifteen years. A series of attacks, accompanied by some mental aberration, in 1838 caused him to resign his position in the medical college and to restrict his medical practice. He was admitted as a patient to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro in May 1839 and discharged two months later. He returned to his home, where some paralysis developed. He was again admitted to the asylum in October 1839 and gradually deteriorated mentally, with complete motor paralysis of the legs, until his death there on October 10, 1840 at the age of fifty-two years. The records of the asylum give no diagnosis except epilepsy, but the clinical history of the case indicates that the modern diagnosis would be a brain tumor, a diagnosis seldom given before 1860. The recorded cause of death was "general exhaustion." It is a striking coincidence that two of the founders of this medical college should have both suffered mental deterioration, al-

though from different causes, and both should have died at the age of a little past fifty years.

The career of Dr. Woodward caused him to be considered the leading surgeon of southern Vermont during a period of about fifteen years. His activity in medical education, characterized by high ideals, and his reputation as a practitioner makes him an important factor in the medical history of Vermont in the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century.

John LeConte Cazier: 1790-1863

The third member of the trio of founders had a lesser part in the organization of the institution than either of the two others. He contributed no funds to the founding and his connection with the institution was brief.

Matthias Cazier, of French Huguenot descent, was born at New Castle, Delaware, October 4, 1760. He was a soldier in the later years of the Revolutionary War and was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1785, where he remained to study theology under President John Witherspoon.

Mr. Cazier came to Castleton as the first settled minister of the Congregational church; he was installed in December 1789 and dismissed in July 1792. He continued to reside in Castleton during several years, serving as an itinerant preacher in southern Vermont. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Salem, Connecticut from 1800 to 1802, when he went to Hamilton, New York and soon after moved to neighboring Lebanon, where he served as pastor from 1806 to 1827. During part of this time he conducted an elementary school. He continued to reside in Lebanon until his death in 1837.

His son, John LeConte Cazier was born in Castleton May 29, 1790. Inasmuch as his family removed to central New York in 1802 his education was largely, if not entirely in that state. He attended Fairfield Academy at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York where, in 1809, two physicians gave instruction in some medical subjects in that institution which Mr. Cazier attended in 1811. This medical instruction was enlarged in 1812, under a charter for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York. Mr. Cazier attended this medical college in 1813-14 but did not return for a second session to receive a medical degree.

The catalogues of Hamilton College, which began a collegiate

grade of instruction in 1812, carry the name of John L. Cozin of Lebanon, New York among the members of the class of 1815 who did not graduate. The identity of the first name, middle initial, and residence makes it probable that this person listed as Cozin was John L. Cazier. Manuscript records of the early years of this college have not been preserved, making it impossible to determine whether Cozin is a misprint for Cazier. His attendance was prior to the academic year 1814-15, but whether for one or two years cannot be determined from existing records. He must have entered with advanced standing, because members of the class of 1815 to have entered as freshmen would have enrolled in 1811, which was a year before Hamilton College was opened.

A family tradition holds that John LeConte Cazier attended the College of New Jersey (Princeton), where his father had been graduated in 1785. This cannot be confirmed, the early records of that institution having been destroyed in a fire of 1855. If he attended there one can only conjecture whether it was before or after attendance at Hamilton College.

Colleges of that era occasionally granted the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts but only to those who had completed the greater part of a college course. The University of Vermont granted this degree to Mr. Cazier in 1816, which is evidence that he attended a college or colleges long enough to nearly complete the course.

Mr. Cazier returned to Castleton when he was nineteen years of age to become a preceptor, that is assistant teacher, in the Rutland County Grammar School, usually called Castleton Academy. He occupied this position from late 1809 to early 1811. In 1827 a resident of Castleton wrote that Mr. Cazier was principal of the academy during about a year. This is erroneous both as to title and length of service.

He again returned to Castleton, this time to practice medicine. The date of this return has not been exactly determined. The record that he was admitted a freeman, that is a voter, at Castleton in 1816 indicates that this return was in 1815.

The University of Vermont, which did not have a medical department at that time, on January 2, 1817 appointed him Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and on August 15, 1817 appointed him Professor of Chemistry. Both appointments were without salary. The records of that institution do not state whether he accepted these

appointments. The fact that in the second appointment he is called Professor Cazier indicates acceptance of the earlier appointment. The alumni catalogue of this institution does not carry his name among the list of former professors. He gave a lecture course in anatomy and physiology at Burlington in the winter of 1817, possibly also in earlier and later years.

Dr. Cazier was married to Sarah Moulton Hoit, a native of Castleton. They had at least one daughter who died at an advanced age, unmarried. They had one son, recorded as the only son in 1850. Efforts to follow the descendants of this son, known to have married, have been unsuccessful. No picture of Dr. Cazier has been found.

Dr. Cazier left Castleton in 1818, before November, and went to central New York where his parents resided. He continued to own property in Castleton until 1840. The years from 1818 to 1863 were spent in Madison County, New York in medical practice.

No record has been found of his having the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Several letters written to him have been found as also his signature in several cases. In none of these are the initials "M.D." attached to his name. His tombstone does not carry these initials. This is excellent negative evidence because all men holding the degree were proud of the fact and in that era relatives saw to it that the initials were inscribed on the tombstone of such physicians as held the degree.

A vacancy arose in 1827 in the professorship of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, where Doctor Cazier attended. Several letters from known reliable persons recommending him for the position have been preserved. A member of Congress, resident of Hamilton, New York, wrote concerning Dr. Cazier that "he is possessed of extensive literary attainments and stands high in this quarter as a physician and surgeon." Other letters testify to "his superior talents as a teacher" and to his "great attainments in French, Greek, and Latin." Dr. Cazier was at this time thirty-seven years of age. An older man who held the degree of Doctor of Medicine was appointed to the position.

Correspondence carried on in 1837 between Dr. Cazier and a physician in New York City shows that Dr. Cazier was trying to invent a machine that should deliver power by rotating magnets to compete with steam as a source of power. Faraday in England in 1821 and Joseph Henry in the United States in 1828 had tried similar ex-

periments but it was not until 1845 that Wheatstone in England invented what is the precursor of our modern dynamo. This correspondence shows that either Dr. Cazier was familiar with recent advances in the study of magnetism or that independently he had ideas similar to those of other inventors. More important is this evidence that he continued to be a student.

This fragmentary sketch of his life is unsatisfactory but, after long search, enough has been found to show that Dr. Cazier was a man of talent, well educated, and versatile. He continued to practice medicine until his death at Lebanon, New York on December 18, 1863. The tombstone of his wife beside his in Lebanon shows that she died in 1880.

All three of the founders were capable men, well educated for their time among physicians and had successful careers both in medical practice and teaching. They were distinctly superior to the average member of the medical profession of their era.

1. Selah Gridley, M. D., *The Mills of the Muses* (Exeter, N. H., 1828) 264 pp.

2. Selah Gridley, M. D. *A Dissertation on the Importance and Associability of the Human Stomach, both in Health and Disease. Delivered before the Vermont Medical Society at their annual Meeting in Montpelier, Oct. 17, 1816* (Montpelier, Vermont, October 1816), 24 pp.

3. Abby Maria Hemenway, ed., *The Vermont Gazette* . . . (Claremont, N. H., 1877), III: 535.

4. *Rutland Herald* (Rutland, Vt., June 20, 1820), p. 3, col. 1.

5. Rutland County, Vermont, MS Records, 110: 41-42.

6. Joshua Bates, *Commencement Address at Castleton Commencement, December 2, 1823, Appendix: Historical Sketch of the Medical School at Castleton by one fully acquainted with its origin and progress* (Poultney, Vermont, 1824) p. 13.

7. Joseph Perkins, "Obituary of Theodore Woodward," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (Boston, Mass., 1841), 23: 349-52.

8. Perkins, *op. cit.*

9. Frederick C. Waite, "Birth of the First Independent Proprietary Medical School in New England, at Castleton, Vermont, in 1818," *Annals of Medical History* (New York, 1935), VII: 245.

10. Perkins, *loc. cit.*

CHAPTER IV

THE FOUNDING

The extensive preliminary education required to begin institutional medical study resulted in there being few medical students in the medieval universities of Europe. This condition was somewhat changed before the first settlements in the American colonies, but in the early seventeenth century the nearly universal method of preparing for the practice of medicine in England was by apprenticeship. This followed the method for preparing to enter a craft, and medicine at that time was considered a craft.

The prevalent method in England was brought to the American colonies and in them the only method of medical education prior to 1765 was by private instruction under a physician. The few young men in the colonies that went to Europe for medical education did not influence the prevalent method.

This method descended from the apprenticeship system in the crafts where an experienced craftsman accepted a boy as an apprentice. The term of pupilage was normally seven years in which the boy was expected to receive his general education as well as being instructed in a particular craft. The terms used in this relation were master and apprentice. The relation was attested by a legal instrument known as an indenture and this constituted a contract between the parent or guardian and the master.

The term of pupilage in the professions of law, medicine, and the ministry was reduced to three years, the general education being received under the parent before the professional education was begun. This change in the American colonies occurred at an indefinite date in the middle of the eighteenth century. The terminology was changed in the professions from master to preceptor and from apprentice to student. The legal contract used in the crafts was replaced by an agreement terminable by either party at will.

Early American Medical Colleges

The first institutional instruction in medicine in the American colonies began in 1765 when the College of Philadelphia appointed

men as professors of medical subjects in its faculty of arts. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was awarded to those who had successfully completed a definite course of instruction under authority of the general charter of the institution. Provision was made for the advanced degree of Doctor of Medicine after certain additional accomplishments by the recipients of the baccalaureate degree.¹

Ten organizations for institutional instruction in medicine were founded between 1765 and 1800 in the American colonies and the United States. Four of these were short lived and had disappeared before the end of the eighteenth century, and one was inactive in 1800. Each of these ten was in connection with a college of arts and sciences and operated under its general charter.

Two medical colleges were organized in 1807 under different auspices, namely under the initiative and control of a medical society. Two more medical colleges were founded in 1811 and 1812 under colleges of arts and sciences and one was organized in 1812 under a state department of education known as the University of the State of New York, which conducted no instruction. Thus a total of fifteen medical colleges had arisen in the American colonies and the United States before 1818, of which five had succumbed and one was inactive in 1817, to be later revived. This left nine medical colleges in operation in 1817 which were—with dates of their foundations—Harvard Medical School (1783), Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania (1791), Dartmouth Medical College (1797), Medical Department of Transylvania University (1799), College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City (1807), College of Medicine of the University of Maryland (1807), Medical Department of Brown University (1811), Yale Medical Institution (1812), and College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York (1812).

Four of these nine were in New England, giving New England forty-four per cent of the active medical colleges in the United States. The census of 1820 shows that the population of the New England States was slightly over seventeen per cent of the population of the twenty-seven states and territories in which that census was taken.

Young men who chose to study medicine in 1818 clung to the traditional method of completing their medical education under the private instruction of a physician. The total number of individuals

who received earned medical degrees from 1765 to 1800 inclusive was only 276, an average of less than ten graduates in each year.²

The annual number of medical graduates had much increased before 1818. The number of graduates in the several medical colleges in 1817 was as follows: Harvard Medical College, 14; Dartmouth Medical College, 11; Medical Department of Brown University, 9; Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 73; College of Medicine of the University of Maryland, 24; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, 44; Yale Medical Institute, 6; College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, 4. This shows a total of forty graduates in New England and 185 in the entire United States in 1817. The first graduation at Transylvania was in 1819. The number of medical graduates in the United States in 1946 was 5,172. The population of the United States in 1946 was approximately fifteen times the population of 1817, while the number of medical graduates in 1946 was about 280 times the number of 1817.

A considerable number of students in 1817 attended one session of lectures in a medical college and then began practice without returning for a second session to receive a degree. However, the proportion of all medical practitioners in 1817 who had at any time attended a medical college was small and the number who had received a medical degree much smaller. Lack of statistics in each group prevents estimating percentages.

Incentives for Founding a Medical College

The history of founding of all early medical colleges is similar and involves two major factors, one personal and the other general. A physician who gained the reputation of being an efficient preceptor became popular and the teaching of all subjects of medicine to an increasing number of private students became burdensome and seriously interfered with his private practice. Therefore in cities seven or fewer preceptors would pool their teaching interests in an informal organization, each preceptor teaching only a part of the total number of medical subjects to all the private students of the several preceptors. Such an informal organization, if successful, in a short time sought affiliation with a chartered college of arts or an independent charter. The general factor arose from the desire to provide more efficient education for young men who desired to enter the practice of medicine.

Any physician could become a preceptor if he could find students to come under his instruction. Becoming a preceptor added to the reputation of a physician and increased his practice and also provided additional source of income from the fee paid by each student, usually \$100 for each of the three required years of pupilage under experienced preceptors. Many physicians were not equipped educationally to become efficient preceptors and also had little or no experience in teaching. The result was that many young men became legal practitioners of medicine whose medical education and training was sadly deficient. Students in a medical college came under well educated physicians, usually experienced and efficient teachers.

Vermont, in 1818, had a population of approximately 235,000 people. Several good academies were within its borders and two colleges with authority to grant degrees, the University of Vermont and Middlebury College. It had no medical college.

The nearest opportunity for institutional medical instruction was at Dartmouth Medical College, one mile from its eastern border. The next nearest was the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York at Fairfield, Herkimer County, approximately 150 miles distant from Castleton. Yale Medical Institution was about as far away. The medical colleges at Boston, Providence, and New York City were 200 miles distant. These distances seem small at present but they represented from three to five days of travel when stages covered only fifty miles a day, even when roads were in good condition.

The medical college at Castleton was not the first in a small town. Dartmouth Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York were in villages smaller than Castleton. Each of these entered into the pattern in founding the medical college at Castleton because Dr. Woodward had attended the one at Hanover and Dr. Cazier the one at Fairfield and Dr. Gridley was familiar with both, having sent some of his private students to each.

One may question whether there was as much need for another medical college in New England as in other parts of the United States in view of the proportional populations cited in an earlier paragraph.

The private incentive for organizing a medical college at Castleton lay in the fact that both Dr. Gridley and Dr. Woodward had become

popular preceptors and had more applications from young men who wished to study under them than they could accept, and they believed that, with assistance of a third teacher, they could accommodate all applicants.

A small faculty of only three members was not unprecedented in size. Dr. Nathan Smith was the only medical teacher at Dartmouth Medical College during eleven of the first thirteen years. Its faculty included no more than three teachers prior to 1818 except in three years, when it had four teachers. The institution at Fairfield, New York began with three professors; the number was increased to four in 1815 and to five in 1817. Therefore three teachers were not too few with whom to start a country medical college.

The general incentive for founding the medical college at Castleton was well stated in the newspaper of a neighboring town in 1820 as follows: "It has long been a subject of regret that young gentlemen were obliged to resort to some of the neighboring states in pursuit of those advantages in the study of Medical Science which are essential to qualify them for the profession. We can now congratulate our readers on the growing respectability and usefulness of the medical institution established by the legislature at Castleton in this county."³

The "resort to neighboring states" had not been extensive by young men of Vermont. Dartmouth Medical College, one mile east of the border, granted medical degrees in course to 132 men from 1798 to 1817 inclusive, of whom only nine are recorded as residents of Vermont when entering the medical college. Lists are available of all students who entered Dartmouth Medical College but were not graduated, from 1800 to 1817, except for six years in the first decade for which catalogues have not been preserved. These lists contain a total of 565 names for which a residence in Vermont is recorded for 114 individuals, about twenty per cent. The great majority of these were from Vermont towns east of the Green Mountains.

These lists give information on a phase of medical education that is little known, namely that many young men enrolled in a medical college without intention of entering the medical profession. These included those who planned to enter the ministry and would find some knowledge of medicine useful when they came to be ministers in remote villages or became missionaries. Also those who expected to become lawyers would find some knowledge of anatomy, physi-

ology, pathology, and toxicology of use in the practice of criminal law.

The medical curriculum of the early nineteenth century contained more instruction in the natural sciences—botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and physics—than did the curriculum of the colleges of arts. Therefore many who planned to enter a teaching career attended one session at a medical college.

The session of the medical college at Dartmouth began immediately after the close of the session of the college of arts in August. Many students of the college of arts used the vacation between the junior and senior years to attend medical instruction.

Analysis of the records of the 565 medical non-graduates of Dartmouth Medical College before 1818 shows that 244 of them, or forty-three per cent, were already bachelors of arts or attained that degree within a year after they attended the medical college. Ninety of this number became lawyers, eighty-five became ministers, thirty-seven became teachers, mainly college professors, and twenty-seven are known to have become physicians. No record is given of the later careers of five of these bachelors of arts. Over three hundred of the total of 565 non-graduates were not bachelors of arts. Among them are many physicians, some druggists, and a large number of whose later careers no record is given.⁴ Among these bachelors of arts who attended one session in the medical college are two eminent criminal lawyers, Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster.

Young men of Vermont did not "resort" to the more distant medical colleges in any considerable numbers in the early nineteenth century. The information in the alumni catalogues of the medical colleges other than Dartmouth Medical College is not extensive enough to permit the compiling of statistics of the attendance of young men of Vermont as medical students prior to 1818. However, a sample can be given. Harvard Medical School graduated 126 men from 1788 to 1817 inclusive. Only two of them were natives of Vermont. A few students from Vermont prior to 1818 have been identified in medical colleges in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York. The fragmentary evidence warrants the deduction that the great majority of residents of Vermont who studied medicine before 1818 did so entirely under the preceptorial system. This resulted in part from tradition but largely from the fact that medical colleges were far distant under methods of transportation of that era and that the expense of attending a medical college in a city was large for those times.

The Contract for Founding

The earliest documentary evidence of the establishment of a medical college at Castleton is a manuscript in the collections of the Vermont Historical Society of which the following is a copy.

Articles of agreement between Selah Gridley, Theodore Woodward, and John L. C. Cazier for the purpose of establishing a medical school in the village of Castleton:—Made Castleton, February 1818.

1. Sd. school to be known by the name of the Castleton Medical Academy.

2. A building near the Rutland Co. Grammar School is purchased and to be prepared for the reception of students, books, suitable furniture, and other purposes appertaining to this institution, without delay, at the mutual expense of sd. S. Gridley and T. Woodward.

3. The requisite Chemical furniture and tests, and preparations for Anatomical demonstration and requisite common furniture, candles, firewood and other necessary contingent expenses to be furnished equally by the sd. S. Gridley and T. Woodward.

4. The present medical books of sd. Gridley, Woodward, and Cazier, and other collateral books which each one may deem expedient to present, to be collected at the opening of the school and used as a common Library under the appropriate regulations to be found in this agreement, and the Constitution and Laws of the Academy connected therewith;—Provided that the books of each Proprietor, distinguished by suitable marks, shall still be considered as his distinct property, and each one will consider it his duty to make due satisfaction for all injuries done in this department by himself; and Provided also, that the books of each Proprietor shall thus continue in the use of sd. Academy, as long as the services of the owner under this compact shall be rendered, or consideration for services according to this agreement shall continue to apply to him, and no longer; and Provided, also, that each Proprietor shall have the Privilege of reserving as many of his own books from time to time as he may deem necessary for his own use.

5. Sd. J. L. C. Cazier is not [to] be subject to any further expense respecting the premises.

6. The services of Lecturing during the appropriate term to be divided into four courses—thus—1 course on Anatomy and Physiology by sd. Cazier—1 course on Chemistry by sd. Cazier—1 course on Materia Medica and Institutes and Practices of Medicine by sd. Gridley—1 course on Surgery and Obstetrics by sd. Woodward.

Each Lecturer will consider it his duty to conduct the course assigned to him, and exhibit as far as practicable the most important parts of his subject with faithfulness and diligence.

7. The services of instruction during each of the reading terms, to be divided as nearly as may be, thus—one half the instruction conducted by sd. Cazier (except the time of absence to be mentioned) and the remaining instruction divided equally between sd. Gridley and Woodward. Provided that sd. Cazier shall have the privilege of being absent during a portion of the reading

terms for four weeks or should he have occasion to leave town, for eight or ten weeks, and receiving also his portion of compensation for sd. time of absence, in the same manner as if he shall have been in actual service; and Provided further that if in addition to the above sd. Cazier shall have occasion, before the expiration of this contract, to remove his famly from town or engage in Lectures at Burlington for another winter season—he may, by giving two weeks previous notice, withdraw his books, and his services and compensation from that time forward shall cease, unless renewed by special agreement.

8. No one of the sd. parties shall keep a private medical student, that is, instruct for his own emolument a student in any branch of medical science, in the town of Castleton, separate from the common jurisdiction, privileges and claims of sd. Academy, so long as he is connected with the same by his services and compensation.

9. Sd. Cazier shall have the privilege of making for himself, within the limits of this institution, any preparations in his own departments, the materials of which preparations shall be furnished at his own expense, provided that the students shall have the privilege of viewing occasionally, and receiving liberal demonstration from the same.

10. The compensation or income of the Academy aforesaid to be thus distributed—viz.

The fees arising from all lectures during the appropriate term or connected therewith, to be divided in equal thirds between sd. parties—Gridley, Woodward, and Cazier.

The fees or income for the Privileges of students in the reading terms to be appropriated thus—one-half of sd. fees to sd. Cazier, and one-half divided equally between sd. Gridley and Woodward.

The fines arising from injury or loss of Books, to be appropriated to the owner of the Book—and the fines or compensations arising from injury, waste or loss of other Property, to be appropriated to the owner or owners of the article injured, wasted, or lost.

The drawing fees of the Library and fines for disorder, and other offenses not specified above, to be divided as the lecture fees.

Each party is entitled to his due share of sd. income, until his connection with sd. Academy shall be regularly dissolved.

11. The division of all moneys aforesaid, shall be made by the Treasurer, who shall be duly appointed, and who shall be a man of impartial character and standing, of adequate responsibility, and resident in or near the village of Castleton, which Treasurer shall be authorized and directed to distribute to each one of the aforesaid parties, S. Gridley, T. Woodward, and J. L. C. Cazier, according to this agreement, his just proportion and no more of all moneys received by him the sd. Treasurer on account of the sd. Medical Academy.

12. Each one of the Parties aforesaid shall consider himself bound to act agreeable to the Constitution and Laws of the sd. Medical Academy herewith established, always giving due respect and accommodation to the character and services of the associate teachers, and no alteration in sd. Constitution and

Laws or exception to their rules shall be made without the unanimous consent of every one of the aforesaid Proprietors.

13. The limits of this agreement are not to include more than one term of lectures, and to extend no further than one year from the present date.

Comments on this Agreement

The language of this document shows that it was drawn by a lawyer, probably by Chauncey Langdon (A.B. 1787, Yale College) the leading attorney of the town and brother-in-law of Selah Gridley.

Some of the contents of this document deserve comment. The name selected was an innovation in American medical education. All medical colleges founded prior to 1818 had been officially named medical departments, medical colleges, or medical institutions. This was the first medical teaching institution in the United States to have the word "academy" in its official name. A few medical colleges founded later and before 1850 also had this word in the official name.

The use of the word "proprietor" is of interest because in later years, and extending through the nineteenth century, all medical colleges privately owned and operated were called proprietary. The word "proprietor" is not found in connection with any medical college previously founded and it seems that the adjective "proprietary," so abundantly used in medical education, can be traced to this document of 1818. The use of the word by these men was undoubtedly derived from its common use in that town by the residents as a synonym of owner, which can be traced back more than fifty years to the New Hampshire Grants. The reader will now understand the choice of the title of the preceding chapter.

This is an early record of provisions for a library available to students in the founding of a medical college. Other institutions of the kind had libraries but they did not arise until after the medical college had been in operation for some time.

This is the first medical college to provide for continuous teaching throughout the calendar year. The year was divided into four terms, each twelve weeks in length. One of these was called the lecture term, in which lectures were given in the several medical subjects. The three other terms were called reading terms. The instruction of the reading terms consisted of daily recitations upon assignments in textbooks, supplemented by occasional lectures. Provision was made for human dissection in one term falling in cool weather. Also the students were taken on visits to patients. The reading term provided the

range of medical instruction commonly given to private students when they returned to their preceptors between lecture terms. The reading term in a medical college was carried on with better facilities for instruction and by teachers superior to the average preceptor. The attendance at the reading terms was not as large as at the lecture term. Records show an attendance of more than thirty students at some reading terms in this institution. The plan of reading terms, inaugurated at Castleton, was adopted by several medical colleges founded later. The name was derived from the familiar phrase, "reading medicine with a doctor" applied to private pupilage.

Thus this agreement shows three "firsts" in American medical education; the use of the word "academy" in the official name of a medical college, the use of the word "proprietor" in connection with medical education, and the provision for continuous teaching throughout the calendar year. It also shows an early, if not the first, provision for a library in the opening session of a medical college.

The two medical colleges founded in 1807 were initiated by action of medical societies, and the college founded in 1812 at Fairfield, New York also had a participation of a medical society at its beginning. A careful reading of the minutes of the state medical society of Vermont, from its first meeting up to 1819, shows no hint of action to promote founding of a medical college in the state. The medical college at Castleton was privately initiated, privately owned, and privately operated at its founding. The state medical society was invited later to send delegates to visit the institution at Castleton but they had no part in its operation. Therefore at Castleton in February 1818 began the first privately owned and independent medical college that greatly influenced medicine in the United States throughout the nineteenth century.

1. Frederick C. Waite, "The Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the American Colonies and the United States," *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine* (New Haven, Conn., 1938), 10: 312-18.

2. Frederick C. Waite, "Medical Degrees Conferred in the American Colonies and the United States in the Eighteenth Century," *Annals of Medical History* (New York, 1937), new series, IX: 319.

3. "Medical Science" (editorial) *Rutland Herald* (Rutland, Vt., July 25, 1820) p. 2, col. 1.

4. *Dartmouth College and Associated Schools General Catalogue* (Hanover, N. H., 1940), pp. 891-97.

CHAPTER V

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS: 1818-1822

This chapter contains many details necessary to present the difficulties experienced by the first independent country medical college in its early years.

Dr. Gridley and Dr. Woodward, sharing equally, bought from Rolin C. Mallary, an attorney of Castleton, a wooden building which had been used as a law office and store. The consideration was \$400 and the date of purchase late in January 1818. However, payment was apparently not completed until a year later, as the deed bears the date of January 29, 1819.¹

The building stood "next to the postoffice" on the north side of Main Street and was in "the southwest corner of the academy lot." This location is now slightly west of the present Castleton Public Library. The building was twenty by approximately forty-eight feet, with two low stories. The only record of furniture and apparatus installed in it is that these articles were appraised at a value of \$150 in 1821.

A broadside announcement was issued under date of February 5, 1818, only twenty days before the announced date of opening of instruction. This gave short time to solicit students. The names of the fifteen students who enrolled have not been found. They probably were mostly the private students of the three proprietors, with the addition of a few private students of preceptors in neighboring towns.

The lack of the first volume of faculty minutes and the fact that the files for 1818 of the most important newspaper of the county were burned many years ago has prevented finding the date of closing of the session. The organization adopted by-laws in December 1818 in which the length of the lecture session was set at from eight to twelve weeks. This suggests that the session of the spring of 1818 was ten weeks and that it was expected to increase this soon to twelve weeks, as was done. If this deduction is correct the spring session of 1818 ended May 5. This session could not be counted as one of the two required courses of lectures for a medical degree because the institution was not yet incorporated.

All medical colleges, except one, at that time began their sessions in

November and closed about February 1 and were called winter medical colleges. The exception was Dartmouth Medical College which, having no building, gave its instruction in that used by the college of arts. Medical instruction there was begun immediately after the college of arts closed in August and continued until November, the greater part of the medical teaching being done during the vacation period of the college of arts. This institution was therefore called a fall medical college. Some medical colleges in later years held their sessions from late February or early March to late May or early June and were called spring medical colleges. One institution held its session in the summer during several years and was called a summer medical college.

The urban institutions constantly held their sessions in the winter. The variations from this season were all in the country medical colleges, which came to appoint to their faculties men who taught in the cities in the winter and therefore such medical colleges had to select a different season for their sessions.

Castleton Medical Academy was a spring institution in its first session. A statement was made several years later that the first session was delayed because of inability to secure a building suitable for teaching. This suggests that the proprietors planned to begin instruction in the fall of 1817, which inference is supported by the fact that the second, third, and fourth sessions were held at a time that made it a winter medical college.

Students attended medical colleges not only to secure instruction under men superior to the average preceptor but also with the hope of securing a medical degree. An institution that did not offer such a degree was not likely to attract students. There was little use in starting a second session until a charter was secured.

The annual sessions of the Vermont legislature convened in mid-October. Early in the session of 1818 a petition seeking a charter for Castleton Medical Academy was received. The journal of the assembly shows that this request went through the regular channels for statutory enactment of charters without opposition and the charter was granted on October 29, 1818 (Appendix A).²

Whoever drew the bill for enactment neglected to include authority to grant medical degrees. The charter did not reach Castleton until early November when the date had passed for introduction of new bills in the legislature and therefore the error could not be corrected in that session. It was remedied by an amendment passed October 27, 1819 (Appendix A).³

One familiar with the early days of the institution stated many years later that the second session was begun on November 18, 1818, which was the third Thursday of the month. Little time intervened between the receipt of the charter and this date in which to solicit students. Only nine were in attendance. Their names are not known but they were probably some of those who had attended the spring session of 1818.

Dr. Cazier had resigned before the opening of the second session, an action that the context of the agreement of February 1818 indicates was foreseen. The professorship of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry was filled by appointment of Thomas P. Matthews, a son of a physician and a graduate in arts at Middlebury College in 1811. He had been a private student under Dr. Gridley from 1811 to 1814 and had attended the session of 1814-1815 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York which was followed by more than three years of practice in Vermont. He did not hold a degree in medicine.

Dr. Gridley and Dr. Woodward, named as incorporators in the charter, invited Dr. Matthews to join them, and on December 7, 1818 they organized the corporation with Dr. Gridley as president, Dr. Woodward as vice-president, and Dr. Matthews as secretary. The next day they adopted a code of by-laws which provided that the length of the three reading terms should be twelve weeks each and the length of the lecture term eight to twelve weeks, which indicates that the lecture term begun in November 1818 was twelve weeks in length, a conjecture supported by additional evidence in a diary. This length would have made the end of the session of 1818-1819 come on February 10, 1819. The by-laws also provided that the fee for the lecture term should be \$30 and for each of the reading terms \$10. Students were to be permitted to visit patients with the professors. The lectures in chemistry were opened to those not planning to enter the medical profession, both men and women, the latter at half price.

The standard requirement for the degree of Doctor of Medicine required that the candidate must have attended two courses of lectures in a chartered medical college. The Castleton Medical Academy conducted its session of 1818-1819 under its charter and attendance at this session, although it was short, counted as one of the two lecture courses included in the standard requirement for the medical degree, although it did not at that time have authority to confer such degrees.

The small attendance in the session of 1818-1819 indicated that students could not be attracted to the session of 1819-1820 unless some method to confer degrees was provided before the opening of that session. Amendment to the charter could not be secured until late October, subsequent to the date when the opening of the session was to occur. Therefore application was made to the trustees of Middlebury College at their annual meeting in August 1819 for an affiliation that would permit granting of medical degrees to the students who completed the course at the medical college in Castleton. The request was referred to a committee of three trustees which reported favorably but advised delay of action until the faculty of Middlebury College was consulted. A further report of the committee was received at the annual meeting of August 16, 1820 and the affiliation was approved.⁴ The first degrees to students at Castleton were voted on the same day.⁵

Dr. Matthews resigned the professorships of anatomy and physiology, retaining that of chemistry, before the opening of the session in the fall of 1819. John P. Batchelder was appointed to the vacant professorships. He had been graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1815. He was elected president of the corporation in December 1819, Dr. Gridley retiring from the presidency, after one year in that office, to become vice-president.

The appointment of Dr. Batchelder made four professors, a large number for so young an institution. The fee for the lecture session was at this time increased from \$30 to \$40 without increase for the reading terms. The attendance in the session of 1819-1820 increased to twenty-four students.

The first class, of two men—Dan Pond and Franklin K. Shaw—completed their work at the end of this session but did not receive their medical degrees until the following August at the Commencement of Middlebury College.

The corporation, at its annual meeting in December 1819, elected seven prominent local citizens as members of the corporation. This increased the number of members from four to eleven. The manuscript records constantly refer to the governing body as the corporation and do not use the term "Board of Trustees," which was in use in most educational institutions of that period. Those composing the governing body are constantly called members of the corporation. However, I shall use the word "trustees" in referring to them because it is less cumbersome than the phrase "members of the corporation."

Dr. Gridley had been Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica since February 1818. He resigned the professorship of theory and practice of medicine in January 1820 and was appointed Professor of Clinical Practice, Medical Jurisprudence, and Materia Medica. Joseph Adam Gallup, of Woodstock, Vermont, was then appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, making five professors. He was the most prominent practitioner in Vermont east of the Green Mountains and at this time the president of the Vermont State Medical Society in the founding of which he and Dr. Gridley had been the leaders in 1813. They were warm personal friends. Dr. Gallup was a graduate in medicine at Dartmouth Medical College in its first class of 1798.

A professor of botany was added in February 1820, making six professors. However, one professor retired from the faculty in July 1820, and his professorship was combined with another so that there were five professors at the beginning of the session in the fall of 1820. The attendance increased to forty-four students.

The institution was in its third winter session under the charter, which began the third Thursday in October, when in December 1820 the trustees voted that the opening of the lecture session should be set back another month to begin on the third Thursday in September. This became effective in September 1821 and the session of twelve weeks closed in early December. Therefore two classes completed their work in the calendar year 1821, one in January and another in December. This made the institution a fall medical college. It continued in this category until 1835, when a revolutionary change was made, to be described in a later chapter.

Dr. Batchelder, after having served as president of the corporation during one year, resigned at the annual meeting in December 1820 and Dr. Gallup was appointed to the office. A much more important action was taken at this meeting when the trustees, in view of the successful growth of the institution, decided that the building which had been used since February 1818 had become inadequate for a growing medical college. They therefore decided to erect a new and larger building on a different site.

Dr. Gridley and Dr. Woodward jointly owned the old medical college building and its contents. They proposed, early in January 1821, to sell the building to the corporation to be moved and attached to the proposed new building. A committee on appraisal placed the value of

the building at \$300 and of its contents at \$150. These values were accepted and on January 10, 1821 Dr. Gridley and Dr. Woodward conveyed these to the corporation.

The terms of this conveyance were peculiar. Neither grantor asked to be paid in money unless he should be dismissed by the corporation, in which case his share would immediately become due. They asked, instead of money payment, that if either resigned he should be allowed to name his successor in the professorship which he held.⁶

The trustees accepted this arrangement. Dr. Gridley had been Professor of Clinical Practice, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence during one year. He resigned the professorships of materia medica and medical jurisprudence the day after he signed the conveyance of the medical building and named Dr. Gallup as his successor in the two subjects that he had resigned. The trustees accepted the resignation and nomination and duly added these two subjects to the title of Dr. Gallup. This left Dr. Gridley as Professor of Clinical Practice.

These steps were undoubtedly related to the deterioration of health of Dr. Gridley from the cause mentioned in an earlier chapter. The records do not carry mention of the resignation of the professorship of clinical practice, but the name of Dr. Gridley does not appear in any catalogue after that for the session of 1821. He left Castleton permanently in March 1822 and probably never again visited the town. He resigned as trustee in December 1825, two months before his death in another state.

The New Building

A committee was appointed in January 1821 to solicit subscriptions for the new building. Various inducements were offered to secure subscriptions but they did not reach an amount sufficient to pay for the new structure.

One of the trustees was appointed to superintend construction and he agreed to advance enough to complete the building as a loan to the corporation. Construction was begun in May 1821. The site was about a thousand feet west of the old building and on the north side of Main Street about two hundred feet west of the corner of the present South Street. The building was erected on a half-acre plot of land which was the property of Theodore Woodward but he did not deed the land to the corporation. This was the cause of much difficulty later and the cor-

poration did not secure a deed to the land upon which its building stood until seventeen years later.

The building was thirty feet on the front and fifty feet on the sides. The height was twenty-two feet to the eaves making a two-story structure. A description of 1823 says: "It was therefore resolved . . . to purchase a suitable site whereon to remove the old building and erect an additional one of about fifty feet by thirty, two stories high, with a skylight and a turret for a bell. . . . The first floor contains a spacious lecture room with ascending seats, a chemical laboratory and apparatus, and a study and library room. In the second story is the anatomical theater and lecture room directly under the skylight, with ascending circular seats which are entered by two avenues, the one horizontally, the other by descending stairs toward the center. It also contains a dissecting room, and another room which is occupied by a valuable anatomical museum, various minerals and natural curiosities. The building has been erected and furnished with a bell. . . ."⁷

The session that opened September 20, 1821 was given in this new building. It was a commodious building for a country medical college. The tower and cupola were added, the building painted, and a fence built around the lot in 1823. The illustration in the frontispiece shows a clock in the tower. No other reference to a clock has been found. However, the illustration of the building as it appears in 1947 shows circles in the tower where a clock has been.

The old building was attached to the east side of the new building as a wing. Its use is not recorded. The description given in a previous paragraph included all the teaching activities of the medical college. The old building is repeatedly called "the medical house" in the records of the trustees. The catalogues of 1820, 1821, and 1822 give the places where the students roomed and in each of these years a few students are listed as rooming in the medical house. This building had two low stories. One may infer that students roomed in the second story before it was removed and it may have been used entirely as a dormitory after removal. Contemporary references to two buildings show that the new building and the wing were considered as separate buildings although attached.

The records of the corporation contain many references to the new building but do not give the original cost. An item of late 1823 states that the value of the property of the medical college was then over \$3,000. This included the old building valued at \$300, the land for

which \$125 was paid, the apparatus and furniture appraised at \$150, and the library. These items total over \$600, leaving from \$2,200 to \$2,400 as the cost of the new building.

The erection of a new building, when the trustees had not more than half of its cost, created a building debt which troubled the institution during many years. A building debt was by no means a novelty among medical colleges of that era. Nearly every one of them had such a burden.

Medical colleges of the nineteenth century were usually started abruptly. A new medical college commonly began its teaching in rented quarters. Castleton Medical Academy is an exception due to the foresight of Dr. Gridley and Dr. Woodward.

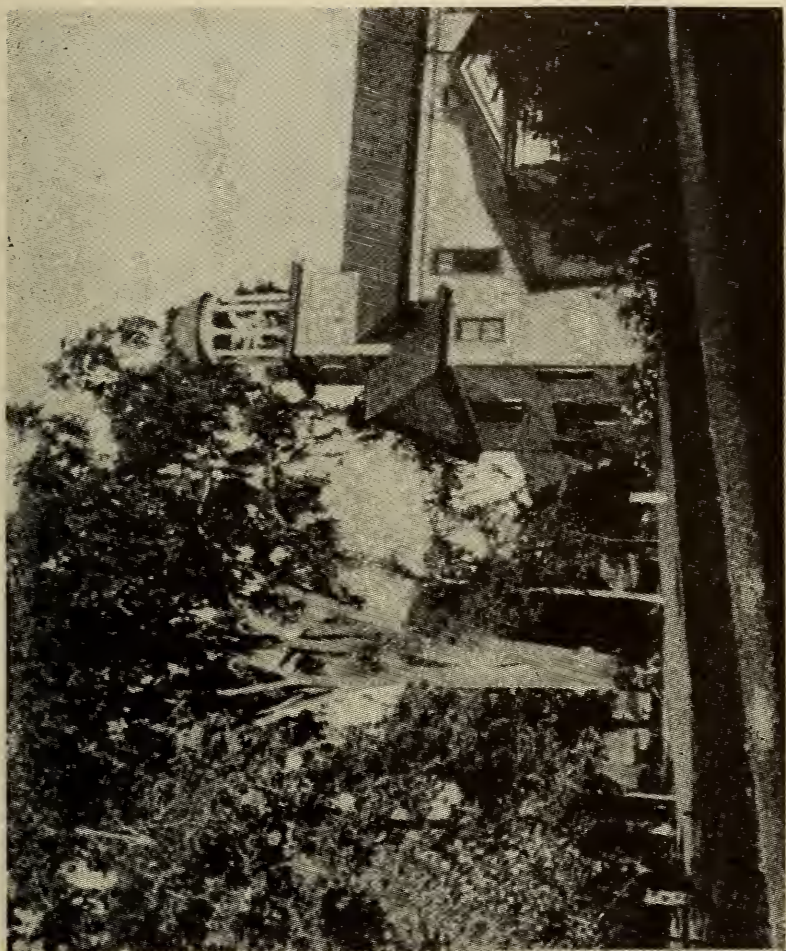
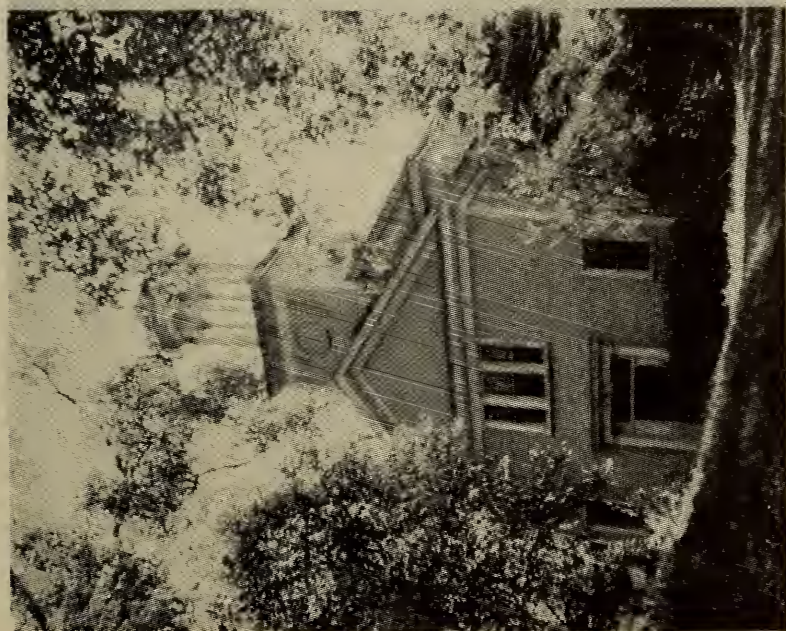
The leading endeavor of medical colleges of that time was to secure a large attendance because the fees paid by students were the only source of support of such an institution. A good medical building was a vivid evidence of prosperity and helped to attract students. Therefore every medical college endeavored to be able to state within three years that it had a building of its own. The fact that it was seldom paid for was not mentioned to prospective students.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the removal of the building in the eighteen sixties from its original site to its present location on the campus of the Castleton Teachers College where it is still actively in use 127 years after the date of its erection. An illustration of its appearance in 1947 is given in this chapter.

Seeking Financial Aid

A survey of "seminaries of higher learning" in the American colonies and the United States well through the nineteenth century shows three initial steps, whether these institutions were academies, colleges, or professional schools. First a group of men decided to found a new institution. Preliminary steps were taken, often including the beginning of instruction. Secondly an application was made to a state legislature for a charter; in that era all charters were granted by legislative enactment rather than by a state official, as at present. The third step followed within one, two, or three years and was a return to the legislature asking an appropriation of public funds to sustain the new institution. Sometimes this was a request for an annual subsidy or for a lump sum to discharge a debt already incurred.

The petitioners often suggested to the legislature the method of se-



The Medical Building as it looked in 1947

curing the needed funds. Harvard College, soon after its organization in the seventeenth century, asked the legislature to grant it the tolls collected by the ferry between Boston and Cambridge. Tolls of roads or of bridges or fines from certain forms of malfeasance were among the suggested sources of funds.

The Corporation of Castleton Medical Academy followed the common trend in asking financial relief from the legislature. A common method at that time for raising money for philanthropic and educational institutions was by a lottery. The legislature of Vermont received a petition, signed by all of the trustees of Castleton Medical Academy, on October 29, 1821 asking a law establishing a lottery for the benefit of the medical college at Castleton. The original petition is in the state archives. It was referred to a committee which reported that the petition ought to be granted and brought in a bill providing for a lottery which should yield \$3,000 for the medical college. The assembly refused to pass the bill by a vote of ninety-two to eighty-four and when it was brought up for reconsideration the next day the motion was lost by a vote of ninety to seventy-nine.⁸ Thus ended the endeavor to get relief from the state. A bill was under consideration at the same time for financial assistance of the University of Vermont, which was dismissed.

The Board of Fellows

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York originated a new policy in medical education in 1811 by election of eight prominent practitioners in the vicinity to the title of fellow. Additions were made each year until in ten years sixty-two fellows had been elected. The men elected were usually residents of the vicinity of New York City until 1821 when twenty-two medical practitioners in southern states were elected.

This election of fellows was a device to flatter prominent preceptors with the expectation that they would send their private students to the institution that had bestowed this honor.

This plan was followed by a few medical colleges in later years. Castleton Medical Academy was among the earliest, if not the first, to do this. The trustees in December 1821 elected forty-one physicians as fellows. They were prominent practitioners and preceptors in all parts of the state. Only seven of the number held the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which is evidence of the small proportion of the most promi-

nent physicians of Vermont who held the medical degree at that time.

The Board of Fellows was invited to hold a meeting at the medical college each year on the day before Commencement. They were given the privilege of inspecting the medical college and attending the lectures without charge. The Board of Fellows in 1824 established a subordinate society under the name of the Medical and Philosophical Society of the State of Vermont in which membership was restricted to those who held the degree of Master of Arts. Two types of membership were established. Active members must also have the degree of Doctor of Medicine but this was not required of honorary members. Seventeen honorary members were elected including business men, clergymen, lawyers, and teachers.⁹

Several meetings of the Board of Fellows were held in the eighteen twenties and at each meeting one of the professors gave an address; a few of these were published. The meetings became irregular and ceased in about ten years. The institution elected a second Board of Fellows in 1839 when it was about to resume after a suspension. The fact that ten names appear on both lists shows that the first Board of Fellows was considered to be extinct before 1839. Thirty-two of the forty-four fellows elected in 1839 held the degree of Doctor of Medicine as compared to seven of the forty-one elected eighteen years earlier. This shows the proportional increase of the prominent physicians of Vermont holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine after a lapse of two decades.

A Rival Medical College in Vermont

The University of Vermont was chartered in 1791. The beginning of instruction of collegiate grade was delayed nearly ten years and the first class was graduated in arts in 1804.

Dr. John Pomeroy, a prominent practitioner of Burlington, was appointed in the same year as a lecturer in chirurgery and anatomy. He was elected a member of the corporation in 1807 and in 1809 became Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery. Also in 1809 regulations were adopted under which a student might receive the degree of Bachelor of Physic. The general catalogue of the University of Vermont does not show that any such degree was conferred. Dr. Pomeroy in January 1817 resigned the professorships of anatomy and physiology but retained that of surgery.

The trustees in March 1821 appointed a committee to ascertain

whether local physicians would accept appointments to teach medical subjects, and in August 1821 three additional men were appointed as professors.

These actions at the University of Vermont, showing that a new medical college would soon arise, probably stimulated the trustees of Castleton Medical Academy in December 1821 to organize the Board of Fellows and appoint forty-one to the title of fellow. It was a clever plan to attach to Castleton Medical Academy in a semi-official capacity the leading preceptors of Vermont and thus invite them to send their private students to Castleton rather than to the new medical college at Burlington.

The Medical Department of the University of Vermont began teaching in 1822 and graduated its first class of four men in 1823. The competition between these two institutions will be discussed in a later chapter.

The Vermont State Medical Society at their meeting in October 1823 passed a resolution advocating the merger of the two medical colleges in the state because medical progress in the state is "much impeded by the public influence and interest being divided between the schools at Burlington and Castleton."¹⁰

First Change of Name

The trustees of Castleton Medical Academy voted on October 28, 1822 "that the name of this institution be changed to Vermont Academy of Medicine for all purposes except those contemplated in the statute of this state incorporating the same." No reason is given in this minute or in the petition to the legislature for this change of name. The legislature enacted a statute on November 7, 1822, legally changing the name (Appendix A).¹¹

The change of name may have been related to the establishment of the rival institution at Burlington, which had in its official name that of the state of Vermont while the institution at Castleton contained in its name only that of one town in the state. A name with wider implication would be more likely to attract students.

Dr. Batchelder, who had been Professor of Anatomy and Physiology since 1819, resigned unexpectedly at the opening of the session of 1822. He had, in 1821, advised that a medical college be founded at Pittsfield, Massachusetts and he was to be one of the faculty.¹²

The plan was to start the new medical college in the fall of 1822

but the application to the legislature of Massachusetts for a charter was so vigorously opposed by the friends of Harvard Medical School that the opening of the Berkshire Medical Institution did not come until September 1823, when Dr. Batchelder became a professor in it.

The emergency arising from this unexpected resignation was met by appointment of Dr. Jonathan A. Allen to the vacancy. He was graduate in medicine of Dartmouth Medical College in 1814. He held this title during only a month and in October 1822 five changes in the faculty occurred in one day. Dr. Gallup resigned the professorship of materia medica in his composite title and the professor of chemistry and botany resigned the subject of botany which was replaced by the subject of natural philosophy (physics). Then Dr. Allen resigned his professorship of anatomy and physiology and was appointed Professor of Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The vacancy in anatomy and physiology was filled by a new man in the faculty, Dr. William Anderson. Little has been found concerning him except that he was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. This is a representative example of the juggling of professorial titles in many medical colleges.

The end of the session of 1822 completed five years of existence of the institution, which years had included many activities and had prepared the way for the next five years which was a period of distinct development.

1. Ms. Castleton Town Records, 8: 160.

2. "An Act incorporating the Castleton Medical Academy," *Laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at the session at Montpelier commenced on the Second Thursday of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen* (Windsor, Vt., n.d.) "Acts of Incorporation," chap. V, pp. 208-09.

3. "An Act in addition to 'An Act to incorporate Castleton Medical Academy,'" *Laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their session at Montpelier commenced on the second Thursday of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen* (Rutland, Vt., n.d.), chap. CXXXVII, pp. 162-63.

4. Ms. Records of the Trustees of Middlebury College, 1: 123, 125, 134-36.

5. Frederick C. Waite, "Three Episodes in Medical Education at Middlebury College, 1810-1837," *New England Journal of Medicine* (Boston, 1932), 206: 729-35.

6. Ms. Castleton Town Records, 6: 132.

7. Joshua Bates, *Address Delivered in Castleton December 2, 1823 at the Commencement of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, with an Appendix containing an Historical Sketch of the Medical School in Castleton, by one fully acquainted with its Origin and Progress* (Poultney, Vt., 1824), p. 14.

8. *Journal of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at their Session began and held at Montpelier . . . on Thursday, eleventh of October, 1821* (Rutland, n.d.), pp. 52, 66, 108, 109, 113.

9. *Rutland Herald* (Rutland, Vt., Nov. 30, 1824).

10. *Rutland Herald* (Rutland, Vt., Nov. 4, 1823).

11. "An Act Altering the Name of the Corporation of Castleton Medical Academy to the Corporation of Vermont Academy of Medicine", *Acts Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October Session 1822* (Poultney, Vt., 1822), "Private Acts," chap. 50, p. 73.

12. J. E. A. Smith, *The History of Pittsfield, Massachusetts from the year 1800 to the year 1876* (Springfield, Mass., 1876), p. 353.

CHAPTER VI

GROWTH AND EXPANSION: 1823-1827

The second five years was a period of less uncertainty than was the first half decade. The institution had a good building planned for its teaching although the debt involved in its erection was a burden. The size of the faculty was adequate for such an institution of that era but changes in its membership occurred nearly every year. The reputation of the medical college improved each year and was reflected in the increase in enrollment, which reached 126 students in 1823.

The rival Medical Department of the University of Vermont had begun instruction in 1822 and it was known that a new medical college would soon arise at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The physician who inaugurated the establishment of the Berkshire Medical Institution in 1823 had been a student at Castleton Medical Academy in 1821 and the new institution at Pittsfield copied several of the procedures at Castleton, including the reading terms.

The medical college at Castleton, when it was founded in 1818, had no competitor nearer than 150 miles except Dartmouth Medical College, which drew few students from that part of Vermont west of the Green Mountains or from western Massachusetts or eastern New York. The rise of two rivals, each within one hundred miles of Castleton, would bring competition for students in western Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York. Action to meet this competition was necessary. The medical college building at Castleton was better than that possessed by either of its rivals in the early years. Improvement of the instruction at Castleton, both in quantity and quality, would best meet the new competition.

Expansion of the Curriculum

The first step was taken in December 1822 by a decision to set back the opening of the lecture session to the first Thursday in September, increasing the length of the session to fourteen weeks and becoming effective in September 1823. The length was further increased to fifteen weeks in 1824. This left only thirty-eight weeks, and in 1824, thirty-seven weeks of the calendar year for the reading terms, too few

weeks to continue to hold three reading terms of twelve weeks each with a vacation of one week between the terms. Therefore the number of reading terms was decreased from three to two and the length of each increased from twelve to fifteen weeks.

The lengthening of the lecture term to fourteen and fifteen weeks was a definite advance in medical education when nearly all medical colleges had a lecture term of twelve weeks. This proved a stimulus to increase in the quantity of medical instruction and led several institutions to increase their lecture terms to fourteen weeks soon after.

Another advance was attempted in December 1822 when the trustees gave notice that the members of the class graduating in 1824 and of all classes thereafter, who expected to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine would be required to show that they had read the first six books of Virgil's Aeneid and the first four orations of Cicero against Cataline. This meant that each candidate for the medical degree must have completed the course of a good academy or have attended one year in a college of arts. The early medical colleges all required some knowledge of Latin. This demand was largely abandoned in 1812. The Vermont Academy of Medicine was attempting to restore the requirement of a knowledge of Latin, an endeavor soon abandoned.

The number of trustees was increased from eleven to fifteen in 1823. Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College, was among the new trustees elected at this time and continued a member of the corporation until 1835. He was the only man elected as a member of the corporation who was not a resident of Rutland County at time of election.

Change in the Date and Place of Commencement

Members of the first three graduating classes of the medical college at Castleton had to wait eight months or more, after having passed their examinations and having been recommended by the faculty for the medical degree, before they received that degree. Moreover, they were required to go to Middlebury in August for the public examination, which consisted in reading a dissertation and defending it should anyone propose questions on the subject.

This arrangement was a hardship, especially for those who desired to go to some distant place to begin practice. They were medical graduates in the sense of having passed their examinations and of having been recommended by the medical faculty for the degree of

Doctor of Medicine but during eight months were not actually graduates because their degrees had not been voted by the trustees of Middlebury College. Much migration to the Middle West was in progress at this time and a few went west immediately after passing their examinations before the faculty and did not return in the following August to read their dissertations and receive their diplomas.

Confusion of the year of graduation arose regarding those students who completed their work at the medical college in December 1821 and in December 1822 and did not receive their diplomas until August 1822 and August 1823; in different calendar years. These men regarded themselves as having been graduated in 1821 and 1822 and so stated in after years, but the records of Middlebury College list them as graduates in 1822 and 1823 when they received their diplomas. Dissatisfaction with these arrangements was not only prevalent among the students but also the residents of Castleton had come to have pride in their medical college and objected to its Commencement being held at a distance of thirty miles.

Therefore the trustees of the Vermont Academy of Medicine appointed three of their members in December 1822 as a committee to remedy the condition. Application was made to the trustees of Middlebury College at their mid-winter meeting in March 1823, and at their annual meeting in August of that year they agreed to hold a special meeting in December of each year to vote medical degrees and to direct the president to confer them at a medical Commencement in Castleton.¹

Two classes received their diplomas in 1823, one at Middlebury in August and another at the Commencement of December 2, 1823 held at Castleton, the first medical Commencement in that town. The trustees of the Vermont Academy of Medicine directed that this occasion should include an address by some prominent person, a salutatory address in Latin, and a valedictory address in English, both by members of the graduating class, and all to be "interspersed by sacred music." President Joshua Bates of Middlebury College delivered the address, which is an important historical document because of the supplement attached to it when it was published.²

A temporary expansion of the curriculum was made in December 1823 by adoption of a schedule that increased the previous thirty lectures each week to forty lectures. This required morning, afternoon, and evening lectures and was abandoned after trial for one session.

The First Dissension in the Institution

Dissensions within the faculty were common in medical schools of the nineteenth century and several of these occurred in the medical college at Castleton. Two factions existed in many faculties, each centering about a strong personality. Some of these controversies resulted in secession of one faction which immediately founded a rival medical college. Controversies between the trustees of a medical college and the faculty as a whole, or with one or two members of a faculty were not uncommon. The majority of faculty dissensions concerned financial affairs. The first serious dissension at Castleton was of this nature and was between the corporation and one important professor, aided by one other professor.

The corporation endeavored in October 1821 to secure legislative assistance to pay the building debt, as already described. The failure of this effort brought a decision of the trustees that some policy must be adopted to discharge this debt, and in December 1821 they voted that \$300 should be deducted from the gross income of each session for payment on the debt before the division to the professors was made. This was done in 1821 and again in 1822.

The trustee to whom the corporation owed the debt complained that this method did not result in as rapid payment as he considered desirable. The majority of the trustees agreed with this opinion, not only because the complainant was a fellow trustee but also because the debt was drawing twelve per cent interest annually. Therefore the corporation in December 1822 voted that in 1823 and thereafter twenty-five per cent of the total income of each session should be applied to reduction of the debt until it was entirely paid.

The fees of students were paid to a treasurer of the corporation, who was a business man in Castleton. Therefore the faculty neither had possession of the income nor control of it. The twenty-five per cent was deducted from the income of the session of 1823 and then allotment was made to the professors. The allotment to Dr. Gallup, Professor of Medicine, was \$1,000. This was for fourteen weeks of teaching and represented a rate per week that amounted to over \$3,700 for a calendar year, a large income for a medical practitioner in a small town in that era.

Dr. Gallup protested the amount of his allotment and said that the corporation had no right to deduct so large an amount for payment on

the debt, although he, as president of the corporation had presided at the meeting a year earlier at which this method was adopted and had then made no objection. Dr. Anderson, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, also protested the allotment made to him.

The trustees refused to change the plan and Dr. Gallup resigned his professorship, his membership of the corporation, and the presidency of that body on January 24, 1824. He soon began suit against the corporation for the additional amount he considered due him. The suit did not come to trial but was settled by arbitration. Dr. Anderson resigned his professorships in December 1824. Both men joined the faculty of the rival Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1825, Dr. Gallup serving there one session and Dr. Anderson three sessions. Dr. Gallup became involved in a controversy and Dr. Anderson accepted a more attractive position elsewhere.

New Members of the Faculty

The professorship of theory and practice of medicine was considered the leading professorship in every medical faculty of the first half of the nineteenth century. A medical college was judged largely by the quality of the man occupying this professorship. It was necessary to find a capable man to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Dr. Gallup.

Such a man was found in the person of William Tully, then thirty-nine years of age. He was graduated in arts at Yale College in 1806 and held the degree of Master of Arts and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution. His membership in the faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine during the following fourteen years was a major factor in the increasing reputation of the institution. The teaching of materia medica and therapeutics was added to his title from 1829 to 1838. He was at the same time Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Yale Medical Institution after 1828, a double service made possible by the fact that the two medical colleges held their sessions in different months of the year.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Anderson in December 1824 brought election to the faculty of a man who became a leader in American medicine and medical education. He was Alden March, then thirty years of age and a graduate in medicine at Brown University in 1820.

Dr. March became a brilliant teacher and remained on the faculty during eleven years. He was president of the New York State Medical Society in 1837 and in 1839 founded the Albany Medical College. Thirty years later he was president of the American Medical Association.

A sixth professor was added to the faculty in 1826 when the curriculum was being expanded. A reliable source gives the number of professors in each of the twenty medical colleges in existence in 1827.³ The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and the Medical College of South Carolina each had seven professors. The Vermont Academy of Medicine and six other medical colleges had each six professors. The remaining eleven institutions had fewer than six professors and two of those in New England had only three professors. This comparison shows the prominent place that the medical college at Castleton had acquired in the size of the faculty in ten years. An advance in the number of subjects being taught had also been accomplished.

A Second Rival Medical College in Vermont

A new rival appeared close at hand in 1827 at Woodstock, only forty miles distant. Dr. Joseph Adam Gallup had been party to a controversy at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1824 as already described, and participant in another dissension at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1825. He established a medical college at Woodstock, Vermont in 1827 under the name of the Clinical School of Medicine as a rival to both of the medical colleges in Vermont from which he had resigned. Instruction was given in a course of twelve weeks from March to May 1827. His application to the legislature for a charter was vigorously opposed by the friends of the two existing medical colleges in the state and the charter was refused, forcing suspension of the institution after one session, to be revived later.⁴

Dissolution of the Affiliation with Middlebury College

The affiliation between the medical college at Castleton and Middlebury College, which had existed since August 1820, was a tenuous relation. The trustees of Middlebury College did not appoint the medical professors nor have anything to do with the length of session or curriculum. Their sole function was to receive each year certificates of approval of the medical faculty for a given number of young men to

whom they voted the degree of Doctor of Medicine and the president delivered a diploma as a part of the exercises of the Commencement of the undergraduate college at Middlebury until August 1823 and thereafter at Castleton in a special medical commencement. They sent a visiting committee to Castleton in the early years, a gesture soon abandoned.

The continuance of this relation appears strange after the corporation of the medical college at Castleton received authority to confer medical degrees in October 1819, three months before the first class completed their work at the medical college. However, the relation continued more than seven years. A possible reason is that all other medical colleges in New England at that time had a relation to a college of arts. This was considered somewhat of a prestige and the continuance of the affiliation may have been from fear of competition. The Vermont Academy of Medicine was firmly established by 1827 and apparently not fearful of any detraction by not being affiliated with a college of arts.

The trustees of the Vermont Academy of Medicine on December 18, 1827 passed a resolution: "Be it enacted that the degrees be hereafter conferred by this institution." No reason is given nor is there record of previous discussion of the action. The degrees were voted to the members of the class of 1827 on the following day. This terminated the affiliation and the medical college at Castleton had again become entirely independent, a condition that continued throughout the existence of the institution. The records of the trustees of Middlebury College do not mention the termination. This major event in the history of the medical college is used to conclude this chapter.

1. Ms Records of the Trustees of Middlebury College, 1: 169-70, 173.

2. Joshua Bates, *Address Delivered at the Commencement of the Vermont Academy of Medicine with an Appendix Containing an Historical Sketch of the Medical School in Castleton by One Fully Acquainted with Its Origin and Progress* (Poultney, Vt., 1824) 16 pp.

3. James Thacher, *American Medical Biography* . . . (Boston, 1828), I: 34-78.

4. Frederick C. Waite, *The Story of a Country Medical College, a History of the Clinical School of Medicine and the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vermont 1827-1856* (Montpelier, 1945) pp. 48-58.

CHAPTER VII

A DECADE OF RETROGRESSION: 1828-1838

The ten years from the beginning of 1828 to March 1838 are marked by a retrogression from the advances that had been made in the preceding five years, moderate at first and accelerated later. Several factors caused the retreat.

Deferred Degrees

The first retrogressive step was in December 1828 when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon nine men who had not completed the published requirements for that degree, which included that a candidate must have studied medicine during three complete calendar years before being eligible for graduation. These nine men had not done so and lacked from two to six months of three calendar years of medical study. The nine recipients of diplomas were warned to "apply themselves to the study of medicine" until a certain date attached to each name, when the degree would become effective. However, they immediately entered private practice, which they considered applying themselves to the study of medicine. This method was designated deferred degrees. Deferred degrees were given to two more men in 1831 at which time another device was adopted to provide medical degrees for those who had not completed the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Degree of Bachelor of Medicine

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was the first earned degree granted by medical colleges before the Revolutionary War. A few institutions adopted the degree of Doctor of Medicine as the first earned degree about 1790, while other medical colleges continued to grant the baccalaureate degree until 1812, when this degree was abandoned.¹

The Medical Department of the University of Maryland revived the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1818 for those men who had attended only one session of medical lectures. This institution gave eleven of these degrees between 1818 and 1827. The Vermont Academy of Medicine copied this policy and conferred nineteen degrees of

Bachelor of Medicine, from 1830 to 1841 inclusive, upon men who had attended only one session of medical lectures. Medical educators criticized the giving of a degree that represented less than the standard amount of medical study and called it retrogressive.

Diminishing Attendance

Attendance began to diminish and in 1828 fell below one hundred students, a condition that continued until in 1832 when only sixty-two enrolled, about half the number in attendance in 1823, 1824, and 1825.

The cause of this reduction in enrollment was competition for students by other medical colleges rather than deterioration in the reputation of the medical college at Castleton. The Berkshire Medical Institution was the most serious competitor, drawing many students from western Massachusetts and eastern New York in which areas the Vermont Academy of Medicine had secured many of its students. Bowdoin Medical College, founded in 1820, was attracting students from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The closing of the Medical Department of Brown University in 1828 did not affect the attendance at Castleton because the latter institution had received few students from extreme southeastern New England. The Medical Department of the University of Vermont practically suspended in 1833 and the next year the attendance at Castleton rose above one hundred students. However, this advantage was annulled by the revival of the Clinical School of Medicine in 1830 under an affiliation with Waterville (Colby) College in Maine. The Geneva Medical College began operation in 1835 at Geneva, New York and attracted students from central and western New York whence the Vermont Academy of Medicine had drawn an increasing number of students up to 1834.

Reduction in Size of the Faculty

The first dismissal of a professor was in 1829. Jonathan A. Allen, a practicing physician in Middlebury, had been a lecturer on chemistry at Middlebury College from 1820 to 1826. He joined the faculty at Castleton in 1822 and had been Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy from 1823 until 1829 when he was dismissed for neglect of his teaching duties. The diminishing attendance was lessening the income and therefore no successor was appointed. The subjects which

Dr. Allen had taught were added to the duties of the professorship of medicine. This reduced the number of professors from six to five, another retrogressive step.

Shortening the Session

The beginning of the session was set back one week to begin in the middle of August in 1832. The length of the session had been fifteen weeks from 1824 until 1831 when it was reduced to fourteen weeks, bringing the end of the session in November.

Controversy with a Rival

The Medical Department of the University of Vermont, which began instruction in 1822, was successful in its first three years, after which decline began in attendance. The six professors of 1822 diminished to two professors in 1828. Benjamin Lincoln, a well educated and vigorous young man, joined the faculty in 1829 and soon became the leading spirit of the institution. He believed the decline in attendance was due to the competition of the two other medical colleges in the state, and to their methods in securing students. The Clinical School of Medicine at Woodstock had been revived in 1830 but the Vermont Academy of Medicine was the most serious competitor of the medical college at Burlington.

Dr. Lincoln, in March 1833, began publication of a series of letters in the *Vermont Statesman*, which was printed at Castleton. His letters soon reached a stage of criticism of the medical college in Castleton so severe that the editor of the paper published in that town denied his columns to Dr. Lincoln. The remaining letters of the series were published in a newspaper in Burlington.

Dr. Lincoln was adept in vindictive writing and vehement in his attack on the Vermont Academy of Medicine and on Theodore Woodward, its leader. This may have been due to ill health. Dr. Lincoln was a victim of consumption. Dr. Woodward replied in public print, denying the facts alleged by Dr. Lincoln and attacking him in scurrilous language and innuendo. These letters were reprinted in two pamphlets, now rare.² These show, if the allegations are true, some vigorous methods in the competition for medical students in that era.³ Printed reports exist of similar competition in several parts of the country. Some medical colleges offered to each of their students a reduction of

one-third of tuition for each new student paying full fees, up to a limit of three, that a student should bring for enrollment.

This controversy in the newspapers did not help the reputation of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, nor did Dr. Lincoln's letters improve the condition at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. Attendance continued to decrease at Burlington where there were only two professors, Dr. Lincoln and the professor of chemistry in the college of arts. Dr. Lincoln was ill and resigned early in 1834 and died of consumption in the same year. Two new professors were appointed to teach the few students. The institution was practically in suspension after 1833, and the last evidence of the first phase of this medical college was the graduation of one man in medicine in 1836.

The first graduates in medicine at Burlington were in 1823, the last in 1836. The total number of medical graduates in course in these fourteen years was 120. Vermont Academy of Medicine graduated 440 men in course in the same fourteen years.

This published controversy by Dr. Woodward was the first of a series of events from 1833 to 1838 in which he used unrestrained language and developed an attitude of quarrelsomeness. He suffered a series of what were called epileptic attacks in the same five years. The difficulties of the Vermont Academy of Medicine from 1833 to 1838 appear to be related to a pathological condition in Dr. Woodward, who was the controlling head of the medical college.

A Revolutionary Policy in Medical Education

The Vermont Academy of Medicine adopted a policy late in 1834 that was revolutionary in American medical education. The program of medical instruction in the American colonies and the United States during seventy years had included one session of medical lectures in each calendar year, which was about one-fourth of the year in length. Each student studied under his preceptor during the remaining weeks of the year.

The requirement for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was three years of study of medicine in which time two courses of lectures in an incorporated medical college were attended. The aim of medical education of that time was facility in the art of medicine, and physicians held that the art was best acquired under a preceptor. The lecture sessions were considered as only supplementary to the instruction by the

preceptor, which was called the practical part of medical education, while the attendance at lectures was termed the theoretical part. Moreover, it was held that at least eight months of preceptorial study should intervene between the two lecture sessions which any candidate for the medical degree attended.

This traditional thesis of medical education had been followed in the medical college at Castleton since its foundation in 1818, except that the new idea of reading terms had been introduced. The three reading terms, later reduced to two, were essentially organized preceptorial teaching.

The Vermont Academy of Medicine, which had been conducting a session of lectures in each fall since 1821, announced, late in 1834, that thereafter it would conduct two lecture sessions in each calendar year and graduate a class at the end of each of them. One lecture session was to be given in the fall and the other in the spring. Thus this institution changed from a fall medical college to a spring and fall institution beginning in 1835.

This innovation violated the doctrine that from thirty to forty weeks of study under a preceptor should intervene between two lecture sessions attended by any medical student. If a student took his two lecture sessions continuously at the Vermont Academy of Medicine the interval was not more than twelve weeks. A student could, under this program, secure his medical degree forty weeks after he first enrolled in the medical college, provided he had previously studied under a preceptor during two and a fourth calendar years.

The spring session at Castleton began in late February or early March, within one or two weeks after the February closing of the session in the several winter medical colleges. A student could enroll in a winter medical college and at the close of the session transfer to the spring session of the Vermont Academy of Medicine for his second course of lectures without any return to his preceptor. He would then get his medical degree in June, only eight months after he had enrolled for his first course of lectures, provided he had previously studied under a preceptor during two and a third calendar years. A considerable number of students followed this plan.

The reading terms were abandoned when this new plan was adopted. No reasons or arguments supporting this revolutionary policy appear in the records of the trustees nor in the printed catalogues. Lack of

the faculty minutes of 1834 prevents ascertaining whether this plan was discussed in the faculty before adoption.

The following current conditions may have been related to the new policy. The Clinical School of Medicine, since its revival in 1830, had become a serious competitor for students in Vermont and the competition of the Berkshire Medical Institution was becoming more severe each year. Attendance at Castleton had been steadily decreasing since 1830, except for a temporary increase for one year following the suspension of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. The corresponding decrease in income left less to be divided among the five professors at the end of each session. Two sessions in each calendar year could be expected to approximately double the annual income of each professor from his teaching activities. The fact that no argument was advanced for any educational advantage of the new plan in the publications of the institution suggests that the major stimulus for its adoption was a financial one.

Abandonment of a Subject Taught

The professor of natural philosophy resigned at the end of the session of 1834. Instead of electing a successor to teach this subject a professor was elected to divide the teaching of anatomy and physiology which Alden March had done alone since 1825. The new member of the faculty was James H. Armsby, aged twenty-four years, and a graduate at Castleton in the previous year. He had been assisting Dr. March in a private course in anatomy that was taught each winter at Albany, New York.

Further Reduction in the Size of the Faculty

Dr. March resigned his professorships in December 1835. His subjects were attached to the professorship held by Dr. Armsby and no successor was appointed. This left only four teachers in the medical faculty, the fewest since 1819, and fewer than in the leading competitors of the institution.

Dismissal of a Trustee

The first dismissal for cause of a trustee occurred at a special meeting of the corporation in May 1835, when Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College and a trustee of the Vermont Academy of Medi-

cine since 1823, was dismissed by a resolution presented by Dr. Woodward. The charges were that Dr. Bates had failed to attend meetings of the corporation over a long period and that he was disloyal in that he had frequently spoken disparagingly of the institution and of its faculty, had tried to dissuade students from attending at Castleton, had for a long time exerted his influence against the institution, and had become connected with a rival medical college. Dr. Bates had been a member of an advisory committee of the Clinical School of Medicine at Woodstock during two past years.

All of these charges although valid, were directed against acts committed at some previous time and the question arises why a special meeting of the corporation was called only three weeks before a regular meeting was scheduled in order to dismiss Dr. Bates. The reason was that Dr. Bates in a recent conversation had criticized some of the acts of Dr. Woodward. It was another instance of a personal quarrel by Dr. Woodward.

The dismissal of Dr. Bates may have been justified but what followed was both unwarranted and unwise. The text of the resolution of the dismissal was given to the newspapers and published in various parts of the state and in the next issue of the catalogue it was printed on the title page. This publicity was a thrust at Dr. Bates that was unwise. He had been the successful president of Middlebury College for seventeen years and was the most prominent educator in Vermont in 1835 because the president of the University of Vermont had only recently assumed that post. This publicity offended the many friends of Dr. Bates and these friends were not disposed to advise students to attend at Castleton. This incident is given considerable space because it is an illustration of the adverse effect upon the Vermont Academy of Medicine of events arising from the quarrelsome attitude that was developing in Dr. Woodward.

More Dissension

Dr. Woodward was secretary and treasurer of the corporation from 1819 to 1821 and registrar of the faculty since 1823, which was the post of detailed administration. He had been vice-president of the corporation since 1833 and in this capacity presided at many meetings. He had been for many years the officer in charge of the medical college building and equipment. His long leadership of the institution had made him dictatorial. He had a strong personality, and had come into

conflict with members of the faculty, and several resignations had resulted from these conflicts.

The corporation at the annual meeting of 1837 did not elect him to any of the several offices he had formally held. He had come into conflict with the corporation as a whole and with some of its members individually, which led to several verbal brawls on the public streets. The land upon which the medical college building was erected in 1821 belonged then to Dr. Woodward. An agreement to purchase was made and the agreed price was paid within a few years. Dr. Woodward at first neglected and then refused to deliver a deed to the corporation and in 1837 the corporation entered suit to compel him to deliver a deed, which was finally secured in 1838.

The encounters with individual trustees included one with the chairman of the executive committee of the corporation, who soon resigned saying that he was unwilling to be a "Hobby for another member to ride" meaning Dr. Woodward. Another influential trustee resigned following a similar encounter. Dr. Woodward at this time was also in conflict with two of the four professors.

The quarrelsomeness of Dr. Woodward had been increasing for three years. None of his colleagues recognized at first that it was due to mental deterioration, the result of a disease from which he was suffering which, as stated in an earlier chapter, was probably a brain tumor. They ascribed his attitude to the fact that he was proverbially "rough in speech."

The Final Year of the First Phase

Attendance had been decreasing each session since 1834, and in 1837 showed further decrease to an attendance of sixty-seven students in the fall term of 1837. The smaller income had resulted in accumulation of debts, and the repairs of the medical building had been neglected and the teaching apparatus had much deteriorated. Efforts to raise money among the citizens of Castleton to pay the debts, repair the building, and replace teaching apparatus brought small results, contrary to experience in earlier years. This was in part due to the economic depression of 1837.

The spring session of 1838 was announced to open on March 8. A considerable body of students had assembled in the town when, without warning, it was announced on the day before the term was to begin that no instruction would be given. Two of the four professors sent

word that they would not be present to give instruction, as they were "otherwise engaged." No time remained to fill the vacancies and only two professors were left, of whom one was Dr. Woodward, by this time too seriously ill to be dependable for continuous daily lecturing.

Much irritation arose among the friends of the medical college because of the resignation of two professors at a date too late to permit replacement. They were charged with perfidy and a deliberate attempt to wreck the institution in order to destroy a competitor to a new medical college that was soon to arise.

The circumstances of being otherwise engaged was related to the fact that Dr. Alden March, who had been a member of the medical faculty at Castleton from 1824 to 1835 and who was in practice in Albany, New York, had proposed the founding of a medical college in Albany in a published address in 1830. Active work to this end was proposed to begin in early 1838 and Dr. March asked Dr. Armsby to take charge of the preliminary work of organization. Dr. Armsby had been his assistant and was the professor of anatomy and physiology at the Vermont Academy of Medicine. He began the work of organization in a series of public meetings in Albany in March 1838. Dr. DeWolf, the professor of chemistry at Castleton, was to be included in the new institution at Albany, but when delay occurred he accepted a professorship in a medical college in St. Louis.

The basic cause of the suspension of the Vermont Academy of Medicine in the spring of 1838 was the competition of other medical colleges for students causing diminishing attendance at Castleton which resulted in financial difficulties.

Dr. Woodward was highly regarded in Castleton, where he had been in practice for more than twenty-five years. Also there was appreciation of his services to the medical college. Contemporary writers in Castleton did not wish to charge him with the apparently large part he had in the series of unfortunate events that led to suspension of the medical college. The result was indefinite statements at the time regarding the cause of the suspension. One example will suffice to show this. Preparations were in progress for resumption of instruction in the medical college in the fall of 1839 when the secretary of the corporation, a prominent businessman of Castleton, issued a circular in which he said regarding the suspension: "the severe indisposition of Dr. Woodward . . . and a concurrence of other impropitious and unexpected

events, operated to suspend the functions of the institution." Dr. Woodward was alive at this time but seriously ill.

This suspension, after continuous operation during twenty years, ended the first phase of medical education in Castleton and completed a little less than half of the operation of the medical college. The suspension did not long endure but the revival of the institution was under entirely different leadership. Dr. Woodward was so seriously ill, both physically and mentally, that he had no part in the revival, and died seven months after instruction was resumed. However, he was the central figure of the first phase.

The interval of the suspension affords a favorable opportunity to discuss in the next five chapters some of the general features of the medical college at Castleton that are not chronological.

1. Frederick C. Waite, "The Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the American Colonies and in the United States," *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine* (New Haven, Conn., 1938), 10: 309-33.

2. Benjamin Lincoln, *An Exposition of Certain Abuses Practiced by Some of the Medical Schools of New England and Particularly of the Agent-sending System as Practiced by Theodore Woodward* (Burlington, Vt., 1833), 76 pp.

3. *Ibid.* *Hints on the Present State of Medical Education and the Influence of Medical Schools in New England with an Appendix Containing a Review of a Letter by T. Woodward, M.D. Addressed to Professor Lincoln and First Published in the Vermont Statesman of the 19th March 1833* (Burlington, Vt., 1833), 119 pp.

CHAPTER VIII

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

The governing bodies of the institution were two, with some individuals members of both, and their interrelations were intimate. In the later years the faculty took over several of the functions earlier administered by the trustees.

Trustees

The number of trustees varied, although not widely. The charter named two incorporators. Another man joined these two to organize the corporation in December 1818 and these three men were the only trustees until December 1819, when the number was increased to eleven, a number probably in imitation of the number of trustees specified in the charter of the Rutland County Grammar School. The number was increased to fifteen in October 1823 but only two of the four newly elected trustees accepted so that the number in 1823-24 was thirteen. Fourteen trustees were in office in 1824 and again in 1858. The full number of fifteen is found only in the year 1857. The number was eleven or twelve in twenty-eight of the forty-two years before the institution closed, and fell to ten in three different years.

Two or three members of the faculty were usually members of the corporation and in many of the years a faculty member was president of the board. Only one member of the faculty was also a member of the corporation after 1856.

This corporation followed the precedent of that of the Rutland County Grammar School in selecting its membership from residents of Rutland County in which the medical college was located, a rule violated only once. A resolution was adopted in 1828 that whenever a trustee ceased to be a permanent resident of Rutland County his membership of the corporation should be automatically terminated. Vacancies arose from such changes of residence, from resignations, and from deaths. Fifty different men served as trustees before 1862. The length of service ranged from one to forty-three years, with an average of ten and a half years. Nine served more than twenty years.

These fifty men included seventeen business men, seven lawyers,

five clergymen, one teacher, one dentist, eighteen members of the faculty, and one physician who was not a member of the faculty. More than two-thirds of them were residents of Castleton when elected, the others being residents of neighboring towns. This restriction to local residents was an unusual procedure in educational institutions. Eighteen of the trustees were graduates of colleges of arts and eight others held honorary literary degrees.

The group contained one former Member of Congress, one man later a governor of Vermont, one man later a chief justice of Vermont, and many who held minor state and county offices. These fifty men constituted a group of able and successful men having good ideas of education. They are listed, with some information concerning each, in Appendix B.

The Faculty

The path to a professorship in a college of arts or in a professional school before the Civil War was not as long as at present, when one must progress through a series of five or six subordinate titles before arriving at a professorship. A college of arts in the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century seldom had more than two titles in the teaching staff, which were tutor and professor. Each year a few recent graduates were appointed as tutors and confined their teaching to the two lower classes of the college. A successful tutor was promoted to a professorship after two or three years if he desired to continue in teaching. Thus many became professors in colleges of arts before they reached the age of twenty-five years.

Medical colleges of that era followed the colleges of arts in having few teaching titles, usually only three: demonstrator, lecturer, and professor. The title of demonstrator was restricted to the subject of anatomy. The title of lecturer was given to an inexperienced young man or to one appointed in an emergency. A lecturer became a professor after teaching during one or two sessions, if successful. Beginning about 1850 the title of adjunct professor was given in a few medical colleges to a young assistant of an elderly professor. The title of demonstrator was first used in the medical college at Castleton in 1841. A demonstrator of anatomy is found in the catalogues from 1841 to 1859 inclusive. Eight different men held this title. Each was a graduate at the previous session when appointed. Four of these, who were local practitioners, served as demonstrator more than one

year, one of them during five years. Only one of this group became a professor in the institution. The designation of assistant in anatomy or assistant in chemistry is attached to the names of a few students prior to 1840.

Forty-five different men held the title of professor and taught in the medical college at Castleton. The date of birth of forty-three of these has been found, permitting computation of the exact age of each when he began teaching under the title of professor in this institution. The youngest man was nine days short of twenty-three years of age when he began. He already held two earned degrees from a scientific school. Seventeen men were under thirty years of age when they became professors. The oldest man was fifty-seven years of age when he became professor of medical jurisprudence. Thirteen men were over forty years of age when they were elected to this title, while the average age was thirty-five years and eight months. This shows that on the average only mature men were elected as professors.

Nineteen of these professors were graduates in course of a college of arts. Several others held an honorary literary degree. Thirty-one were graduates in course in medicine. The source of these degrees was as follows: six from the medical college at Castleton; five from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City; three each from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, from Dartmouth Medical College, from Harvard Medical School, and from the University of Pennsylvania; two from Berkshire Medical College; and one each from Bowdoin Medical College, Brown University, Geneva Medical College, Jefferson Medical College, University of Maryland, and Vermont Medical College. The fourteen men who did not hold earned medical degrees in course included: the first four professors of 1818 and 1819; two men who taught only fundamental subjects such as botany, chemistry, and physics; two lawyers who taught only medical jurisprudence; one man who was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, without a medical degree; and five men who held only an honorary degree in medicine.

The length of occupancy of a medical professorship at Castleton varied widely. Thirteen men were in service only one year, and seventeen more less than five years. Only nine served longer than ten years. The longest service was twenty years, by Theodore Wood-

ward. The average length of service was slightly over five years. This is statistical evidence of the most serious problem of country medical colleges, the instability of their faculties,

Such instability was less marked in urban medical colleges but still prevailed. The alumni catalogue of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City issued in 1865 shows that it had fifty-five professors in the fifty-eight years since its founding in 1807. Nine of these were still in service in 1865, while forty-six had terminated their service before that year. The services that had been terminated included seven who served only one year and fifteen more who served less than five years. Only fourteen served more than ten years. The average length of service of these forty-six men was slightly over seven years. A combination of these figures with those in the preceding paragraph is of interest in considering medical education of the nineteenth century. The cause of instability in faculties of country medical colleges will be discussed in a later paragraph.

The number of professors teaching at the medical college at Castleton in each session varied from three in 1818-1819 to eight after 1857. The average was slightly less than six. The number was less than five in only seven sessions, all before 1840.

Fourteen of these professors had taught in colleges of arts or in medical colleges before coming to Castleton and many more had taught in secondary schools. However, the teaching at Castleton was their introduction to institutional medical teaching for many of these men. Twenty of those not included in the first sentence of this paragraph were later professors in other medical colleges, including several leading urban medical colleges. Among them were the founders of Albany Medical College, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, New York Medical College, Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Vermont Medical College.

No sources are available from which to judge of the individual teaching ability of these professors while at Castleton. One may conjecture that some of those who taught during only one year were unsuccessful. However, definite information is available that some of these resigned at the end of one year to accept a better teaching position, while at least two of these were already experienced teachers in another medical college and came only temporarily in an emergency. Two professors were dismissed, one for neglect of his teaching duties and another for moral turpitude.

Some indication of the capability of these men may be inferred from their careers subsequent to being on the faculty at Castleton. Eleven of them became presidents of state medical societies, three became vice-presidents of the American Medical Association, and one later became president of that association. The success in medical practice of many of these is shown in biographical sketches. A considerable number published articles in medical journals and a few published medical books.

The most varied educational career of any of these professors was that of Ezra Slocum Carr. He had earned the degrees of Bachelor of Science and of Civil Engineer before he joined the faculty at Castleton at the age of less than twenty-three years, and he remained twelve years. Later he was a professor in four other medical colleges, and in the department of arts of two state universities. He was president of a state medical society and vice-president of the American Medical Association, and he closed his educational career by five years of service as state superintendent of education of California.

Many of these men attained political preferment including membership in state legislatures, as well as minor appointive and elective state and county offices. One became lieutenant governor of Vermont. Another was a member of Congress during four years and later a United States senator during eleven years, dying in office.

The careers of these professors has been extensively studied to reach an estimate of their capability. That estimate is that this faculty was on the average the peer of any faculty of a country medical college and superior to the faculties of many such institutions. This faculty was in size certainly superior to all country medical colleges of its era, and had among its members some who became prominent medical educators of the nineteenth century and held professorships in leading urban medical colleges. Six of these were James Bryan, Frank H. Hamilton, Alden March, Alfred C. Post, David M. Reese, and William Tully.

The faculty contained two groups, the resident professors and the visiting professors. Resident professors lived in Castleton and practiced medicine there the year around. Visiting professors came shortly before the opening of a lecture session and returned to their homes and practice soon after the session had closed.

The number of resident professors was usually two, although in some years there were three of them. They conducted the reading

terms and cared for the administrative affairs of the institution in the intervals between the lecture sessions. They had greater responsibility than the visiting professors and were expected to find successors for visiting professors when these resigned, a frequent occurrence.

Visiting professors in country medical colleges were of two kinds. The members of one group were in practice in some other location, often distant, and accepted appointment to a professorship for the prestige it gave them in their home practice as well as for the compensation they received from the medical college. An influence in choosing them was the number of private students for whom they served as preceptors. They were expected to bring all these students for enrollment in the medical college.

A second group included those who held a professorship in some other medical college that held its sessions at a different season of the year. They were also expected to bring students with them and often took other students when they returned to the other of two medical colleges between which they divided their loyalty.

Three-fourths of the professors at Castleton were visiting professors. Only three of them taught there as long as ten years; the average service was three and a half years. The average length of service of the resident professors was over six years, and half of them served ten or more years.

Visiting professors had no home ties in Castleton and as soon as a more advantageous position was offered they resigned. The same condition prevailed in all country medical colleges. The records of visiting professors in urban medical colleges are few.

The faculty was organized with a chairman, a secretary, and a registrar. The finances were handled by the treasurer of the corporation, who was not a faculty member, until 1840, when he was replaced by a faculty treasurer. All of these faculty offices were held by resident professors and usually the offices of registrar and of treasurer were combined with one of the other offices.

The chairman was called president of the faculty, following the precedent in most other medical colleges. The title of dean gradually replaced the title of president of the faculty in American medical colleges. This replacement of title occurred at Castleton in 1852.

The names of all professors, with some information regarding each one, are listed in Appendix D. The names of faculty officers are not listed.

The Compensation of Professors

Colleges of arts and medical colleges of the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century had some similarities and some diversities. Two prominent differences were in the length of the teaching session and in the compensation of professors. The colleges of arts existing prior to the Civil War had a teaching session of from thirty-eight to forty-two weeks, with one or more short vacations. No medical college of that era had a teaching term of more than sixteen weeks and none of them had vacations in the session.

The colleges of arts paid their teachers a definite salary fixed in advance. A common annual salary was \$500, a sum that seems meager at this time unless one knows that a dollar would purchase from eight to ten times as much in commodities or personal service in 1848 as it does in 1948.

Salaries were almost unknown in medical colleges until late in the nineteenth century. The professor of a medical subject usually did not know how much he was to receive until a few days before the end of the session. The divergence was due to the fact that colleges of arts had some endowments and received annual subscriptions from friends and therefore could estimate closely how much could be expended in salaries for teachers in each year. Medical colleges had no endowments and received no subscriptions because they were considered private enterprises rather than public charities. The medical college derived its entire income from the fees paid by students and the total amount of income for any session could not be determined until the students were in attendance and had paid their fees.

The compensation of individual medical professors was determined by different methods in different institutions. Four methods were used in the medical college at Castleton during its existence.

Two major groups of expenses existed. One was for the compensation of teachers, the other for what was called collectively contingent expense. This included a number of items: maintenance and repair of the medical building, cost of fuel for heat and light, janitor service, cost of printing diplomas and catalogues including postage, which was twenty-five cents on a letter that went three hundred miles, payment of interest on debts, cost of apparatus and materials for demonstration in chemistry, materia medica, botany, and physics, together with replacement of apparatus. The cost of

procuring cadavers was also a contingent expense usually met by charging the students who dissected an additional fee. Another contingent expense that pertained to the years 1820 to 1827 inclusive was in conformity with the universal practice that the president of a college of arts receive a fee of four dollars as a personal perquisite for each diploma that he signed. The diplomas of the medical college at Castleton were issued by Middlebury College from 1820 to August 1827. There were 193 of them so that President Joshua Bates received nearly eight hundred dollars for signing diplomas in the eight years of affiliation.

Contingent expenses were on the average from ten to fifteen per cent of the total income. These expenses were paid as they occurred by the treasurer, who rendered an account at the end of the session. The total contingent expense was deducted from the total income and the balance was divided among the professors by a committee of the trustees on the basis of the amount of teaching that each professor had done. A definite salary was paid in some years to men who taught the fundamental subjects of chemistry, botany, and physics, this salary being agreed upon in advance.

However, the professors who taught medical subjects had to rely upon the division. The visiting professors were more interested in the amount to be received than in keeping the building in repair and the teaching apparatus adequate. Therefore these visiting professors at times demurred at the amount paid for contingent expense. This was especially true when a visiting professor did not expect to return to the institution for the next session. These objections often caused acrimonious discussion with the trustees.

A new method was adopted in 1829 which was to determine at the beginning of the session the amount which each professor should receive from each student who attended his course. As an example, in one year the total amount charged each student for all courses was forty dollars and there were five professors. Decision was made that three of the professors should receive ten dollars each for each student who attended his course, while one professor was to receive six dollars and another four dollars. The differences were related to differences in the length of courses. Under this arrangement the contingent expense was met from the amounts received for matriculation fees and graduation fees.

A third method was adopted with the revival of the institution in 1840 after a suspension of two years. Two funds were established,

one of them a contingent fund which received the matriculation fees and graduation fees and was administered by the dean, who paid from it the various contingent expenses mentioned in an earlier paragraph. This fund had the advantage that payments to it were all in money and it was not burdened with the notes of students which entered the second fund. All tuition fees were paid to this second fund and the professors divided the proceeds, including the notes, among themselves at the end of the session upon such a basis as a majority approved.

This method continued until 1856 when the two funds were merged. The result was that the professors thereafter paid as little as possible for contingent expense and divided the balance among themselves. The institution rapidly deteriorated under this financial policy.

One likes to know how much these professors received in dollars. Two examples will be given. The distribution of 1823 was made by a committee of the trustees and three professors were allotted each \$1,000 and a fourth, who gave a short course, was paid \$400. The length of the session was then fourteen weeks. Therefore three of these men received twice as much as the salary of a professor in a college of arts for teaching a little more than one third as many weeks. These men were all country town practitioners at a time when an income of \$2,000 a year was considered large for a practitioner in a country town.

The largest attendance in any session was in the spring session of 1846 when 154 students were enrolled. There were six professors who divided approximately \$6,100. One of these was a professor of medical jurisprudence who received a relatively small amount for a short course. The five other men received nearly \$1,200 each for teaching a course of sixteen weeks. The enrollment in the fall session of the same year was 131 students when the same six men divided approximately \$5,300, making about \$1,000 for each of the professors except for the man who taught medical jurisprudence. Therefore these five men teaching medical subjects received about \$2,200 each for teaching thirty-two weeks in 1846. Multiply this by eight or ten, representing the greater value of the dollar in 1846 compared with 1946, and it is evident that medical teachers did not engage in medical education as a charitable contribution.

However, the payment to the professors was not all in currency.

Many students were unable to pay the entire fees in cash and the authorities of the institution took their notes. Such notes were required to be undersigned by some responsible person and drew ten per cent interest. A faculty rule prescribed that at least half of the tuition must be paid in currency at the beginning of the session. The extent to which this was not enforced is indicated by the report of the treasurer that in one year only about one-third of the income had been received in cash at the end of the session.

When the division of fees came at the end of the session each professor was required to accept his share of the student notes and to collect them himself as best he could. Probably many of these notes were discounted to get payment or were sold at a discount and it is also likely that payment was often long delayed until the young graduate could get enough practice to enable him to meet his obligation. Undoubtedly some of these notes were never paid, because many graduates went to distant parts of the country and others died young. The reliability of the undersigner of a student's note was difficult to ascertain in the case of students who lived far from Castleton.

The Professorial Titles

Many titles of professors in medical colleges were composite, that is contained more than one subject. Approximately half of the professors who taught at Castleton had composite titles. This was a smaller proportion than in medical colleges that had fewer professors. Anatomy and physiology were usually combined as were also chemistry and pharmacy, materia medica and therapeutics, and obstetrics and diseases of women and children. The professors of medicine and of surgery did not at Castleton have any other subject in their titles in most of the years. However, it should be remembered that these two subjects included all of the present medical and surgical specialties. The only specialties separated from medicine and surgery were ophthalmology, during a few years, and diseases of women and children.

Natural philosophy (physics) was not usually combined with other subjects during the time that it was taught at Castleton nor was medical jurisprudence in most of the years. The most inclusive title at any time at Castleton was a professorship during five years of chemistry, natural philosophy, and natural history. Chemistry included toxicology and natural history was a composite subject in-

cluding botany, geology, mineralogy, and zoology. Therefore this professor really had seven subjects in his title. He was an able man in all these subjects and had a wide reputation as a teacher in several institutions and as a popular public lecturer on several of these subjects.

Versatility was considered a major virtue among educated men of the early nineteenth century and a man who became a teacher in either a college of arts or in a professional school was expected to be able to teach any subject in the curriculum. Specialization in medicine was considered admission of deficient knowledge. Catalogues of colleges of arts show that professors were frequently shifted from one subject to another, even between subjects as divergent as Greek and mathematics.

The same condition pertained to medical education. Any professor in a medical college was expected to be able to teach any subject of the curriculum. One was often called upon in an emergency, such as the illness of a colleague, to teach temporarily a subject that was not in his title, and was expected to do it efficiently.

Much shifting of subjects occurred in every medical faculty. An example of what I called juggling of subjects has been mentioned in an earlier chapter in which five changes of title in the medical faculty at Castleton were made in a single day. Examination of Appendix D will show that several of the professors at Castleton changed the field of their teaching. The shift from anatomy to surgery was made more than once and shifts between such divergent subjects as natural philosophy and medical jurisprudence also occurred. Several of these men who were professors of one subject at Castleton were later professors of other subjects in other medical colleges.

CHAPTER IX

STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

A medical college serves the public by instructing students who, following such training, become the agents of the institution in rendering professional service to the public. Therefore students and graduates are two of the important factors in the history of a medical college. Many questions of interest arise concerning a large body of students in any medical college before the Civil War. A few of these are considered here in relation to the institution at Castleton.

Sources of Students

The names of 2,645 individuals who attended the medical college at Castleton are known. This is fewer than the complete number. Some students attended only one session and the list of students for that session is needed to secure their names. The lists of students in four sessions of this institution have not been found after extensive search. Therefore the names are unknown of those who attended any one of these four sessions and no other session and were not graduated. Comparison of the number who attended only one session in the lists on either side of these unknown lists indicates that between fifty and sixty names are unknown. The approximate complete number of students is obtained by adding this conjectural figure to the number whose names are known, giving a total of approximately 2,700.

The residence at time of first enrollment is recorded for all of the known names, permitting a tabulation of the sources from which this institution drew its students.

Sources of 2,645 Students

Vermont	816	Total from N. E.	1172
Massachusetts	106	New York	1060
New Hampshire	104	Pennsylvania	70
Connecticut	82	New Jersey	21
Maine	43	Nine states west of Penn-	
Rhode Island	21	sylvania	64

STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

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North Carolina	72	Nova Scotia	3
		Total from Canada . . .	92
South Carolina	36	Ireland	2
Seven other southern		Brazil	1
states	52	Cuba	1
Total from South	160	France	1
Quebec	77	Scotland	1
Ontario	12	Total foreign	6

This table merits some comments. New York state furnished nearly as many students as the six states of New England, the result of proximity and competition of medical colleges, and influenced by the fact that many Vermonters had migrated to northern New York. Castleton was nearer to New York state than to any state in New England except Vermont. New England had from five to eleven medical colleges in operation in different years in which the medical college at Castleton existed. New York state had from three to seven institutions in the same period. The preference for country medical colleges was prevalent in upstate New York and few students from that area went to the urban medical colleges of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Although some young men from upstate New York went to the institutions in New York City, the majority attended institutions in smaller centers of population.

The list of those coming from the present Province of Quebec (then called Lower Canada or Canada East) contains more than fifty French names. The first chartered medical college in Quebec was the Medical Department of McGill University, which began instruction in 1829 but was suspended in several years of the next decade because of political disturbances. The French made several endeavors to establish a medical college at Montreal.

Castleton was accessible to Quebec by stage routes and water transportation on Lake Champlain, more accessible than any other medical college in the United States except the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, which was suspended during more than half of the existence of the medical college at Castleton. This proximity explains the coming of students from Quebec.

The students from northern states west of Pennsylvania resulted from the migration of Vermonters into the Middle West in the eighteen twenties and thirties, who sent their sons back to their

home state for education. This migration included a considerable number of physicians who had attended at Castleton and when they came to have private students they sent them to the medical college which they had attended.

Explanation of the attendance from southern states, especially from the Carolinas, is less evident. Tabulations show that nearly all of these southern students entered at the beginning of a spring session. This indicates that they had attended a winter session at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, and at the close of that session went further north to attend another session and secure a medical degree rather than return to their southern homes and have to make another long trip to northern medical colleges in another winter. Lack of lists of non-graduates of medical colleges in these three cities, except for one institution, makes it impossible to confirm this conjecture extensively.

The students from the British Isles and France probably did not return to Europe but became permanent residents of Canada. The single Brazilian returned to his home and had a long, successful career as a physician and teacher.

Preliminary Education

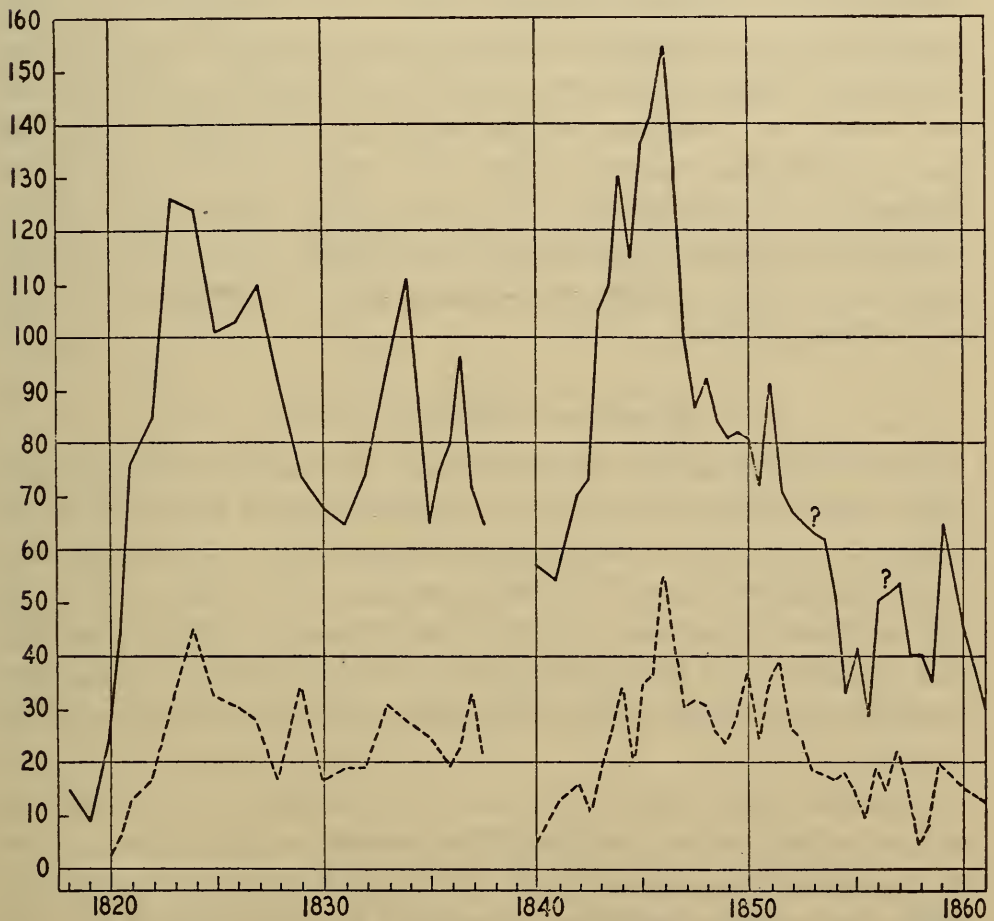
No sources are available to permit tabulation of the preliminary education of those who attended the medical college at Castleton. Consultation of alumni catalogues of part of the colleges of the northeastern United States identifies 128 students at Castleton who held a degree from a college of arts on entrance. Approximately a third as many more have been identified as attending one or two years in a college of arts before enrollment in the medical college. The preliminary education of the majority of these students was in an academy such as that in Castleton, where over eighty of the medical students secured their preliminary education. Many academies existed in New England and New York. Only a few of them have published alumni catalogues. Consultation of these few identifies some who later were medical students at Castleton. Doubtless some entered the medical college with little more education than that afforded in the district and grade schools.

No educational entrance requirements existed at the medical college at Castleton nor at any other American medical college in the period between 1818 and 1862. A few institutions published in their

catalogues advice that the prospective medical student should have "a good English education," a phrase that meant much, little, or nothing, depending upon who interpreted its meaning. The institution at Castleton did not publish this meaningless advice.

Attendance

The medical college at Castleton completed sixty-three sessions and gave instruction in forty-two different calendar years. Two sessions were held in twenty-one different calendar years. Attendance varied from nine in the session of 1818-1819 to 154 in the spring session of 1846. Appendix F shows attendance in each session for which reliable information has been found. Inspection of the column of figures in the appendix and of the graph in this chap-



Graph to show Variation and Relation of Attendance (solid line) and Graduates in Course (broken line) drawn to same scale.

ter shows the many ups and downs in attendance. The causes of these variations were several. The closing of a neighboring competing medical college caused increased attendance when this occurred in 1833, 1841, and 1856. Establishment of a competing institution near at hand was usually marked by a decreased attendance. Dissensions in the faculty were reflected by fewer students. The general economic depression of the late eighteen thirties brought smaller attendance in all medical colleges and was a factor in the suspension of the institution in 1838.

The figures given for attendance in Appendix F do not agree for all sessions with figures published during the life of the institution. The major discrepancies arise from the fact that the published figures in some sessions included in the total the youthful students of Castleton Seminary who attended only the lectures in chemistry. They were not medical students and are not so considered in either Appendix F or in the graph. The authorities of the institution during some of the time that two sessions were held in each calendar year added the attendance at two sessions and published this total figure, which was interpreted abroad to mean that this number of students was in attendance at one time. This is the source of the erroneous statement that has been published many times that at times the medical college at Castleton had an attendance of over two hundred students.

Migration of Medical Students

Many medical students migrated from one medical college to another in the nineteenth century, a practice related to the policy of medical education in which no graded curriculum was offered. The graded medical curriculum first appeared in the United States in one sectarian institution in 1856. This institution soon closed. The next appearance of the graded curriculum was in the late eighteen sixties in one medical college. The policy did not come into general use until after 1885.

A student who attended two successive sessions in any American medical college before the Civil War listened in the second session he attended to the same lectures that he had heard in the previous session, unless there had been a change of professors. Many students changed colleges to avoid this repetition and to get lectures from another group of professors, affording some different points of view.

Students often entered practice after attendance at one session of lectures. Some of these, after lapse of a few years, attended a second session to get the opportunity to take examinations and secure the degree of Doctor of Medicine. They often selected a different medical college on re-entrance.

The migrants of the medical college at Castleton are of two groups of approximately equal numbers, those who migrated to Castleton and those who migrated from Castleton. Difficulties arise in identifying the other institution in the first group because of the lack of published catalogues of non-graduate medical students. Such catalogues have been published for Bowdoin Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City up to 1857, Dartmouth Medical College, and the medical college at Woodstock, Vermont. I have assembled from catalogues reasonably complete lists of non-graduates for Berkshire Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, Geneva Medical College, and Yale Medical Institution before the Civil War, a total of about four thousand names.

The names of all graduates in course at the medical college at Castleton have been checked against these eight lists identifying nearly three hundred migrants to Castleton. Berkshire Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, Dartmouth Medical College, Geneva Medical College, and the medical college at Woodstock furnish the larger groups of names in these identifications, forty to sixty for each of these five institutions. However, the institutions previously attended by more than one hundred and fifty migrants have not been identified. Over four hundred and fifty men migrated to Castleton and were graduated there. Some of the migrants were not graduated. The migration of students from Castleton will be considered in a later section of this chapter. These results show that approximately one-third of the graduates in course at the medical college at Castleton had previously attended another medical college.

Graduates in Course

The list of graduates in course contains 1,425 names. Nineteen of these received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the others the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Classes were graduated at the end of sixty-one sessions making the average number over twenty-three at

the end of a session. The smallest class contained two men, the first class graduated, in 1820. The largest class had a membership of fifty-five and was graduated at the end of the spring session of 1846. Appendix F shows the number of graduates for each session and these are also plotted on the graph in this chapter showing that the variation in numbers in general corresponded to the variation in attendance. Appendix G shows the number of graduates in each year in each of the medical colleges in New England from 1820 to 1861 inclusive, the years in which men were graduated at Castleton except for the years 1838 and 1839 when the institution was suspended. This table shows that more men were graduated in course at Castleton than at any other medical college in New England in these forty-two years.

Fifty-eight of these 1,422 graduates held a prior degree of Bachelor in Arts in course. Five had a prior degree of Doctor of Medicine and four a prior degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Twenty-five of them received later another degree of Doctor of Medicine in course from some other medical college and eight a similar honorary degree.

Thirty-six per cent of the number attended the normal two sessions at Castleton before being graduated. Twenty-three per cent attended there more than two sessions before graduation and forty-one per cent attended only one session at Castleton before receiving the medical degree there.

Nearly 600 of those who were graduated in course attended only one session at Castleton. These included nineteen bachelors of medicine, five who held a prior medical degree, four who had a dental degree, most of the migrants, and two groups of men to whom medical colleges customarily made a concession by reducing the required two sessions of attendance to one session. Physicians who had been in continuous practice during five years and holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts were required to attend only one session before being admitted to the examinations for the medical degree. Thirty-two graduates of colleges of arts and about fifty practitioners received this concession at Castleton. The practitioners attended mostly in the early years of the institution and some were elderly men.

Writers upon American medical education of the nineteenth century have frequently stated that young men received the degree of

Doctor of Medicine at a much earlier age than in the twentieth century but have given no statistics to support this opinion.

I have computed the age at graduation of 300 graduates in course at the medical college at Woodstock, about sixty per cent of the total number of graduates. The average age at graduation was found to have been twenty-five years and seven months.¹

Such computation requires ascertaining exact date of birth for each individual. This information is more difficult to find for graduates at Castleton than for those at Woodstock because a large proportion of the Castleton graduates came from New York and that state has no central bureau of vital statistics for the period before the Civil War, as do Vermont and New Hampshire. The dates of birth have been found for 400 of the graduates in course at Castleton, approximately twenty-eight per cent of the total number of such graduates. Computation shows the average age at graduation to have been twenty-five years and eight months. These results for two medical colleges, although including only 700 men, do not sustain the opinion to which reference has been made in a preceding paragraph.

More than 150 of the graduates in course returned for one or more sessions as post-graduate students. They were largely men who were in practice within a distance of fifty miles. A graduate was charged only a small fee and many availed themselves of further instruction. These post-graduates probably did not attend all the lectures but sought additional instruction in clinical subjects. The advent of a new professor of medicine in the institution was usually followed in the next session by a large enrollment of graduates who came to get new points of view in the practice of medicine.

Many of these graduates held civil offices. A governor of Vermont is included among them and also a member of Congress from New York and another from Pennsylvania. Many held minor civil offices, including membership in legislatures of different states.

Eleven of these graduates became presidents of the Vermont State Medical Society and the presidency of state medical societies was held by Castleton graduates in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. One graduate became a vice-president of the American Medical Association.

Twenty-five of these graduates became professors in medical colleges. The medical colleges in which they held professorships were:

Albany, Bellevue, Bowdoin, Castleton, Chicago Medical College, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Denver, Detroit Medical, Detroit Homeopathic, Indiana, Keokuk, LaPorte, University of Michigan, New York Medical College, Rock Island, Rush, Syracuse, Toland, Wisconsin, and Worcester. Graduates at Castleton were founders of Albany Medical College, Bellevue Medical College, Detroit Medical College, New York Medical College, Rock Island Medical College, Wisconsin Medical College, Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. This list, probably incomplete, shows a large influence in American medical education by men who were graduated at Castleton.

The men who were graduated at the medical college at Castleton went to many places for practice. The first indexed national medical directory was not issued until twenty-five years after the institution at Castleton closed, at a date when many of these graduates had died. This directory shows Castleton graduates in practice in more than twenty states. The place of death indicates where a physician practiced. This item has been found for approximately one-third of the graduates. These two sources show Castleton graduates in practice in such distant states as California, Florida, and Texas. They have been found in small numbers in every southern state and in larger numbers in every northern state east of the Rocky Mountains. These graduates have also been found in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec. The northern states east of the Mississippi River received many of these graduates in the extensive migrations from New England to the Middle West in the eighteen thirties, forties, and fifties. Young physicians accompanied these migrations and grew up with the country. The preceding paragraphs show a large influence during nearly a century of the medical college at Castleton, both in medical education and medical practice, in areas several hundred miles from where these graduates received their medical instruction. The last living graduate of whom record has been found was Micah Jones Lyman who received his degree November 21, 1855 and died at Ontario, California on January 13, 1925, aged nearly ninety-four years.

The names of all graduates in course will be found in alphabetical order in the later pages of this volume. A group of facts is given for each graduate insofar as these have been found after much search

in vital statistics, county and town histories, genealogies, reports of medical societies, and many other sources.

Honorary Degrees

The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was a problem in the nineteenth century that is not now a part of medical education. The charters of all educational institutions empowered to confer degrees were in such form that they could confer honorary degrees of any type.

Harvard College gave its first honorary degree in 1692 and conferred exactly two hundred such degrees before 1800. Its first honorary degree in medicine was granted in 1783 and eighteen more honorary medical degrees were granted before 1800.

The first medical degree granted in the American colonies was honorary in nature. It was voted in 1668 by the assembly of Rhode Island. Yale College conferred the first institutional medical degree in the American colonies in 1723 by granting the degree of Doctor of Medicine to a physician in London, England upon his request. He had been born in New England.

Ninety-eight honorary medical degrees were granted by institutions in New England before 1818. The institutions were Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale Colleges, Brown University and the University of Vermont. Columbia College and two independent medical colleges in New York State also granted honorary medical degrees before 1818.

Two sources of honorary medical degrees existed other than educational institutions that conducted instruction. The educational system of New York was organized in 1784 under the name of the University of the State of New York, which conducted no instruction but had authority to grant degrees. It conferred 246 honorary degrees in law, literature, and medicine in the first century of its existence of which 186 were honorary degrees of Doctor of Medicine.²

The charter of the Connecticut State Medical Society, enacted in 1792, gave the power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A considerable number of degrees were granted before 1818 and were essentially honorary.

Therefore the granting of honorary degrees in medicine was a well established policy in northeastern United States when the medi-

cal college was founded at Castleton in 1818. The institution followed the general trend in medical colleges and granted its first honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1821 and others in all but six succeeding sessions. The total number was 167.

The recipients of these degrees fall into three groups. The largest group included medical practitioners in the United States. A second group included physicians in Canada and in some countries outside the North American continent. A third small group included men eminent in science who were not in medical practice. The residences of these men at time of receiving the honorary degree were as follows: Vermont, 24; other New England states, 18; New York, 84; other northern states, 20; southern states, 4; Canada, 13; foreign, 4.

The dates of birth of seventy-four of these men have been found permitting computation of age in years and months at time the degrees were received. The range is from twenty-four years for a recipient of an *ad eundem* degree to over seventy-eight years for one man. Eighty-four per cent of the group were between thirty-five and fifty years of age when the degrees were received. The average age was forty-two years and eight months.

The incentives for granting honorary degrees in medicine varied. The leading motive was to flatter popular preceptors to lead them to send their private students to a particular medical college. Examination of the recipients of honorary degrees at Castleton as to residence and careers indicates this as a principal motive. Many of these are listed as preceptors of students at Castleton. Twenty-three of this group were men who had attended one session at Castleton in earlier years. The residents of Quebec included seven men with French names, five of whom were professors in the École de Médecine et Chirurgie de Montreal. A considerable number of students from Quebec with French names attended the medical college at Castleton, as already mentioned.

A custom in medical colleges of the nineteenth century has several illustrations among these honorary graduates. A physician with a good reputation in practice but no degree would often send a son to a medical college and when this son was graduated in course an honorary degree would be given to the father on the same day. This accounts for the one honorary graduate from Brazil. A young man from that country attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York and earned two degrees and taught there during

one year. He then entered the Castleton Medical College and was graduated in course after attendance at one session. His father, a physician in Brazil, received an honorary degree on the same day that the son was graduated in course. No similar circumstance accounts for the two honorary degrees granted to Cubans.

Many medical colleges were generous with their honorary degrees and medical educators believed that the practice should be curbed. The American Medical Association, soon after its founding in 1847, made efforts in this direction by recommending a limit on the number of honorary degrees granted by any medical college in one year to a definite percentage of the number of graduates in course at the same commencement. The opinion existed that anything over ten per cent was excessive. An examination of Appendix F shows that the medical college at Castleton exceeded this proportion at many commencements. The number of honorary degrees from this institution during its entire existence is nearly twelve per cent of the degrees in course. The Association of American Medical Colleges at its founding in 1877 ruled that no member institution should grant more than one honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in any year. The resistance to this limit was so forceful that most of the members withdrew and the association was compelled to suspend.

The policy of honorary degrees was abused, especially by the sectarian medical colleges. Some charged a "diploma fee" for honorary degrees that approached selling of diplomas, at times as much as \$100. Many medical colleges expected a recipient of an honorary degree to pay the regular graduation fee, usually about \$15. Financial records of the medical college at Castleton itemizing the total amount received from graduation fees shows that this fee was not charged to honorary graduates. These records are enough scattered in several different years to indicate this as a general policy. No evidence of venality regarding honorary degrees at Castleton has been found.

The records in several places note applications for such degrees, usually refused. The usual procedure was a suggestion by some friend. An example of personal influence is shown when a new professor on the faculty, at the end of his first session of teaching, suggested an honorary degree for his former partner in practice in another state, aged twenty-six years, and the degree was granted.

Honorary medical degrees disappeared from all reputable institu-

tions before 1900. However, the degrees sold in large numbers by the diploma mills in Missouri twenty-five years ago were issued under the power of their charters to grant honorary degrees and the only way that practice could be stopped was to revoke the charters, which was done.

The last record of an honorary medical degree was in 1942, when the Connecticut State Medical Society observed the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding, and, under the authority of its original charter, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine upon two eminent scientists.

Search has been made to discover the careers of these men who received honorary degrees at Castleton. Consultation of many sources has revealed some record of many of them, in all cases creditable but seldom distinguished. A few of these recipients held a prior medical degree making the degree from Castleton an *ad eundem* degree. This institution followed a customary policy in medical education in granting honorary degrees and does not deserve censure except that it was somewhat too generous in the early period.

The names of all recipients of honorary degrees are inserted in the catalogue of graduates at the end of this volume, each having a distinctive mark to separate them from the graduates in course. Such information as has been found accompanies each name.

The Non-Graduates

The number of non-graduates whose names are known is 1,200. The conjectural additional number, as mentioned in an earlier paragraph of this chapter, was from fifty to sixty. These combined figures approximate the number of graduates in course. The combined figure of graduates in course, honorary graduates, and non-graduates known by name is 2,812, from which twenty-three counted both among the non-graduates and the recipients of honorary degrees, must be deducted. Addition of the conjectural number of non-graduates whose names are not known gives a total of approximately 2,850 men to whom the institution at Castleton had medical educational relations.

The non-graduates may be discussed in several relations. Information about them as individuals is less easily obtained than concerning graduates. Town and county histories and genealogies are more

likely to mention physicians, especially if graduates, than men who did not enter a profession.

Migration from Castleton to other Medical Colleges

Identification has been made of 447 non-graduates who later secured the degree of Doctor of Medicine in course at some other medical college. The institutions at which more than twenty-five received degrees were: Albany Medical College, Vermont Medical College, New York University, Berkshire Medical College, University of Vermont, College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, Yale Medical Institution, and Dartmouth Medical College. Twenty-nine other medical colleges graduated from one to twenty-three of these Castleton non-graduates.

The number 447 is undoubtedly incomplete. More than one hundred medical colleges with authority to grant medical degrees were in operation in the United States and Canada in the life of the medical college at Castleton. Many had a brief existence. Non-graduates of the medical college at Castleton might have secured a medical degree in any one of these institutions. Many did not issue lists of alumni. The names of non-graduates at Castleton have been checked against the lists of alumni of nearly forty medical colleges to discover non-graduates from Castleton. Alumni catalogues of many medical colleges in the Middle West and South are not available. No basis exists for even a conjectural estimate of the number who later secured medical degrees but are not included in the 447 that have been identified. Forty-two counted among the non-graduates held a medical degree from some other medical college when in attendance. They were post-graduate students but are included with the non-graduates of the medical college at Castleton.

Men not known to have had a Medical Degree

The statements in the last section leave approximately 700 non-graduates that are not known to have received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at another medical college, but whose names are known. This group is divided into several sub-groups for brief mention.

Men may be identified as in medical practice by inclusion of their names in medical directories and in membership lists of medical societies. County and town histories usually list the physicians. Genealogies frequently attach the word "physician" to the name of

a man without stating whether he held a medical degree or not. From these and other sources more than three hundred of these men are identified as in the practice of medicine without a known medical degree.

Information concerning these practitioners often states that they were graduates of Castleton. This is not misinformation in view of the fact that in the nineteenth century persons who had attended a secondary school, a college of arts, or a professional school commonly called themselves graduates although they had not completed the course or received a degree. However, when a historian or genealogist attaches the initials "M.D." to these names, as often occurs, that is an erroneous statement.

The fact that only a minority of medical practitioners in the early nineteenth century possessed a medical degree has already been mentioned. The proportion of holders of a medical degree increased as the century advanced. However, non-graduate practitioners continued until well into the twentieth century. The proportion late in the nineteenth century can be indicated by statistics for one state. The second edition of the *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States* was published in 1890. It lists 656 physicians in Vermont of whom nearly thirty per cent are not credited with a medical degree.

Medical colleges were accustomed to admit clergymen without charge except a small matriculation fee. Twenty-four clergymen have been identified among the non-graduates at Castleton. Lawyers often attended a medical college to secure knowledge of use to them in the practice of criminal law. Seven of the non-graduates have been identified as lawyers, probably an incomplete record. No list of lawyers in the United States in the nineteenth century has been found.

Young men who planned to be dentists often attended one session at a medical college before beginning their apprenticeship under a practicing dentist. A few of the non-graduates are identified as dentists. Early dentists are difficult to identify because of lack of a national directory until 1892. A few druggists have been identified. Twenty men who became teachers in secondary schools and colleges are among the non-graduates. Medical colleges afforded more instruction in the natural sciences than did the colleges of arts, which condition invited prospective teachers to attend a session at a medical college.

Medical colleges, in addition to providing instruction for the several groups that have been mentioned, also were used to increase the education of many who had been graduated from an academy but did not plan to enter any profession. The short session and low expense was more attractive than the long session of a college of arts to those who desired some additional education. Many of the non-graduates whose subsequent career has not been found had their residence near Castleton and may belong to this group.

No information has been found for approximately 350 non-graduates after they were enrolled for a single session. This number doubtless includes many who practiced medicine but have not been located or identified as physicians. It also includes all those who did not find medicine to their taste or failed to make progress.

Every modern institution has difficulty in following its non-graduates and no excuses are made for lack of information concerning nearly thirty per cent of the non-graduates of an institution for which the median date of existence is over a hundred years ago.

A list of all the non-graduates in alphabetical order is inserted at the end of this volume together with what information has been secured concerning some of them.

1. Frederick C. Waite, *The Story of a Country Medical College . . .* (Montpelier, 1945), p. 124.

2. Franklin B. Hough, *Historical and Statistical Record of the University of the State of New York during the Century from 1784 to 1884* (Albany, 1885) pp. 846-50.

CHAPTER X

THE CURRICULUM

The curriculum of a medical college represented the institutional instruction given to a candidate for the medical profession and supplemented the private instruction which he received from his preceptor. The medical student who was graduated at a medical college was instructed in the institution during about eight of the required thirty-six months of medical study and spent nearly three-fourths of the required three calendar years of medical study with his preceptor.

The medical college at Castleton followed the conventional requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which included six items: study of medicine continuously during three complete calendar years under a licensed medical practitioner; attendance at two complete sessions of a chartered medical college, included in the three years; presentation of a dissertation upon some medical subject; and passing an examination on all subjects of the medical curriculum. Ancillary requirements were that the candidate must have reached the age of twenty-one years and have paid all fees.

The authorities of this medical college enforced these requirements uniformly except when, as already noted, they conferred eleven "deferred degrees" in 1828 and 1830 prior to the completion of the full three years of study by the recipients.

A second failure to enforce published requirements was probably not the result of deliberate action by the authorities of the institution. This related to age at graduation. The dates of birth of more than four hundred of the graduates have been secured from apparently reliable sources which permit calculation of exact age on day of graduation of these men. This shows that more than twenty men were graduated before they reached their twenty-first birthday. The group includes three brothers, sons of a physician, one of whom was graduated before he was twenty years of age. These cases probably represent deception by students. The authorities had no source of verifying ages except from town records of nearby towns.

Young men planning to become physicians desired to be con-

sidered mature and were not averse to adding a year or two to their actual age. Nearly every youth when he began to study medicine started to grow a beard, considered a badge of maturity. Pictures of physicians of the nineteenth century show that many of them continued to wear an extensive hirsute adornment throughout their lives. The unsanitary feature of this appendage in medical practice was not appreciated until bacteriology became common knowledge.

The Curriculum

Organization of the curriculum in all American medical colleges prior to the Civil War was crude compared to modern organization. The medical curricula were not graded as were those of colleges of arts. All enrolled students in any medical college attended the entire instruction in a single body. Therefore a medical college needed only one lecture room, which had to be large enough to seat all the students at one time.

Lack of detailed record of the curriculum of the medical college at Castleton permits only a general description under five headings.

The Amount of Instruction

Lectures were given six days each week, without holidays or vacations. Five lectures each day were the usual program, making thirty lectures each week. An endeavor to increase this to forty lectures a week was abandoned after trial during one session. The lectures were scheduled at eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon and at one, three, and five o'clock in the afternoon. This does not mean that the lectures were two hours in length. The spacing gave time to prepare the lecture room for the next lecture and an interval of rest for the students.

The total number of lectures in a session is ascertained by multiplying thirty by the number of weeks in the session. The earliest sessions were ten weeks in length, soon increased to twelve, and then to fourteen weeks. The length of session was fifteen weeks during seven years and then reduced to fourteen weeks. The length after 1844 was sixteen weeks. Fourteen weeks was the length in sixteen of the sixty-three sessions, giving a total of 420 lectures, increased to 480 after 1844. The length of each session is shown in Appendix E.

Students, except bachelors of arts and those who had practiced medicine during five consecutive years, were required to attend two

full sessions before becoming eligible for the examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This made a total of either 840 or 960 hours of institutional instruction in the majority of the years that the institution existed.

The amount of instruction each week by preceptors varied so widely that no estimated average can be given. Students received fewer hours of instruction when studying with their preceptors than when attending a medical college. The average general education of students of that era gave less preparation for profit from the instruction received than is the condition at present. The three factors of less preliminary education, fewer hours of instruction, and poorer teaching facilities in the medical colleges combined to make the student, when he received his medical degree, less efficient to practice medicine than is the condition now. However, the medical colleges of the middle nineteenth century do not deserve to be derided. They were the basis of modern medical education.

The Subjects Taught

Sources of information lie in the subjects mentioned in the titles of professors and reference to subjects in the catalogues. The following list is compiled from these sources, giving the years when each subject is first found in either source. The announcement of February 5, 1818 named anatomy, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, and surgery. Botany, clinical practice, medical jurisprudence, and natural philosophy (physics) are named in 1820. Mineralogy, pharmacy, and zoology appeared in 1822. Diseases of women and children and natural history were added in 1824. No more subjects appeared until eleven years later when operative surgery, pathological anatomy, and surgical anatomy were added in 1835.

New subjects appeared soon after the revival of the institution following its suspension in 1838 and 1839. These were therapeutics and ophthalmology in 1841, general pathology, auscultation, percussion, and microscopical anatomy in 1842, physical signs of disease in 1844. Toxicology was first named as a separate subject in 1846, dentistry in 1848, organic chemistry and hygiene in 1851, and pathological chemistry in 1860.

The foregoing dates of first appearance of subjects in the publications of the institution should not lead to the inference that these

dates mark the first teaching of the content of these subjects. Medicine and surgery included some instruction on many subjects that were specifically named later. As an example, therapeutics was undoubtedly taught from the beginning but did not appear in the title of a professor until 1841.

Some of these subjects disappeared from professorial titles and from mention in the catalogues before the institution closed in 1862. These included botany, mineralogy, physics, and zoology. Ophthalmology is separately mentioned during only five years, and dentistry in only one year.

A few early dates for teaching subjects in American medical colleges are in the preceding paragraphs. The earliest date for teaching of auscultation and percussion in the United States is 1838, when it was taught in Tremont Medical School, an unchartered institution in Boston devoted to supplementary medical teaching. Note books of students show some instruction in these subjects in the Harvard Medical School in the session of 1841-42. The subject was taught at Castleton beginning in March 1842, a month after the close of that session at the Harvard Medical School, and was taught at the Vermont Medical College beginning also in March 1842. The man who taught auscultation and percussion at Castleton had recently returned from two years of medical study in Paris, where he had instruction under the originator of these methods of diagnosis.

The year 1841 is early for a professorship of ophthalmology in an American medical college. The year 1842 is early for teaching of microscopical anatomy. The institution purchased two compound microscopes in 1841 and used them in demonstrations. The date of 1844 is early for teaching physical signs of disease, later called physical diagnosis, but earlier records exist for teaching this subject. The teaching of dentistry in 1848 is also early for a medical college. The instruction consisted of lectures by a practicing dentist from Boston with demonstrations of operative and mechanical (prosthetic) dentistry. These instances are enough to show that the medical college at Castleton was keeping up with advances in medical teaching.

Difficulties arise in an attempt to determine the amount of instruction in particular subjects. These come from the prevalence of composite professorships. As an example, the professor of diseases of women and children, obstetrics, and surgery is recorded as giving

eighty-four lectures in the session of 1823 but no record tells what part of the total was devoted to each of the four subjects. The only source would be note books of students, few of which have been preserved.

Catalogues of medical colleges of the present day tabulate the amount of instruction given in the several subjects of the curriculum. Such information is not found in the publications of any medical college prior to about 1880. The catalogues of early medical colleges contain only general statements concerning the teaching in the several subjects, usually restricted to a few superlative adjectives and the frequent claim that the instruction in the particular institution was as good or better than in any other medical college in the country. Space that might have been used for an analysis of the teaching is given to encomiums of the teacher. This was related to the fact that medical students of that era placed more emphasis upon the teacher of a subject than upon the subject itself. Note books of students have headings with dates and names of the professors, not of the subjects. One must read such note books with care to determine what subject was under consideration by a professor who had a composite title. Students were accustomed to say that they were taking Dr. X or had passed Dr. Y. An example is found in a letter written from Castleton in 1832 by a student asking his father to send money to pay tuition. He wrote that not as much would be needed as expected because he was not going to take Dr. Beck. Consultation of the catalogue of that year shows that the student did not expect to enroll in the course in botany.

The list of subjects that has been given contains some that may seem out of place in a medical curriculum to modern readers. They were included then because of lack of instruction in these subjects in the general education of students. The instruction was not comprehensive and included only those parts directly applicable to medicine.

The sources of the *materia medica* were plants and inorganic salts. Instruction in botany, mineralogy, and in some institutions in geology, was designed to lay a basis for the instruction in *materia medica*. The instruction in zoology emphasized parasites and leeches, the latter then much used in medical practice.

Natural philosophy, now called physics, was taught in all medical colleges. Emphasis was placed on dynamics as related to muscular

action, and on light and sound in their relation to human vision and hearing; some attention was given to magnetism and electricity because the use of electrical machines was beginning in medical practice.

Teaching Methods

The predominant teaching method was by didactic lectures. Demonstrations accompanied some of the lectures in some subjects. Demonstrations in chemistry were given from the beginning. The medical building had a room called the chemical laboratory which was only a place to keep the apparatus and materials used in the demonstrations. Personal laboratory work in chemistry by students was unknown in any medical college before the Civil War and did not become general until 1880. Toxicology was emphasized in medical colleges. The instruction was restricted to inorganic chemistry until after 1850 at Castleton, when some organic chemistry was taught. The naming of pathological chemistry in 1860 among the subjects was probably instruction in urine analysis, which constituted the major part of the subject called physiological chemistry during many years. The next addition was something on the chemistry of digestion. The word "biochemistry" did not come into use in the United States until the end of the century.

Demonstrations in materia medica were given from the beginning, and consisted of exhibition of the parts of plants from which medicaments were derived and of gross specimens of minerals and the inorganic salts derived from them. Students were required to examine these specimens and make notes on appearances in gross condition.

Demonstrations in pharmacy began about 1824. The methods of making pills was included although most medicaments were then administered in the form of powders, and adeptness in wrapping these in the presence of the patient was accepted as evidence of the skill of the physician. Also the compounding of prescriptions was taught. Pharmacies were rare in country towns. The physician furnished the medicines that he prescribed for his patients.

Gross pathological specimens, both wet and dry, were exhibited to students in lectures and made available for personal study. The demonstrations with the microscope, which began in 1842, were probably confined to normal histology because cellular pathology had not then reached American medical colleges.

Demonstrations in anatomy were given from the beginning. These consisted of exhibition of prepared specimens before the class, which were available for personal study, and in demonstration on the prosected cadaver in the amphitheater lectures.

The demonstrations in clinical subjects included operations on the manikin as early as 1825. Each student was required to make deliveries on the manikin. No human obstetrical deliveries were shown before the class. Occasionally a student saw these under his preceptor but by no means generally. The majority of physicians began practice without ever having seen an obstetrical delivery.

The first mention of operative surgery on the cadaver at Castleton in the catalogues was in 1830 but this instruction was given before that date, probably from the beginning. A note book of a student at Castleton in 1827 mentions this instruction. The subject was taught by demonstration and students made amputations of appendages on the cadaver.

The catalogue of 1842 contains mention of early teaching of experimental surgery, which states that the professor of ophthalmic surgery demonstrated the principle operations on the eye on animals and then each student was required to repeat these operations. No statement is made of the kind of animals used nor whether they were living or dead; probably the latter condition, because general anesthesia under ether was not discovered until 1846. The professor also did operations for cataract and strabismus on human patients before the class.

Clinical teaching in small amount was done from the beginning. The code of bylaws adopted in 1818 states that students would be permitted to visit patients with the professors. Also patients were shown to the class at lectures. These were all walking patients and for medical patients the discussion was on diagnosis and treatment. Favorite prescriptions were a prominent feature of the teaching and the notebooks of students contain many copies of prescriptions and dosages.

A clinic was organized as early as 1825 at the college and held once a week, later twice weekly. The catalogue stated that patients would be treated at these clinics free of charge. Some surgical operations were performed before the class, including extraction of teeth, opening of abscesses, and reduction of fractures and dislocations. The amputations before the class were minor, such as fingers and toes and occasionally an arm. The establishment of a small hospital in 1842, to be described in a later chapter, permitted showing bedridden patients to small groups of students and also major surgical operations before small groups.

Medical colleges of the first half of the nineteenth century did not consider that the responsibility for clinical teaching rested with them. This phase of medical education was expected to be given by the preceptor to his private students. Clinical teaching at Castleton was incidental to the lectures and when patients were shown this was primarily to illustrate a clinical lecture. The increase of clinical teaching in medical colleges began about 1850 and its growth was a major cause of the decline of country medical colleges which had available no large hospital in which to give it. Therefore medical education came to be increasingly in urban institutions.

Teaching of Practical Anatomy

A perplexing matter for all medical colleges of the nineteenth century was securing human bodies for dissection. Physicians believed that every student should dissect the human body before entering medical practice. The legal source of human bodies was so limited as to be negligible. Therefore teachers and students had to resort to illegal sources or neglect this essential feature of medical education. The resort to illegal procurement of bodies was extensive.¹

The road to legal acquisition of human bodies for proper teaching of anatomy to medical students was long and marked by many disappointments for the medical profession.²

Many medical students dissected a human body while studying with their preceptors, this being secured from some country burial ground in the dark of the moon and dissected in the hayloft of the preceptor. Therefore, medical colleges did not have to provide practical anatomy for all their students.

Medical colleges made no mention of human dissection in their catalogues in the early part of the nineteenth century. Such mention would indicate participation in the felony of grave robbing because it was evident that cadavers for dissection could be secured only through illegal channels. The first mention of dissection in the publications of the medical college at Castleton appears in the catalogue of 1828 in which it is stated that "opportunity to pursue dissection is provided."

However, evidence exists that dissection was done at Castleton before 1828, and probably beginning with the first session. A newspaper of Rutland, early in 1824, mentions the arrest of three students of the Vermont Academy of Medicine for alleged robbing of a grave at Poultney, eight miles distant from Castleton. They were discharged for

lack of evidence. This may have been the stimulus for the adoption of the following by the trustees in January 1824: "Resolved by the corporation that no subject for the use of this institution shall be taken from any graveyard or burying ground in this County: but such as may be necessary shall be procured from the great seaports of the neighboring states." The nearest seaport was two hundred miles distant when wagons or sleds were the only means of transportation and each of the seaports had its own medical college seeking all available dissecting material. This resolution was for public consumption to allay suspicions of the inhabitants of neighboring towns. It was published in local newspapers and republished from time to time.

Dr. James Sanford (1816-1903), a resident of Castleton all his life and a graduate of the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1840, stated that after the construction of the canal to Whitehall many human bodies were received from Albany and Troy, New York, the bodies being in barrels and in brine marked "pork" and shipped by canal to Whitehall and from there to Castleton by wagon. They were consigned to a grocer at Castleton who was a trustee of the medical college.³

Other sources of information state that the medical college building was often searched by a constable, who was sometimes accompanied by a committee of citizens, in search of a body removed from a grave in some neighboring village. The resolution by the trustees of restriction of grave robbing to areas outside Rutland County was marked more by violation than by observance.

One of the most dramatic episodes in the history of grave robbing in New England occurred in Castleton in late November 1830. A woman died at Hubbardton, seven miles distant, and was buried on a Saturday. The grave had been marked so that disturbance could be detected and on Sunday the grave was found empty.⁴

Three hundred men, led by the sheriff, marched from Hubbardton to Castleton and surrounded the medical college building at nine o'clock on Monday morning and demanded the body. The dean, on the plea that he would have to send a messenger to his home to get his keys, delayed the crowd until time had been given to conceal the body, after decapitating it to prevent identification if discovered. Then a committee was admitted to make a search of the building, which was unsuccessful until a member noticed a loose nail in a board and discovered the headless body when he removed the board in the floor.

Meanwhile a student with a bundle under his overcoat had sauntered

through the crowd and gone to a neighboring barn, where he deposited the bundle in the haymow. The searchers demanded the missing head and the dean said that it would be delivered if the sheriff would agree that there would be no arrests. This guarantee being given, the same student went to the haymow and, returning with the bundle under his overcoat, handed it to the sheriff. The body was taken to Hubbardton and reburied.⁵ This episode was called the "Hubbardton Raid."

Details of it vary in different published accounts. Two students were expelled as a result but one of them was admitted to another medical college at once and was graduated when he would have been graduated at Castleton. This shows that medical college authorities did not regard expulsion for participation in grave robbing as a serious offense, and that the expulsions at Castleton were only a gesture to the public.

The anniversary of this episode was observed at Castleton on what was supposed to be the fiftieth anniversary, but an error was made in dates and it was the forty-ninth. The celebration was an oyster supper, a favorite winter entertainment in New England at that time. A local physician read a poem of nearly five hundred lines in the meter of Longfellow's *Hiawatha* relating the events of the raid.⁶

The people of Hubbardton resented this poem and a local poet composed a poetical reply which was read at a public meeting in Hubbardton but never printed, as far as ascertained. The manuscript is in the New York State Library at Albany.

Numerous other episodes connected with the teaching of practical anatomy at Castleton emphasize the difficulties encountered in giving this essential part of medical education.

Dissection was done rapidly by a small group of students whenever a cadaver was obtained, and usually the student spent not more than twenty hours in a dissection. This was done in the evenings, after the lectures of the day had been attended. The rapidity was necessary both because this was before the use of embalming and also because search by a constable constantly impended.

Examinations

The catalogues state that weekly examinations were given during the reading terms. These were weekly quizzes. No similar exercises were included in the instruction of the lecture term. Quizzes were offered, for an additional fee, during the latter weeks of the lecture session

and were patronized by few except those who expected soon to take examinations for the degree.

Examinations were voluntary and given only to those who applied and paid the graduation fee before entering the examination, which was refunded if the applicant did not pass. Medical educators of the twentieth century have discussed comprehensive examinations extensively. These discussions indicate that many think such a procedure an innovation. All the examinations in medical colleges of the early nineteenth century were comprehensive because the applicant was examined on all the subjects of the medical curriculum at one time.

The examinations were oral and the examiners were all the professors augmented by representatives of the medical profession formally appointed and who were not directly connected with the medical college.

Each examiner scored the applicant as the examination progressed and at the end a vote was taken in which two negative votes barred recommendation for the medical degree. No permanent records were kept of these examinations and no percentages recorded. The only indication of excellence in examinations is that usually one graduate was designated as valedictorian and another as salutatorian at the commencement exercises.

The quality of a medical college was indicated not only by the course of instruction but also by the proficiency in practice of those to whom the degree was granted. A factor in this was the rigor or leniency of the examinations. A search for evidence of leniency in examinations at the medical college at Castleton has furnished some indications of the quality of examinations for the degree.

The delegates from the Vermont State Medical Society, participants in these examinations, made written reports to the society. The texts of many of these reports are available and several of them state specifically that the examinations were not lenient. A discussion of the diminishing attendance, recorded in 1836, includes a statement that one cause was the reputed rigor of the examinations at Castleton. The few references in the minutes of the faculty to men who had failed are not numerous enough to give important evidence.

A statistical consideration is an indication. The catalogues, during several years, divided the lists of students into those taking the first course of lectures and those taking the second course. The latter would be eligible for examination for the degree at the end of their second

course. The medical degree was a desirable asset for the practitioner and it may be presumed that the majority of the second-course students entered the examination for the degree although some were advised not to attempt the examination. The total number listed for the first time as taking the second course of lectures is 615, of whom only 250 received the degree at the end of the session in which they were taking the second course for the first time. Also, as stated in an earlier chapter, twenty-three per cent of the graduates in course attended more than the minimum of two sessions. These citations indicate that many men failed in the examinations for the degree, and that the institution was not lenient.

A requirement for the medical degree in all institutions was the presentation of a dissertation upon some medical subject. Extensive files of the manuscripts of these have been preserved for several medical colleges. No file of those at Castleton has been found but a few fugitive copies have been preserved. I have read many of these dissertations. Few of them give evidence of original observation. They are digests of passages in textbooks, articles in medical journals, introductory lectures, and other printed matter. Subjects are often repeated. They are evidence of nothing more than some continued reading on one subject. A few dissertations, selected by the faculty, were read publicly at each Commencement at Castleton.

1. Frederick C. Waite, "Grave Robbing in New England," *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* (Menasha, Wis., 1945), 33: 272-94.
2. Frederick C. Waite, "The Development of Anatomical Laws in the States of New England," *New England Journal of Medicine* (Boston, 1945), 233: 716-26.
3. James Sanford, "Recollections of Castleton Medical College," *Rutland Daily Herald and Globe* (Rutland, Vt., July 21, 1879), p. 3, col. 4.
4. "Robbing a Grave," in *Vermont Statesman* of Castleton of unknown date of issue. Copied in *Woodstock Observer* (Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 21, 1830), p. 1, col. 5.
5. Abby Maria Hemenway, *The Vermont Historical Gazetteer* (Claremont, N. H., 1877), III: 770-71.
6. John M. Currier, *Song of the Hubbardton Raid* (Rutland, Vt., 1880).

CHAPTER XI

CREDENTIALS, FEES, STUDENT EXPENSE, COLLEGE INCOME, AND DISCIPLINE

This chapter contains a group of features of the medical college at Castleton that are not closely related, but which need description and do not fit into any of the other chapters of this volume.

Credentials

Medical colleges had no record of the accomplishment of a student until he had taken his examination for the degree, which was the first test of knowledge given by any medical college. This system was not conducive to diligence in study. The result was that medical colleges issued no interim credentials as an institution. Letters of commendation written by individual professors are found but are not official credentials of the institution.

The graduate had his diploma as a credential but the non-graduate had nothing from the officers of a medical college. The system to be described was peculiar for medical colleges and no evidence of its use is found in any other type of professional school.

The medical student in the early part of the nineteenth century paid a fee to each individual professor and was given a signed card showing that he had paid the fee. This card was shown to a functionary called an usher as the student entered the lecture room, until the usher became familiar with the student. Therefore these cards were called "tickets", a name that clung to them long after the method of paying fees was changed to paying all fees to a treasurer, who issued a matriculation card admitting students to all of the privileges of the institution. This credential showed that the student had enrolled in a medical college but was not evidence that he had attended the entire session.

Each individual professor issued at the end of the session a ticket to each student who had attended his entire course. These tickets of individual professors were the only credentials that the non-graduate student carried away at the end of the session. They were not credentials from the college but only from individual professors and did not attest any accomplishment by the student except attendance.



LECTURES ON

Materna Medica and Pharmacy.
Admit James Sanford
Fall TERM of 1837
William Tully M.D. & Prof.



LECTURES ON

Theory & Practice of Medicine & Medical Jurisprudence.
Admit James Sanford
Fall TERM of 1837
William Tully M.D. & Prof.

VERMONT ACADEMY OF
MEDICINE.

Fall Lecture Term of 1837

James Sanford Has been MATRICULATED
in conformity with the regulations of the Corporation.

W. C. C. Registrar.



LECTURES ON

Anatomy and Physiology.
Admit James Sanford
Fall TERM of 1837
James H. Arnsby M.D. & Prof.



LECTURES ON

Chemistry & Natural History.
Admit James Sanford
Fall TERM of 1837
Jos B Wolff M.D. & Prof.

Five Tickets of Professors

Nevertheless, these tickets were important features of medical education. The student was required to show his tickets for attendance at a complete session if he desired to enroll in any medical college for a second session. These were also required when one took his examination for license and were expected to be shown if a physician applied for membership in a medical society.

They were cherished by physicians and carefully preserved, even after a diploma attesting the degree of Doctor of Medicine had been received. Physicians often stated that they held the ticket of Doctor X,

especially if that man reached eminence. The statement made by a physician, when he wished to indicate that he had attended all the lectures in a session of a medical college, was that he held a complete set of tickets of that institution. Samples of these tickets issued at Castleton are illustrated in this chapter. The illustration does not contain a complete set of tickets because the space available does not permit reproducing them in a size that would be legible. Tickets were usually about three by two inches in size and could readily be carried in a pocketbook.

College Fees

Colleges of arts used the word "tuition" in referring to the expenses of a student. Medical colleges did not use this word until late in the nineteenth century. The equivalent expression was "cost of tickets" in many medical colleges. The expression at Castleton was "fees for all courses" in the early years, later changed to "fee for all lectures" and finally to "purchase of tickets." Separate fees were listed for the course of each professor to accommodate those who did not take all the work. The aggregate of these separate fees was greater than the combined "fee for all lectures."

The fee was \$30 at the beginning, advanced to \$40 in 1820, to \$45 in 1828, and to \$50 in 1840. Four supplementary fees were charged. A library fee was charged in the beginning, \$1 for each session. A matriculation fee was introduced in 1822 which was \$2 at each enrollment. This was increased to \$3 in 1824 by merging it with the library fee, which is not mentioned after that year. This was increased to \$5 in 1840. A dissection fee was charged those students who did human dissection at the medical college.

The graduation fee was \$12 at the beginning and increased to \$16 in 1828, and was really a combined examination and graduation fee and required to be paid before admission to examinations. It was returned if the candidate was not recommended for the medical degree. From the aggregate of these graduation fees at the end of each session the institution paid the cost of diplomas, the traveling expenses of the delegates from the Vermont State Medical Society and the cost of their entertainment during the days they were in Castleton participating in the examination of candidates, and the expenses of the man who gave the commencement address.

The institution stressed in its advertising that the fees were less

than in many medical colleges. This was true in part for country medical colleges but especially true for urban medical colleges, which commonly charged \$100 as cost of tickets and \$25 as a graduation fee.

Expenses of Students

A student attending a session of lectures at the medical college at Castleton had two major groups of expense, college fees and board and room. Both were less in the early years than later.

The early announcements stated that room and board could be secured at the rate of \$1.50 per week with information that "farmers who reside about half a mile from the Medical House board considerably lower." The stated rate in the catalogues from 1825 to 1835 is \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week. No figures are given after 1835, the information being that "the price of room and board is as low as in other country villages."

Room and board included washing and fuel for heating. The student was expected to chop the wood he used for fuel at the family woodpile and tend his own fires. Fuel for illumination was furnished by the student. The frugal student used tallow candles, which cost about ten cents a dozen. The extravagant student indulged in a whale oil lamp. This fuel cost \$1.50 gallon. Kerosene, commonly called coal oil, probably did not come into use in Vermont until after the medical college closed. The first kerosene manufactured in the United States was distilled from coal in 1854. The first oil wells in western Pennsylvania came into operation in 1859.

Two expenses connected with medical study were the dissection fee and textbooks. A student who dissected at the medical college shared with his small group of companions a charge for securing a cadaver. No figure is given at the medical college at Castleton. The Vermont Medical College at Woodstock gave the average figure as \$15, which was divided among six students. The statement at Castleton was that the cost of dissection was as low as at other country medical colleges. Dissection was done only once and meant a fee of not over \$3 for each student.

No mention of textbooks is found in the catalogues until in that for 1840 when the statement is made: "It will be necessary that Students should furnish themselves with some approved works in each branch of instruction." This is followed by a list of twenty-eight recommended books in seven divisions. The statement in the catalogue of 1842 is:

"Students are recommended to provide themselves with some one or more of the following works in each department." A list of forty-one books in ten divisions follows. One book in each division would have brought an aggregate cost of about \$35. Similar statements appeared in all later catalogues.

The student had expense in addition to that while attending a medical college. He had to pay a preceptor for private instruction during three years. The usual preceptorial fee in the cities was \$100 a year. The fee in country towns was often less. The student who secured his private instruction by attending the reading terms at the medical college at Castleton during three years paid \$30 each year.

Students whose home was not in the same town as the residence of their preceptors had the expense of board and room during the weeks they were studying with the preceptor. A preceptor sometimes took a student into his family, allowing the student to earn his room and board by care of the horses and conveyances used by the physician in his practice.

The foregoing details of expense permit a calculation of the expenses of a student for his medical education. The total increased during the existence of this medical college. The cost a hundred years ago is selected as an example, using maximum figures listed in the foregoing paragraphs.

A student who attended two consecutive sessions at Castleton Medical College in 1847 and 1848 and was graduated had the following expenses while in Castleton: fee for all courses for two sessions, \$100; two matriculation fees, \$10; one dissection fee, \$3; one graduation fee, \$16. Total college fees, \$129. Board and room for thirty-two weeks, \$64; textbooks, \$35; total expenditure at Castleton, \$228. To this must be added his preceptorial fee for three calendar years at a maximum of \$300 and board and room for 124 weeks while studying with his preceptor, which would be not more than \$248. This makes a total of \$776 for a medical education. The items of clothing, traveling expense, and personal expenses are too variable to permit an estimate. An estimate of the number of days of labor by a craftsman or the amount of farm commodities needed to be sold to pay the total expenses of a medical education for a son may be reached by knowing that at that time the average daily wage of a skilled craftsman was one dollar and the average selling price of a bushel of wheat was forty cents.

The total college fees plus the fee of a preceptor in the foregoing estimate is \$429 for three years of medical instruction. This seems small in 1947 when many medical schools have a tuition fee of \$600 for each of the four years of the medical curriculum, a total of \$2,400. However, before comparing the total cost of medical instruction in 1847 and 1947 it is necessary to multiply the total of \$429 in 1847 by at least eight to equalize the value of the dollar, giving a total of \$3,300. The cost of vastly superior medical instruction with far better facilities in 1947 is therefore comparatively less than it was a century ago.

Another comparison is that a skilled craftsman now receives at least ten times as much for a day's labor as did the corresponding craftsman of 1847. Therefore he will need to work only about one-third as many days in 1947 to pay the expense of medical instruction for his son as was necessary in 1847.

Income of the Medical College

The income for any session includes the two factors of the published fees and the number of students enrolled and graduated. One might think the total income for any session would be ascertained by the simple computation of multiplying these factors. The result would be erroneous because it fails to take into account a series of reductions from the full fees as published.

The only fee paid by every student was the matriculation fee. Clergymen or those preparing to become missionaries were charged no additional fee. Graduates of the institution were charged a fee of \$10 for attendance at a session in the early years, a charge later abolished. Men holding a medical degree from another college were charged \$10 for attendance at a session until 1844, and thereafter no charge was made except the matriculation fee. Those who had attended two full sessions and paid full fees in this or any other medical college were charged \$10 each session as lecture fees. A student who attended only part of the lecture courses in any session paid a correspondingly smaller fee.

Some students in one or more of these five groups were in attendance at every session. Therefore the total income was less than that reached by the simple computation to which reference has been made. The percentage of this reduction in total income can be approximated from another source. The manuscript records of the trustees and of the

faculty contain for several sessions the total income reported by the treasurer. Two examples are selected at an interval of twenty-four years.

The simple computation for 1823 gives \$5,622. The report of the treasurer states the actual total income was \$4,204.34, less by twenty-five per cent. The simple computation for the spring session of 1847 gives \$6,155. The treasurer reported the actual income as \$4,579.75, less by nearly twenty-six per cent.

The largest enrollment was in the spring session of 1846 with 154 students enrolled and fifty-five graduated. Simple computation gives \$9,350. Application of 25.75 per cent reduction, that computed for the spring session of 1847, gives a probable actual income of \$7,142, the largest income for any session in the history of the institution. More figures are not needed to show that the number of dollars involved in each session of this school was not large. Nevertheless a grade of medical education considered good for its era was given in every session.

Discipline

Colleges of arts of the first third of the nineteenth century endeavored to build a stern morality in their students by an elaborate system of rules of conduct, including many prohibitions. The activity of students was supervised in such things as time of retiring, removal of headgear when entering a recitation room or the chapel, attendance at church, walking for pleasure on Sunday, drinking anything stronger than sweet cider, entering a tavern, possession of firearms, playing of games of chance, and use of tobacco. A few institutions prohibited use of tea or coffee.

Many violations ensued. The series of punishments was nearly as long as the prohibitions. Minor derelictions were punished by a fine ranging from one cent to one dollar. Imposition of fines was universal in early educational institutions. Next came admonition, warning, suspension, rustication, and finally expulsion.

Professional schools did not have such an elaborate system of discipline. The first set of bylaws of Castleton Medical Academy, adopted in 1818, set up a series of fines for such things as keeping a book from the library more than a week. The fine was twelve and a half cents with addition of one cent for each additional day.

Fines were imposed for quarreling, fighting, or any "turbulent behavior." A more extensive set of bylaws adopted in 1822 required

each student to "show proper respect to the faculty," and prohibited intoxication, profanity, gambling, picking locks, and turbulent conduct. Fines were imposed for each offense and supplemented by admonition, warning, and finally expulsion. The list of offenses is not as long as in the colleges of arts but shows the influence of the prevalent system of discipline. This set of bylaws was amended from time to time and in its major features continued through the existence of the institution. No mention of fines is made after 1830, at which date this method of punishment was disappearing in colleges of arts.

The manuscript records of the trustees and faculty mention minor penalties such as public apologies and many more severe penalties imposed for intoxication, carrying of firearms, and, as already noted, expulsion for grave robbing. The offenses that brought expulsions are not mentioned in imposing the penalty in several cases.

No rules or actions are recorded for poor scholarship. Inasmuch as no test of knowledge or progress was made until the time arrived for examination for the medical degree, the faculty had no basis upon which to act for poor scholarship. Several records show advice to students to give up the study of medicine.

The recorded information indicates reasonably good behavior by the students. No record of disapproval of students by the local public is found. Medical students in general did not stand well with the lay public, largely the result of the fact that the public considered every medical student a potential, if not an actual, grave robber. This opinion was more general in cities than in the country towns that had medical colleges. Medical students were not so welcome in polite society as were law students, theological students, and the students of colleges of arts.

Student Activities

The sessions of medical colleges were so short that students did not become well acquainted with their fellows and student organizations were few. A student medical society was organized at Castleton in 1819 but died three years later. Such societies were common in medical colleges and in some cases were incorporated by a legislature.

Little information has been preserved regarding the amusements of the students at Castleton. The local hotels were gathering places for students, where they joined in singing. Recollections of alumni mention especially the singing of the French Canadians, of whom a con-

siderable number were in attendance in several sessions. On occasions a row boat was brought into the lobby of the hotel and the French Canadians sat in the boat and rowed, meanwhile singing the songs of the voyageurs, which were highly popular. The sources of information regarding student activities are restricted to later recollections of former students and to letters written by students, few of which have been found.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLICATIONS AND RELATIONS TO MEDICAL SOCIETIES

The first publication relating to the institution was a small broad-side announcing its opening, which is reproduced in this chapter. It should be noted that the three teachers did not call themselves professors, which would have been unseemly because the institution was not yet incorporated. The initials "M.D." are not annexed to any of the three names. No one of them held the degree of Doctor of Medicine at this time.

The official publications of educational institutions of the present

Castleton Medical **ACADEMY,**

WILL be opened for the reception of students, on Wednesday the 25th instant, when lectures will commence on the following subjects
VIZ.

Anatomy, Physiology and
Chemistry, two courses, by JOHN L. C. CAZIER.

Surgery and Obstetrics,
by THEODORE WOODARD.

Institutes and Practice
of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by SELAH GRIDLEY.

Selah Gridley, Pres.

Castleton, Feb. 5, 1818.

FAY, DAVIDSON & BURT, PRINTERS.

First Announcement of 1818

day, known as catalogues, are familiar. It is less commonly known that this modern catalogue of educational institutions is a composite of two publications issued under different auspices in the early years of American colleges of arts and professional schools.

The word "catalogue" is derived from two Greek words meaning "to count" and "completely," that is, to list fully. The catalogue of educational institutions was originally only a list of teachers and students. The early catalogues of colleges were issued by the students who paid for their printing and sent them to their personal friends and not to other institutions. Therefore few copies have been preserved, and few colleges have a complete file of their early broadside catalogues.

The authorities of educational institutions issued a circular, its name being derived from the fact that it was something to be circulated. Early college circulars were also broadsides, but they came to be printed in pamphlet form. These circulars gave dates of opening of sessions, a list of subjects taught, the rates of tuition, often a list of desirable textbooks, and something on the expenses of students.

The catalogue issued by students and the circular issued by the college authorities were combined into a single pamphlet with the title of "circular and catalogue." Inasmuch as the students had formerly paid for issuing the catalogue they were assessed one-half of the cost of this combined pamphlet in colleges of arts, and the assessment was added as a separate item in the term bill of each student. The student received a limited number of these pamphlets for his personal use and could secure more at a stated price. This combination of two publications occurred at different dates in different institutions, in many in the second decade of the nineteenth century and in a few not until the third decade.

Catalogues at Castleton

This change of policy of publication was in progress when the Castleton Medical Academy was founded and the old method was used. Statements by officers of the medical college in the eighteen thirties refer to a catalogue of 1818 and give statistics from it. The number of students was small and probably only a small edition was printed. Extensive search has failed to locate a copy. The catalogue presented in this chapter is therefore the second one issued. It was found in a bound volume of catalogues which belonged to a student who entered Castleton Medical Academy in 1819. This catalogue

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

CASTLETON

Medical Academy.

JANUARY, 1820.

 JOHN P. BATCHELDER, M. D. *President.*

JOHN P. BATCHELDER, M. D. *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*THEODORE WOODWARD, M. D. *Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics.*SELAH GRIDLEY, M. D. *Professor of Theory and Practice and Materia Medica.*THOMAS P. MATHEWS, M. D. *Professor of Chemistry.*

BAKER AARON,	Pittsford.	* KELLOGG AMASA,	Charlestown,	N. H.
* BROWNSON JOHNSON,	Castleton.	* LOOMIS ELIJAH,	Georgia.	
* CHASE LEONARD,	Springfield.	* MANN ZARA,	Chester.	
* COBURN JAMES L.	Claremont,	* PARKER HORACE,	Westford,	Mass.
* CORNELL J. G.	Plattsburgh,	* PERKINS JOSEPH, Jun.	Woodstock.	
* DEMING LUTHER L.	Castleton.	* POND DAN,	Poultney.	
* DOANE ARTEMAS,	Granville,	RANSOM SETH,	Benson.	
* FARNSWORTH NATHAN,	Fort Ann,	* SHAW FRANKLIN,	Rutland.	
* FLETCHER ALPHEUS,	Cavendish.	* SHAW DARIUS,	Wallingford.	
GOWDEY RALPH,	Middlebury	* TUTTLE GEORGE,	Poultney.	
* HOIT MORE,	Castleton.	* TUDOR EDWARD, M. D.	Middlebury.	
* HOWARD LEICESTER,	Benson.	WILLARD BENJ. F.	Waterford,	N. Y.

* Members of the Castleton Medical Society.

Rutland, printed at the Herald Office.

The Second Catalogue

credits all four professors with the degree of Doctor of Medicine but only Dr. Batchelder held this degree. This issue was prior to the affiliation with Middlebury College, confirmed in August 1820.

A broadside catalogue dated December 1820 is four times as large as that which is illustrated. It is headed *Catalogue of the Faculty and Students of the Medical Institution connected with Middlebury College. Lectures given at Castleton Medical Academy.* The students are

listed in three divisions. First is one resident graduate. Fifteen names are under the heading of "Students attending their Second Course of Lectures," and under the heading "Students attending their First Course of Lectures" are twenty-eight names, with the town of residence of each and the place of their rooms in Castleton.

A broadside catalogue "for the year 1821" is similar in arrangement and contains the names of seventy-six students. The records of the trustees show appointment of a committee on July 12, 1820 "to draft a circular." Similar action was taken on December 24, 1820. No copies have been found of the publications that may have been issued as a result of these two actions.

The separate issue of broadside catalogues and circulars ended in 1821. The catalogue and circular of Middlebury College was published in October or November of each year and beginning with the issue of October 1822 this publication bears a title page *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Middlebury College and Vermont Academy of Medicine in Connexion*. This continued through the issue of November 1827. The medical students are listed each year and a part of a page is given to a statement regarding the medical college which contained 167 words in 1822 and had grown to over five hundred words by 1827. This statement is probably a reprint of a circular sent out by the medical college authorities because the essential facts as to dates, fees, and some other matters are found in newspaper advertisements appearing each year two months prior to the opening of the session of the medical college.

The affiliation between Middlebury College and the Vermont Academy of Medicine was dissolved in December 1827, and the first independent pamphlet catalogue was published in November 1828 with the title *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Vermont Academy of Medicine in Castleton*. It contains ten pages of which only one and a half pages are devoted to information on curriculum, fees, dates, requirements for the medical degree, and some miscellaneous information. The remaining pages are lists of trustees, teachers, and students. Similar catalogues were issued each fall through the year 1834.

The beginning of giving of two lecture sessions in each calendar year in 1835 brought issue of two catalogues each year. Each issue is a combination of a catalogue of the session in progress and an announcement of the next session. These catalogues were published near the end of each session so as to get the names of all students into the

list. They are not accurate for the list of teachers of the next session because frequently a professor resigned before the next session began and was replaced by another man.

No catalogues were published in 1838 and 1839 during the suspension of the medical college. Its revival came in 1840 with only one session in 1840 and 1841. The policy of two sessions in each year was resumed in 1842 and from then until 1858 two catalogues were published in most of the years. Only one catalogue was published in 1855 and in 1856, at the end of the fall sessions. The institution returned to one session in 1859 and only one catalogue was published in 1859, 1860, and 1861. The last catalogue was issued under the date of 1861, probably in June.

The catalogues through those of 1837 contain only one page of information. This was expanded to five or six pages after 1840, from which time the form of title is, as an example, *Forty-eighth Circular of Castleton Medical College, being a Catalogue . . . of the Autumnal Session of 1853 and Announcement of the Spring Session of 1854*. Triennial catalogues of all graduates were issued in 1829, 1832, and 1835, and alumni catalogues in 1854, 1858, and 1860.

Introductory Lectures

The catalogues and announcements constitute one of four distinct types of publications at the medical college at Castleton. Medical colleges before 1870 opened each session with an introductory lecture, a function open to the public. It was given in country medical colleges in the largest auditorium available, usually the village church, and attracted a large attendance.

The duty of giving this lecture was assigned to one of the professors. A new professor was frequently chosen to give the introductory lecture, affording him an opportunity to introduce himself to the community and also a chance for the community to gain some idea of his quality.

A survey of about seventy published introductory lectures delivered in twenty different medical colleges over a period of forty years shows a common pattern. They were long, often requiring nearly two hours to deliver, a length that would not offend an audience accustomed to listen to sermons of a length of one and half or two hours. Introductory lectures began with reference to recent improvements in the particular institution, followed by a grandiose statement which aimed to

convince the students that they had chosen wisely in enrolling in the best medical college in the country.

Next came a brief argument on the nobility of the medical profession, after which the lecturer launched into a discussion of the subjects in his particular professorship, stressing their importance and either boldly or adroitly suggesting that these were the most important subjects in the medical curriculum. Occasionally an introductory lecture included a resumé of the history of the institution or a eulogy on a recently deceased professor. Lecturers at times showed their erudition by quotations from European medical writers, from English poets, and from classical authors in the original Greek or Latin, which few in the audience could understand.

A common practice was for a committee of the older students to address a letter to the lecturer requesting his manuscript for publication. The lecturer replied in a gracious note and the lecture was published, including the two letters, at the expense of the students. This was a device of the students to flatter a professor, being mindful of the fact that they would appear before him within a few weeks in an examination for the medical degree.

Commencement Addresses

An address was given at each Commencement, sometimes by a professor, more often by a distinguished alumnus, a clergyman, or a lawyer. These addresses were devoted mainly to an exposition of the nobility of the medical profession and the responsibility of the new graduate to the community in which he practiced. The commencement addresses given by physicians usually contained sound advice on the practice of medicine. Some of these addresses were published at the expense of the institution.

Addresses to the Alumni

An active alumni association was in operation during the last twenty years of the existence of this institution, and met on the day before Commencement, when an address was given by one of the professors. This type of address was a sound discussion of some disease or group of diseases and the most recent treatment. Such addresses were published by the alumni.

Fugitive published addresses of each of these three types delivered

at Castleton are in libraries in several parts of the country. A total of about twenty-five have been located but probably many more were published. The most abundant type is the introductory lecture published by the students. These three types of publication were found in all medical colleges and are of similar pattern. Occasionally one finds entire paragraphs lifted from an introductory lecture delivered in another institution in the year preceding. These published addresses were a feature of American medical education until about 1870, after which year few were published.

Early Medical Societies of Vermont

The beginning of organized medicine in Vermont was on August 19, 1784 when seventeen "gentlemen physicians and surgeons in the counties of Bennington and Rutland and parts adjacent" organized themselves into a society. These seventeen men were incorporated as the First Medical Society of Vermont by legislative enactment on October 25, 1784.¹

The act authorized a president, a secretary, and two censors who should judge of fitness to enter the society. This society issued certificates of membership which were called diplomas and served as licenses to practice. One of these, issued in July 1801 and signed by Ezekiel Porter as president and by John Sargent as secretary, was reproduced in 1903² and later printed in a history of Vermont.³

Another issued in September 1801 and signed by the same officials is owned in 1947 by Dr. Stewart Ross of Rutland. One issued in January 1813 and signed by Selah Gridley as president and by John Cleveland as secretary is in ornamental handwriting and is eight by twelve inches in size. It is in the library of the Vermont Historical Society.

The texts of these three diplomas is nearly identical and state that, after approval by the censors, the holder has been admitted as a member of the "First Medical Society by law established." It certifies that the holder is "entitled to every privilege and immunity thereunto belonging and with full confidence we recommend him to the public as a safe practitioner of Physic and Surgery."

The Second Medical Society of Vermont was organized by twenty physicians of Windham County under the temporary name of the Windham Medical Association, a name changed when incorporation was granted on October 21, 1794, ten years after incorporation of the First Medical Society.⁴

Another ten years passed before the Third Medical Society of Vermont was incorporated on February 6, 1804.⁵ Delay in printing the act prevented organization on the date set in the charter, and on October 22, 1804 an amendment was enacted setting the date of organization on the first Tuesday of January 1805.⁶ Therefore, some statements give the date of this society as 1804 while others give 1805. The nine incorporators were physicians of Chittenden and Franklin counties. This has been called the St. Albans Society, accompanied by the statement that it was the first permanent medical society in Vermont. However, the diplomas of the First Medical Society, already mentioned, in 1801 and 1813 show continued even if interrupted activity.

Eight more years elapsed before another incorporated medical society was founded under the name of Windsor County Medical Society by thirty-one physicians of Windsor County.⁷

The State Medical Society

All states adjacent to Vermont had established state medical societies before men connected with the four early societies in Vermont joined in establishing the Vermont Medical Society in 1813. The legislature passed an act incorporating this society in October 1813.⁸ The leaders in promoting this were Dr. Joseph Adam Gallup of Windsor County and Dr. Selah Gridley of Rutland County.

The text of the bill is extensive. It constituted thirteen subordinate county medical societies. The number of incorporators varied from five each for Essex and Orleans counties to nineteen each for Addison and Windsor counties. The total number of incorporators was 169.

The organization meeting was held at Burlington on July 7, 1814 with Dr. Selah Gridley of Rutland County as presiding officer. The first president was Dr. Ezekiel Porter of Rutland County and the second president was Dr. Selah Gridley, who served two years. These selections show that the physicians of Rutland County had important activities in the early years of the state medical society.

The meetings were held at Montpelier in the days immediately preceding the opening of the session of the legislature and all members of that body were invited to attend, giving close relation of the society and legislature.

Relations to Medical Colleges

Dr. Gridley, at the meeting of the state medical society in October 1821, invited the society to appoint two delegates to visit the Castleton

Medical Academy, inspect its facilities and teaching, and participate in the examinations for the medical degree. The invitation was accepted and two delegates were appointed. Delegates were also appointed to the Medical Department of the University of Vermont when it opened in 1822, and to the Clinical School of Medicine at Woodstock, beginning in 1827.

This may have been in imitation of a procedure in Connecticut, where the Connecticut State Medical Society appointed delegates to participate in the examination of candidates for the medical degree at the Yale Medical Institution, founded in 1812.

Medical societies were active agents in establishing at least three medical colleges between 1807 and 1812. The minutes of the Vermont Medical Society from its organization in 1814 to 1818 carry no suggestion of founding of a medical college in the state, and the first relation of that society to medical colleges was the appointment of two delegates to the Castleton Medical Academy, who participated in the examination of the members of the class of 1822.

This action in October 1821 was more than an act of courtesy to the medical society. It benefited the medical college in three ways. First, it gave confidence in the institution by the members of the medical profession. Secondly, it gave the public more confidence in the graduates of a medical college in which delegates from the highest medical organization in the state participated in deciding what men should receive degrees, rather than leaving that decision solely to the members of the faculty. The examinations were oral and the two delegates had equal voice with each member of the faculty in decision of granting degrees. Two negative votes of the combined examiners prevented granting of a degree. Therefore it was necessary that at least one of the delegates should approve the granting of the medical degree to any candidate. Thirdly, those who received a degree after an examination in which delegates of the medical society participated were considered to have been approved by the society and were not required to take a second examination before the censors of the state society or the censors of any of its subordinate county societies. The holder of a diploma showed it to the censors of a society and received a license. This was called "endorsing the diploma." Thus this plan made one examination not only an examination for the degree but also an examination for a license to practice.

A modification of this plan was used in the majority of American

medical colleges throughout the greater part of the nineteenth century. The authorities of a medical college, at times the trustees and at other times the faculty, created a Board of Censors. The members of this board were chosen from censors or former officers of medical societies, usually no more than one member from any county society. These censors participated in the examinations of candidates for the medical degree. Those who received the degree could secure endorsement of the diploma from any medical society which had a member on the Board of Censors. This plan became so well established that after about 1840 any medical society would issue a license to practice to one who held a diploma from a medical college that had a Board of Censors.

The plan of issuing a license to practice upon presentation of the diploma of any chartered medical college became traditional in all of the states. Sectarian medicine established medical societies and had the right to issue licenses. Some medical colleges came to be extremely lenient in conferring degrees, a condition especially marked in sectarian medical colleges. Licenses were issued upon presentation of diplomas to many who had a deficient medical education. These became legal practitioners.

This condition led to creation of state medical examining boards with members appointed by the governor in each state. These boards at first issued licenses upon presentation of diplomas of approved medical colleges but not of all medical colleges. The creation of such a board terminated issuance of licenses by medical societies. These boards examined candidates for license who did not have a medical degree. Later, at dates varying in different states, an examination was required of all applicants for license whether holding a medical degree or not. Thus the appointment of delegates to the Castleton Medical Academy in 1821 was one of the early steps in the present system of licensure for medical practice.

The Vermont Medical Society appointed two delegates each year to the medical college at Castleton until the society became inactive in 1829. The delegates appointed in 1828 continued to serve until 1831. There were no participants in the examinations, except members of the faculty, from 1832 to 1838 inclusive.

The institution was revived in 1840, after a suspension of two years. The Vermont Medical Society was still inactive and the trustees appointed a Board of Examiners selected from leading physi-

cians of Vermont. This followed a plan that became operative at the Vermont Medical College in 1836.

The Vermont Medical Society was revived in 1842 and the catalogue of Castleton Medical College printed in the fall of 1842 again carries the names of two delegates from the state medical society. These were continued until the medical college closed in 1862. The names of all delegates, with some information concerning each one, will be found in Appendix C.

1. "An Act to Establish a Society by the Name of the First Medical Society of Vermont," *Laws passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont October Session 1784*, reprinted in William Slade, *Vermont State Papers . . .* (Middlebury, 1823), p. 493.

2. Charles S. Caverly, "Twentieth Century History of Vermont, Medicine and Surgery," *The Vermonter* (St. Albans, Vermont, 1903), vol. VIII, no. 10, frontispiece.

3. Walter Hill Crockett, *Vermont, the Green Mountain State* (New York, 1923), V: 610.

4. "An Act for Incorporating Certain Physicians and Surgeons therein Named into a Society by the Name of the Second Medical Society of Vermont," *Acts and Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session Holden at Rutland on Second Thursday of October 1794, Western District of Vermont* (Bennington, n.d.) pp. 16-20.

5. "An Act to Incorporate a Third Medical Society in the State of Vermont," *Acts and Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at the Adjourned Session at Windsor in January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four* (Windsor, 1804), chap. 38, p. 50.

6. "An Amendment to Permit the Third Medical Society to Hold its First Meeting on First Tuesday in January 1805," *Acts and Laws Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at their Session Begun and Holden at Rutland in Oct., 1804* (Bennington 1805), chap. 10, p. 10.

7. "An Act Constituting a Medical Society in the County of Windsor," *Acts and Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session at Montpelier on the Second Thursday of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve* (Windsor, Vt., 1812), chap. 61, pp. 74-76.

8. "An Act to Incorporate the Vermont Medical Society," *Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session at Montpelier on the Second Thursday of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen* (Rutland, n.d.), chap. LXI, pp. 90-98.

CHAPTER XIII

REVIVAL AND PROSPERITY

The unexpected suspension of the Vermont Academy of Medicine in March 1838 introduced a period of uncertainty that continued four years. The institution had a record of twenty years of successful activity and had graduated 519 men in course. However, it would have to be abandoned unless a new leader was found and a new faculty organized.

The corporation held three meetings in the spring of 1838, at which nothing was done except to receive and accept the resignations of several trustees resulting from the controversy of recent months between Theodore Woodward and the trustees. These men were discouraged and considered the outlook of the institution held little hope.

The citizens of Castleton took the next step by holding a public meeting in November 1838 to discuss methods of reestablishing the medical college. The debts resulting from the waning fortunes of the institution during three past years were a major difficulty. A public subscription raised nearly \$1,000 to discharge most of the obligations.

A committee of three trustees was appointed in December 1838 to organize a new faculty. Dr. Joseph Perkins, who had been a trustee since 1829, was the chairman. This appointment introduced the refounder of the medical college. Two more trustees, one of whom had held the office more than twenty years, resigned in January 1839.

A plan was inaugurated in the same month to invite the faculty of the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock to merge the two medical colleges and locate the new institution at Castleton. The institution at Castleton had a better building and three times as many alumni. These negotiations continued three months. The citizens of Woodstock did not want to lose their medical college and when they agreed to provide a new and larger building the faculty of the medical college declined the invitation for a merger.¹

This decision was received at Castleton late in April and on

April 30, 1839, on motion of Dr. Perkins, the corporation voted to resume medical teaching in March 1840. Theodore Woodward no longer had to be considered. His physical and mental health had reached a condition where he was entirely inactive and a month later he was taken to the Vermont State Insane Asylum where he died in October 1840. The last meeting of the corporation at which his attendance is recorded was that of December 7, 1838. Thus the contentions of which he had been the center during three years were ended.

The decision to resume teaching was made possible by the fact that Dr. Joseph Perkins agreed to make a loan to the corporation to permit reopening of the medical college. Although the debts had been discharged the corporation had no funds. The apparatus for demonstration had badly deteriorated before the suspension and needed to be repaired and replaced, and also repairs of the building were urgent.

The corporation had voted on April 30, 1839 to reopen the institution in March 1840, and on May 16, 1839 a committee was appointed to invite the faculty of the Vermont Medical College to come in a body as the new faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine. The invitation was declined within a month. These two invitations constituted an endeavor to remove a rival institution.

The New Faculty

Two major actions were necessary to resume instruction. One was to organize a new faculty and the other to secure a body of students. The new faculty must be formed before students could be attracted. The likelihood of return of many of the students who had attended the fall session of 1837 was meager. Some of them had gone to other medical colleges and had been graduated. Others had entered practice without graduation. A comparison of the names of students attending in the fall session of 1837 and the spring session of 1840 shows only two identical names, both residents of Castleton.

Joseph Perkins was put in charge of organizing a new faculty. The professor of medicine was the most important member of any medical faculty. Dr. Horace Green was elected in August 1839 to this professorship. He was a native of a town near Castleton and had been graduated at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1825

and had practiced successfully in New York City since 1830. Later he founded the New York Medical College and was its leader during fifteen years.

The second most important man was the one to teach surgery. James Bryan, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1834, was elected to this professorship in October 1839. Four more professors were elected in November. Robert Nelson was named as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He had been a member of the McGill University Faculty of Medicine in 1830-31 but was compelled to leave Canada because of political differences, which political troubles compelled suspension of medical teaching at McGill University a few years later. Dr. Nelson had practiced in St. Albans, Vermont since 1831.

James Hadley was elected Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. He was graduated in arts at Dartmouth College in 1809 and in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York in 1818. He had been a professor in one college of arts and in two medical colleges in a period of more than twenty years of teaching and was one of the noted teachers of chemistry in the northeastern United States in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Ralph Gowdey was appointed to the professorship of medical jurisprudence. He was a graduate in arts at Middlebury College in 1819 and in medicine at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1825. He was a member of the Vermont legislature at the time of his election.

Joseph Perkins had no prior experience in teaching except in district schools in his youth and as preceptor for medical students during twenty years. He was graduated at the medical college at Castleton in 1821 and had practiced medicine since that year in Castleton, but had not at any time been a member of the teaching staff of the medical college. He was elected to the professorship of obstetrics and materia medica.

This made a faculty of six members, more than at any time since 1828. Only two of the six had previous experience in teaching in a medical college, making it an inexperienced faculty, nor were most of its members widely known in the medical profession.

A faculty composed of well known and experienced teachers was needed to meet the competition of the Vermont Medical College

and the Berkshire Medical College, both prosperous at this time. Also the new Albany Medical College, which began instruction in 1839, was likely to become a strong competitor. The Medical Department of the University of Vermont was at this time in suspension.

The Board of Examiners

Confidence of the public and of the medical profession was a factor in attracting students. The Vermont State Medical Society was at this time inactive and its delegates to the medical college had not functioned since 1831. A substitute was adopted by appointing five prominent medical practitioners of the state to participate in the examinations for the medical degree (Appendix C). This device was in use at the Vermont Medical College.

A New Board of Fellows

Having appointed a faculty, it was necessary to take measures to secure students. Mention has been made in Chapter V of appointment of a Board of Fellows in 1821 and the reasons for so doing. That body had been inactive during the past ten years and in December 1839 a similar group of forty-four prominent physicians were appointed as fellows. Thirty of these were in practice in Vermont, thirteen in New York state, and one in Massachusetts. Many, but not all, were alumni of the Vermont Academy of Medicine.

The New Student Body

A printed circular was published in December 1839; it was the most extensive circular in the history of the institution, replete with praise of the new professors. It was sent to alumni, preceptors, and prospective students. The result of these measures was gratifying when fifty-seven students enrolled at the opening of the session. Twenty-five of these had previously attended one session of lectures in some medical college and were potential candidates for graduation at the end of the session of 1840. The number fifty-seven happened to be exactly the same as the number of students at the new Albany Medical College, then conducting its first session.

Features of the Reorganization

Joseph Perkins did most of the work in reestablishing the institution. He traveled to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other

places at his own expense, seeking men for the faculty, and the extensive published circular bears evidence of having been written by him, although signed by the secretary of the corporation.

The plan of reading terms, which had been abandoned in 1835, was revived with two such terms of fifteen weeks in each calendar year. The name was later changed to "collegiate course" and finally to "resident students." The majority who attended these terms were students for whom members of the faculty or physicians practicing in the immediate vicinity were advisors.

The reorganized institution opened on March 11, 1840. Dr. Gowdey, by reason of illness, was unable to give his course, and the teaching of medical jurisprudence was done by another professor, so that five professors actually taught in the session of 1840. Dr. Gowdey died in June 1840 and since he did no teaching his name is not included in Appendix D.

The institution had been a fall medical college from 1821 to 1835, when it became a spring and fall institution with two sessions in each calendar year and graduation of two classes, a policy that continued until the suspension in the spring of 1838. The reorganized institution returned to one session in each calendar year but instead of following the plan used prior to 1835, when the session was given in the fall, it gave its single session in the spring, becoming a spring medical college. This first session under the reorganization was fairly successful and five men were graduated in course at its close.

The income from the small number of students did not provide much to divide among the five professors at the end of the session and the professor of anatomy and physiology and the professor of surgery resigned, both visiting professors. Frank H. Hamilton was appointed to the professorship of surgery, a man famous in American medical education in the middle third of the nineteenth century. He had already conducted a popular private institution during three years devoted to teaching anatomy and surgery and had been a professor in two chartered medical colleges. Search for one man to fill the professorship of anatomy and physiology was unsuccessful.

Charles L. Mitchell, a graduate in arts at Union College and in medicine in New York City in 1836, had just returned from two years of study in Paris and was appointed Professor of Pathology and Physiology, the first appearance in this institution of the word

"pathology" in a professorial title. James McClintock was secured for the professorship of anatomy and medical jurisprudence. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1829 and, with one associate, had conducted the private Philadelphia School of Anatomy during ten years. However, it was necessary to guarantee a minimum income to secure his acceptance, a new policy and troublesome in later years. Professors usually took their share of the division of income at the end of a session and expected no more. Dr. McClintock's share in the division at the end of the session of 1841 did not reach the guaranteed minimum and the corporation had to borrow money to complete the amount.

These three appointments were all replacements. A new venture was the appointment of a professor of ophthalmology, the first specialty to be separated from surgery. Formerly the professor of surgery had cared for the teaching of all the later surgical specialties. The new professor was William Clay Wallace, concerning whom little information has been found except that he completed his medical course at the University of Glasgow. He introduced into this medical college experimental surgery. The next catalogue said that "every important operation on the eye was performed upon the lower animals by the Professor and repeated by the Pupils in his presence," an early record of such type of teaching. Also the "professor performed many operations on the human subject for cataract, strabismus . . . etc."²

The session of 1840 was experimental and the uncertainty continued for the session of 1841 when the number of students did not increase. Determination was reached by the trustees in the summer of 1841 to maintain a good medical college with a good and large faculty and improved facilities for effective teaching.

The needed repair of the building and improvement of the equipment for demonstrations could not be paid for from the income from the students. Dr. Perkins had advised reopening of the institution in 1840 with the agreement that if reasonable prosperity came he would from his private purse loan the corporation enough to rehabilitate the building and demonstration material. This improvement was made in the summer of 1841. How far it went may be judged from statements in the next catalogue that new apparatus for chemistry and two microscopes had been purchased, the collections of *materia medica* increased to about one thousand items, the

anatomical museum to four thousand specimens (of which five hundred were wet specimens) and that three thousand items of chemicals and minerals were available for use in teaching. Also that the library contained three thousand volumes, a large library for a country medical college.

The catalogue issued in June 1841 stressed the endeavor of the corporation to attain permanency in the membership of the faculty, an effort that did not immediately succeed. Two resignations had occurred in 1841, two more came in 1842, another two in 1843, and one in 1844, leaving only one professor who was in service in March 1840. Eighteen different men held professorships in the five years from 1840 to 1844 inclusive. Stability began in 1845 and only three resignations and replacements occurred in the next twelve years.

The usage in the institution had been to combine all fees into a single fund from which operating expenses, including repairs and replacements of apparatus, were paid in each session and the entire balance divided among the professors at the end of the session. Dr. Perkins proposed in June 1841 that two funds be established. One fund was to receive the fees for all courses and be divided among the professors at the end of the session. The other fund, called the contingent fund, was to receive matriculation fees and graduation fees and from this was to be paid operating expenses and any balance was to be used to reduce the debt owed to Dr. Perkins. He was to administer this fund personally. The faculty and trustees agreed to this arrangement which is mentioned here because fifteen years later this agreement was the basis of a major crisis in the institution. This contingent fund under sole charge of Dr. Perkins was about \$500 in 1841 but in the spring session of 1846 it was over \$1,600.

A Second Change of Official Name

The name had been Vermont Academy of Medicine since 1822. However, it had been familiarly long called Castleton Medical College, in conformity with the custom of using place names instead of official names for educational institutions when the official name did not contain that of the town of location. Harvard University was often called Cambridge University, and reference to Yale University in print is frequently found in the form of New Haven Uni-

versity. Many other examples might be cited among colleges of arts. The medical college at Fairfield, New York, was almost uniformly called Fairfield Medical College instead of its long cumbersome official name. Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts appears in print as Pittsfield Medical College.

Another reason for a new name was that the name of the Clinical School of Medicine at Woodstock had been changed to Vermont Medical College in 1835. The occurrence of the word "Vermont" in the official name of each of the medical colleges in the state brought confusion.

The corporation of the Vermont Academy of Medicine on June 8, 1841 voted to ask the legislature to change the name to Castleton Medical College, which was done in November 1841 (Appendix A).³

The catalogue of 1858 states that the new name "was deemed more expressive of the character and chartered privilege of the school."

Horace Green, Professor of Medicine, resigned at the end of the session of 1841 and was replaced by David M. Reese, a native of Maryland and a graduate in medicine of the Medical College of Maryland in 1819. He was the first southerner appointed to this faculty and was a man of maturity and an experienced teacher who later became a leader in American medical education. James Hadley resigned the professorship of chemistry and pharmacy at the same time to accept a more attractive position.

The vacancy arising from the latter resignation was filled by election of Ezra Slocum Carr, then twenty-three years of age and holding the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Civil Engineer. He was appointed registrar and was soon secretary both of the corporation and the faculty. He remained twelve years and proved to be one of the best teachers in the history of the institution and was the chief administrative assistant of Joseph Perkins, who held enough offices to make him the official as well as the actual leader of the institution.

Changes of Policy

The refounding of the medical college in 1840 was accompanied by election of Joseph Perkins as registrar, to which officer the details of administration had long been entrusted. The controversies over division of income among the professors became tiresome to

the trustees and in 1842 they voted that the financial management should be transferred to the faculty. Thereafter the trustees restricted their activities to appointment of professors, voting of degrees, and control of the real estate. Dr. Perkins was appointed treasurer and thereafter collected all fees and paid all bills. He became president of the faculty in 1843, a title changed to dean in 1852, and was also president of the corporation from 1843 to 1856.

The income from students for fees for all lectures in 1841, after deduction of operating expenses, was less than \$3,000 to be divided among seven professors. The action of adopting the plan of two sessions in 1835, as already mentioned, resulted from small annual income from one session. The plan of two sessions was reestablished beginning in 1842 for the same reason.

The Vermont Medical Society resumed its activity in 1841 and the old plan of appointment of two delegates by that society to participate in the examinations replaced the temporary examining committee appointed by the corporation.

Years of Prosperity

The many improvements were reflected in marked increase in attendance, which reached an enrollment of 105 students in the spring session of 1844. This increased in each succeeding session until in the spring session of 1846 the enrollment was 154, larger than in any other country medical college, and also larger than in several urban medical colleges.

The length of each session was increased to sixteen weeks in 1844, a longer session than in most of the medical colleges of the United States. The effective leadership of Joseph Perkins, supported by his personal financial backing, was making great improvement in the institution. The improvement and expansion of the curriculum in this period has been mentioned in an earlier chapter.

The endeavor to maintain a superior faculty in both size and quality brought the number of professors to seven in 1843 and 1844, reduced to six in 1845 when the experiment of a professor of ophthalmology was abandoned. The number of professors remained at six until 1855 when the number again became seven. One of these was a professor of medical jurisprudence; he was a lawyer from a neighboring town and gave a short course of lectures. The five or six professors teaching other subjects each held

a composite title. The combination of subjects in these composite titles was occasionally changed.

The index of prosperity of a medical college in the nineteenth century was the number of students in attendance. The most prosperous period of the medical college at Castleton, judged by this criterion, was the five years from 1842 to 1846 inclusive.

1. Frederick Clayton Waite, *The Story of a Country Medical College; a History of the Clinical School of Medicine and the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vermont, 1827-1856* (Montpelier, 1945), pp. 102-04.

2. *Annual Announcement of the Vermont Academy of Medicine for the Session of 1842* (Castleton, 1841), p. 7.

3. "An Act altering the name of the Vermont Academy of Medicine," *Acts and Resolves Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October Session 1841* (Montpelier, 1841), chap. 80, p. 59.

CHAPTER XIV

BEGINNING OF THE DECLINE

A decline began in 1847 and continued until in the fall sessions of 1850 and 1851 the attendance was less than half what it had been in the spring session in 1846. (Appendix E). Several causes may be assigned as bringing this decline.

One was that students were gradually coming to appreciate the value of clinical teaching while attending the lecture sessions of a medical college. This was given in small amount from the early years of the medical college at Castleton by holding weekly clinics. The patients shown at these clinics were walking patients, and the preparation of a student for practice of medicine needed that he be shown bedridden patients, possible only in a hospital.

A College Hospital

The administration of the Castleton Medical College endeavored to meet this need by establishment of a hospital. A charter was granted for what was called the Vermont State Hospital.¹ Six men were incorporated as governors. Two were members of the faculty, another a trustee, another an alumnus, and the remaining two were citizens of the town. The charter stated that the institution was "for treatment of all medical and surgical diseases." A house was obtained and the first patients received in the summer of 1846. A recent graduate was in charge as a teaching superintendent. The hospital was continued three years and then abandoned.

Other Adverse Conditions

The plan of two sessions in one calendar year had been criticized by the leaders of rival medical colleges since its first establishment in 1835, which had little influence because it was understood that it was only one of several arguments employed by many institutions in criticizing their rivals. However, this criticism became more serious in the late 'forties. The American Medical Association was founded in 1847 and a report in one of its early years frowned on the plan of two sessions in one calendar year. Castleton Medical

College was not named in this report but it was one of two regular medical colleges that was following that plan. This national criticism deterred some students from entering. Essentially the same plan was in effect under a cooperative arrangement between Berkshire Medical College and the Vermont Medical College, one holding its session in the spring and the other in the fall, and moving the faculty, student body, and teaching equipment back and forth. However, this was conducted under two charters and thus avoided the criticism of one medical college conducting two sessions in one calendar year.²

The major sources of students for Castleton Medical College were the states of New York and Vermont. The Medical Department of New York University was founded in 1841 and the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1846. The Albany Medical College was also gathering strength after five beginning years of varying misfortune. The competition of the medical instruction at New York University and at Albany in the early 'forties was somewhat balanced by the closing of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York in 1841. However, by 1847 the competition of these new medical colleges in New York state was felt in the diminishing number of students coming from that state to Castleton. The Vermont Medical College, under its cooperation with Berkshire Medical College offered the same advantage of two sessions in one calendar year, if it was advantage, as did the institution at Castleton. The result was that by 1848 more students were enrolled at Woodstock in the spring session than at Castleton.

Another influence was the rise of homeopathy in which sect a medical college was organized at Philadelphia in 1848. Southern Vermont, for reasons that need not be given here, became one of the centers of homeopathy and many young men who would normally have studied under a regular physician and might have gone to a regular medical college, were attracted by the new medical sect and studied under homeopathic physicians.

One cannot estimate which one of the several causes mentioned had the most adverse influence on attendance at Castleton or the future of the Castleton Medical College, but their combined effect was serious.

As an interpolation it deserves mention that in the fall of 1847

Dr. Joseph Perkins, as head of the Castleton Medical College, accepted the application for enrollment made by Miss Elizabeth Blackwell. Neither the records of the faculty nor those of the corporation allude to this action, indicating that it was done by Dr. Perkins on his personal responsibility.³ It was a revolutionary action because no woman had ever been admitted at Castleton or at any other American medical college. However, before the acceptance reached Miss Blackwell she had enrolled at Geneva Medical College, where she was graduated in January 1849, the first woman to be graduated in medicine in the United States.

Diminishing attendance brought less income. Some of the professors had to be guaranteed a minimum amount to hold them on the faculty, and when the amount was not earned by student fees the balance was paid by Dr. Perkins from his personal funds. His claims against the institution gradually increased until an adjustment was necessary. Dr. Perkins had paid for apparatus for demonstration in chemistry and for specimens for use in teaching materia medica, of which subject Dr. Perkins was the professor. The amounts paid for this equipment had been charged against the corporation but never paid. Dr. Perkins now agreed to take personal ownership of these, release the corporation from obligation of paying for them, and allow their use by the institution as long as he remained on the faculty. The other claims of Dr. Perkins amounted to over \$830 and on June 18, 1850 the corporation gave to him a mortgage on the buildings and lot of the medical college as security for this amount of indebtedness, which had been determined after an audit of accounts for ten years past. It was agreed that the interest should be paid from the contingent fund.

Revival of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont

Medical instruction at the University of Vermont had been begun in 1822. The medical department became moribund in 1833 and was finally abandoned in 1836. Unsuccessful attempts were made in 1840 and again in 1842 to revive the medical department. Levi W. Bliss, a graduate of Castleton Medical College in 1850, and in practice in Burlington, petitioned the trustees of the University of Vermont in December 1852 to reorganize the medical department. Approval was given, a faculty of five was selected, and medical instruction was resumed in the fall of 1853, with the first graduates

in 1854. This was new competition for students in Vermont and the attendance at Castleton Medical College in the fall session of 1853 fell to sixty-two, the smallest attendance at any session since 1831.

Dissension in the Faculty

The faculty at Castleton had avoided dissension during thirteen years after the reorganization in 1840. This period of peace ended in 1854. Dr. Carr, the major administrative assistant of Dr. Perkins and the occupant of the professorship of chemistry, resigned early in 1854. Dr. Joseph Perkins suggested his son for the vacancy. This eldest son, Selah Gridley Perkins, had been graduated at Union College in 1847 in first place in a class of eighty men. He then taught two years in the Rutland County Grammar School before entering the Castleton Medical College, where he was graduated in November 1851. He served as demonstrator of anatomy during three years, at the same time studying chemistry, in which he was much interested. He was an able young man and an effective teacher. His appointment to the vacancy in chemistry was opposed, mainly by Middleton Goldsmith, who had held the professorship of surgery for twelve years. The opposition was on the ground that Dr. Selah Perkins was too young; he was then twenty-seven years of age. Indication is found of lack of cordial relations between Dr. Goldsmith and Dr. Joseph Perkins as early as 1851.

Charles L. Allen, a graduate of Middlebury College with honors in 1842 and of Castleton Medical College in 1846, was appointed Professor of Chemistry. He was at this time thirty-four years of age and the son of Jonathan A. Allen, who had been a professor in the medical college from 1822 to 1829. However, he had no experience in teaching and retired from the professorship after one year.

Again Dr. Selah Perkins was proposed for the vacancy, this time with the title of lecturer to avoid the charge that he was too young for a professorship. Young men teaching in medical colleges were often given a temporary title of lecturer. The corporation elected him as lecturer but such opposition arose that the appointment was withdrawn. This time the reason given was that the young man had been investigating homeopathy and it was feared that he was tainted with the vagaries of this sect, which was at that time anathema to every regular physician.

The result of this family affair was serious. Sons of former professors were appointed to the faculty of this institution in other instances but at no time were father and son members of the faculty coincidentally. A definite factional division now existed in the faculty, one group led by Dr. Perkins and the other by Dr. Goldsmith.

A Serious Dispute

The plan adopted in 1841 creating two funds, one to be divided among the professors and the other to be administered by Dr. Perkins for contingent expenses now came into dispute. The faction led by Dr. Goldsmith contended all income should be in one fund and that the contingent payments should be decided by the entire faculty, not by Dr. Perkins alone.

This dispute was the result of diminishing income due to fewer students. The fund into which all fees for lectures was paid, from which the professors must secure their compensation, had dropped to \$3,300 in the fall session of 1854, while the contingent fund was nearly \$900. The controversy continued a year and a half with increasing acrimony at a time when the institution needed the united support of trustees and faculty in a period of increasing competition for students. A dissension in a medical faculty decreases the efficiency of teaching, as the record shows it did in this instance, and is soon known to the students.

Dr. Joseph Perkins resigned as dean, treasurer, and registrar in June 1856 when the faculty voted to merge the two funds. He protested that this was a violation of contract. He retained his appointments as professor and president of the corporation and taught in the fall session of 1856. He resigned all connection with the Castleton Medical College on February 8, 1857, three weeks before the scheduled opening of the spring session.

He published his letter of resignation in a four-page pamphlet in which he wrote that it was evident that the action of merging the two funds "was designed as an occasion for my separation from the College. . . ." He stated that since 1839 he had invested nearly \$5,000 of his personal funds in the college and that at the time of his resignation the corporation owed him about \$1,500 and the faculty owed him about \$2,000 in addition.

Dr. Perkins withdrew from the college building the museum of materia medica, the apparatus in chemistry, and part of the furni-

ture, to be held until the obligations due him were paid. These things were stored in his residence and this action was in accord with the agreement made in 1850 that these articles became his personal property to be used by the medical college only so long as he remained a member of the faculty. Dr. Perkins closed his letter with the satirical sentence: "I do not find it in my heart to wish you any other than the success that you merit in the course that you have chosen."

This resignation ended the seventeen years of the administration of Joseph Perkins, to which this chapter and the chapter preceding have been devoted. The meager information available from the manuscript records indicates that Dr. Perkins had more merit on his side than did his opponents and that they were less interested in the prosperity of the institution than in having a larger sum to divide among themselves at the end of each session.

The serious dissensions that occurred in nearly every medical college in the nineteenth century, often repeatedly in the same institution, arose either from a conflict of two strong personalities or from disputes over finances. The one just described had both these factors.

Dr. Joseph Perkins

Joseph Perkins, Jr. was born at Bridgewater, Vermont on April 1, 1798, the son of Deacon Joseph and Patience (Denison) Perkins. His education was in the common schools and in an unidentified academy. His diary shows that he taught school in a neighboring village during about a year. He began the study of medicine when nineteen years of age as a private pupil of Dr. Joseph Adam Gallup of Woodstock, the most noted physician of eastern Vermont at that time. Woodstock was six miles from Bridgewater and Mr. Perkins lived in Woodstock about a year.

Dr. Gallup and Dr. Selah Gridley were close personal friends and when Dr. Gridley founded a medical college at Castleton in 1818 it is probable that Dr. Gallup advised his student to go to Castleton where he became the private pupil of Dr. Gridley and lived in his home. Mr. Perkins went to Castleton in the spring of 1819. He completed his course and took the examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Castleton Medical Academy on January 16, 1821 but did not receive his medical diploma until the Commencement at Middlebury College in August 1821. He contin-

ued to attend the medical lectures at Castleton as a graduate student during the next five years.

Dr. Gridley was much interested in *materia medica* and appears to have conveyed his interest to this student because the title of the dissertation written by Dr. Perkins as a part of the requirement for graduation was "Medical Botany." His interest in *materia medica* continued and he taught this subject as a medical college professor during eighteen years.

He married Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Selah Gridley, on August 13, 1825, when he was twenty-seven years of age and she was twenty. She died in 1831. He subsequently married four more wives, all of whom, except the last, died before he did. By the first four wives he had eleven children, of whom four were sons. The two older sons were graduated at Castleton Medical College, Selah Gridley Perkins in 1851 and William Cullen Perkins in 1855. The two younger sons died before reaching the age of twenty years.

Dr. Perkins was a successful practitioner of medicine in Castleton during fifty-one years. He was highly considered by members of the medical profession in the state; besides holding offices in the county medical society, he was president of the Vermont State Medical Society in 1856. Middlebury College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1837 in recognition of his high standing in the community and his skill in medical practice.

Dr. Perkins was appointed a trustee of the medical college in Castleton in 1829 and held the position until he resigned in 1857. He was president of the corporation from 1843 to 1857. He was trustee of the Rutland County Grammar School in Castleton from 1831 until his death in 1872. He began his medical teaching in the medical college in 1840 under the title of Professor of *Materia Medica* and Obstetrics. This was his first experience in institutional teaching except that in a common school in his youth. However, he had been preceptor for many private medical students from about 1823. His title was Professor of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and Obstetrics from 1841 to 1856, except for the year 1844 when he was Professor of *Materia Medica* and Physiology. His title in 1856-57 was Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. He was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1857, immediately following his resignation at Castleton. This title was

changed in 1858 to Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, which professorship he occupied during ten years and then resigned and was appointed Professor Emeritus of the same subjects. He was at this time seventy years of age. He was a professor in a medical college during twenty-eight years.

The alumni catalogue of the University of Vermont credits Dr. Perkins with a degree of Doctor of Medicine "from Philadelphia", probably an erroneous record. He lived in Vermont all his life and was not away from the state at any time long enough to earn such a degree and none of the alumni catalogues of medical colleges in Philadelphia contains his name.

Dr. Perkins did not seek civil office but applied his efforts to his profession. He did not engage in business, as did many physicians, yet he was capable in his own business affairs and accumulated considerable property.

Nothing definite has been found concerning the quality of his teaching. The fact that he was appointed on the faculty of the University of Vermont immediately after he resigned at Castleton and served there eleven years indicates that his teaching was satisfactory.

Dr. Perkins was of medium height and stature, moderate and kindly in speech, cheerful, hopeful, conciliatory, and advanced his opinions by argument rather than by domineering dictation. These qualities made him the best administrator that the medical college had in all its history. He had no quarrels with his colleagues until the one that brought his resignation and this was a matter of argument regarding policy rather than impulsive. The results showed that he was in the right.

Abundant records show that the greatest improvement in the curriculum and the most prosperous era of the institution were in the seventeen years that he led it. He assumed the task of leadership when the medical college had been compelled to suspend and may well be designated as its refounder. He stated in 1857 that he had contributed or loaned a total of about \$5,000 to advance the interests of the institution, a considerable sum in that era. The fact that he was willing to do this was a large factor in the success that marked his administration.

A serious error of his administration was his repeated endeavor to have his son, who was a brilliant young man, elected to the

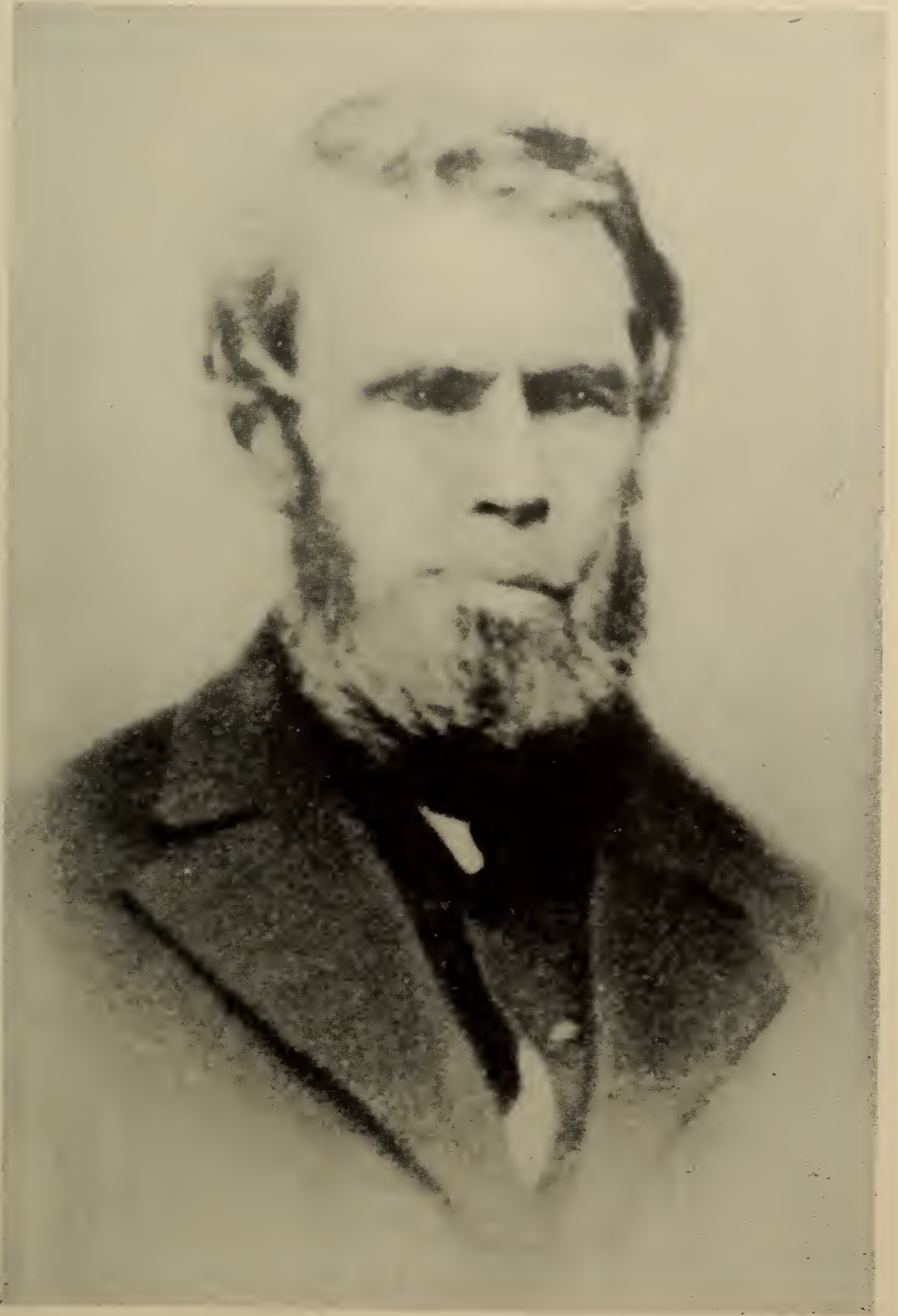
faculty when it was demonstrated that such an appointment did not meet the approval of some members of the faculty. This endeavor brought a factional division which was the beginning of the débâcle that brought the end of the institution five years after Dr. Perkins resigned.

No picture of Dr. Perkins while he was a member of the faculty at Castleton has been found. The one here reproduced was a photograph taken sometime between 1862 and 1869, probably in the latter part of that period, and more than ten years after he had left the faculty at Castleton. The left side of the mouth shows the effect of severe facial neuralgia from which he suffered in the later years of his life. Dr. Perkins died at Castleton of pneumonia on January 6, 1872 aged seventy-three years and nine months.

1. "An Act to establish a Hospital at Castleton," *The Acts and Resolves passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October session 1845* (Burlington, Vt., 1845), "Corporations", no. 23, p. 64.

2. Frederick Clayton Waite, *The Story of a Country Medical College . . .* (Montpelier, 1945), pp. 98-101.

3. Frederick C. Waite, "Two Early Letters of Elizabeth Blackwell" *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (Baltimore, 1947), xxi: 110-12.



Joseph Perkins

CHAPTER XV

DETERIORATION AND CLOSING

Source material for this chapter is limited. The last record in the available minutes of the corporation bears the date of November 25, 1856. Entries in the book of faculty minutes are brief after June 1856 and end entirely in October 1859. The catalogues after 1855 are abbreviated and none was issued in the fall of 1856 and only one each calendar year thereafter except in 1858.

The final five years of Castleton Medical College was a period of confusion and disintegration arising in part from inefficient administration by inexperienced officers.

Changes in Administration

The resignation of the offices of dean, registrar, secretary of the faculty, and treasurer by Dr. Joseph Perkins in June 1856 left no member of the faculty with administrative experience to fill the vacancies.

The only remaining resident professor was Adrian T. Woodward, who was the youngest in years and the most recently appointed professor, at this time twenty-nine years of age. He had been graduated at Castleton Medical College in 1847, served five years as demonstrator of anatomy, and had occupied the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women and children for a year and a half. He had been a trustee for two years and secretary of the corporation for one year. He was appointed registrar and secretary of the faculty.

Corydon La Ford, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology since 1849, was appointed dean and treasurer. He was a visiting professor and resident in Castleton only during the sessions of lectures. Therefore the details of administration in the intervals between sessions fell to the youthful and inexperienced Adrian T. Woodward.

An evidence of the confusion was that no catalogue was published for the spring session of 1856 and in September the faculty voted not to publish a catalogue for the fall session of 1856. This was the first time in the history of the institution, except for the two years of suspension in 1838 and 1839, that catalogues were not published for

each session. Dr. Perkins had attended to issuing the catalogues for fifteen years and evidently no other member of the faculty knew how to do it.

Dr. Ford resigned the offices of dean and treasurer after serving one year. The vacancy was filled by appointment of William Sweetser, the senior member of the faculty both in age and in years of service. He was also a visiting professor and the details of administration continued in the hands of Dr. Woodward.

Dr. Sweetser served as dean from June 1857 to June 1859 and then resigned. His successor was Charles L. Allen, who had no experience in administration. He had been graduated at Middlebury College in 1842 and held the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Castleton Medical College in 1846. He moved to Castleton and became a resident professor.

Changes in the Faculty

The resignation of the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics by Joseph Perkins, only three weeks before the opening of the spring session of 1857, created an emergency which was met by appointment of Albert Smith to the vacancy. Dr. Smith had held the same professorship at Dartmouth Medical College for eight years and could fill the position at Castleton during the spring session of 1857 because the session at Dartmouth Medical College was held in the fall. He resigned at the end of the spring session of 1857 and was succeeded by William P. Seymour, a resident of Troy, New York. Dr. Seymour had been graduated in arts at Williams College in 1845 and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He became an efficient teacher, although he had no previous teaching experience when he came to Castleton. He was later a professor at Berkshire Medical College and also at Albany Medical College.

Middleton Goldsmith, who had been Professor of Surgery for twelve years, resigned in 1857 to accept a resident professorship in Louisville, Kentucky. His successor was Ebenezer K. Sanborn, a graduate at Berkshire Medical College in 1847 and Professor of Surgery at Vermont Medical College from 1854 to 1856, the final two years of that institution. Dr. Sanborn had studied in Europe for two years.

Dr. Ford had held the composite professorship of anatomy and physiology since 1849. He resigned the part devoted to physiology in 1857. This allowed him to give his lectures in anatomy in the early part of the fall session and in the latter part of the spring session each

year and permitted his being at the University of Michigan, where he held a similar composite professorship, throughout the session of that medical institution.

Philander D. Bradford was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology. He had been graduated at the Clinical School of Medicine at Woodstock in 1833 and was a practitioner in a village near Castleton but had no previous teaching experience. This increased the number of professors to eight.

William C. Kittredge, a distinguished lawyer in a neighboring city, had taught medical jurisprudence during twelve years until he resigned in 1858. A graduate of Castleton Medical College was appointed to the vacancy but declined, and then a practitioner in a neighboring village, without previous teaching experience, was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. Thus only three of the men who were on the faculty in 1856 continued after 1858. The replacements were all by men inexperienced in teaching except Dr. Sanborn.

William Sweetser had been Professor of Medicine for seventeen years at Castleton and had occupied the same professorship in two other medical colleges before he joined the faculty of Castleton Medical College. He was an efficient teacher and widely known and attracted students to the institution more than any other member of the faculty in the later years. He resigned both his professorship and the deanship at the end of the session of 1859.

The institution had by this time so far deteriorated that it was impossible to attract any experienced teacher of this subject as his successor. Charles L. Allen was appointed to the vacant professorship although his only institutional teaching experience had been in the professorship of chemistry at Castleton during two sessions in 1855. Further resignations were connected with the closing and will be mentioned in a subsequent paragraph.

Difficult Situations

The resignation by Joseph Perkins of his administrative offices in June 1856 and of his professorship in February 1857 not only deprived the institution of an experienced and efficient administrator and teacher but also placed the medical college in an embarrassing position in two respects. Dr. Perkins, under the agreement of 1850, withdraw his personally owned demonstration apparatus and ma-

terial in chemistry and materia medica, as already mentioned. The institution had no money with which to replace these. An appeal to the citizens of Castleton and vicinity for subscriptions met with meager response because many of the men who had formerly contributed in emergencies were not in sympathy with the faction which had forced Dr. Perkins out of the institution. Some funds were secured and some material was contributed, resulting in partial replacement of things needed for demonstration in these two subjects.

The second embarrassment was greater. The institution owed Dr. Perkins, according to statements made in his letter of resignation, a total of \$3,500, and he held a mortgage on the real estate and building of the medical college. The method of meeting this large obligation, if it was met, has not been discovered after much endeavor. The mortgage is entered in the town records but bears no endorsement of cancellation. No action of foreclosure has been found in either town or county records. The debt indicated by the mortgage must have been paid because when the real estate was sold in 1864 the grantor was the corporation of the institution. A conjecture is that the money to pay the mortgage was borrowed but no hint of how the remaining obligations of approximately \$2,500 were met has been found.

A Change of Policy

Castleton Medical College had conducted two lecture sessions and graduated two classes in each calendar year since 1842. A change to the former policy of one session held in the spring of each calendar year was made in 1859. The last year of two sessions was 1858. The announcement for the session of 1860 states that this change was "in accordance with the recommendation of the American Medical Association."

Attendance

The Vermont Medical College closed at the end of its session of 1856. This left only one medical college in the state as a competitor of the Castleton Medical College. The Medical Department of the University of Vermont had resumed instruction in 1853 but had a small faculty and did not attract many students in the years 1853 to 1856. The attendance at Castleton in the spring session of 1857 was fifty-three and in the fall session there were forty students, a total of ninety-three for the year 1857. Thereafter the catalogues do not give

attendance for separate sessions but only the total attendance for the year, which was seventy-one in 1858 and sixty-four in 1859. The year 1860 showed a serious diminution to forty-four students, possibly because of the resignation of William Sweetser, the Professor of Medicine. However, the Medical Department of the University of Vermont had enlarged and strengthened its faculty in 1857 and was a prominent factor in the diminishing attendance at Castleton.

The attendance in the session of 1861 was only thirty. This session began six weeks before the opening of the Civil War so that conflict did not affect attendance in 1861. Thirteen of the thirty in attendance were graduated on June 19, 1861.

It is an interesting relation that the prosperity of the medical college at Castleton in the late eighteen twenties and early eighteen thirties had been the major reason for the suspension of medical instruction at the University of Vermont and now, thirty years later, the rising prosperity of the medical college at Burlington was a large influence in the closing of the Castleton Medical College.

Statements of twenty years later were that the instruction at Castleton was irregular in its last three or four years and that the professors were lax in giving complete courses of lectures.

The Closing

The institution had been deteriorating rapidly since 1856. The teaching apparatus was meager and the income from students did not permit improving it. The decrease in attendance was accompanied by decrease in income. The income of the session of 1861 was only \$2,000 even if all students paid full fees, which they did not. Certain expenditures for maintenance were imperative, leaving a sum of not more than \$1,600 to divide among eight professors, which was not enough to attract teachers of experience and ability when resignations caused vacancies in professorships. Each replacement after 1856 was by a less experienced teacher and the quality of the faculty steadily deteriorated.

Corydon La Ford resigned his professorship of anatomy at the end of the session of 1861. No successor was appointed.

The closing of the institution resembled in three ways the suspension of March 1838. Each followed a period of decline in attendance. Two vacant professorships were involved in each case and both events came unexpectedly.

The institution advertised its session of 1862 in medical journals in the winter of 1862, as late as January. This shows that the authorities expected to continue operation. Dr. Sanborn, Professor of Surgery, was a prominent practitioner in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was commissioned surgeon in a Massachusetts regiment early in February 1862. This left vacant the two important professorships of anatomy and surgery and replacements were difficult on short notice, especially in time of war.

Some students had assembled at Castleton for the beginning of the session of 1862, announced for February 27. The number is not known and was probably small in view of the deterioration of the institution and the excitement of war that affects youths of the age that enter medical colleges. The probability is that instruction was given during a few days. The dean, in a lecture on Monday, March 3, 1862, announced that instruction would not be continued but that it was hoped that it would be resumed in the fall of 1862. It was never resumed. This announcement "created quite a sensation in town."¹

Medical directories and medical historians have usually stated that the institution became extinct in 1861. A physician of Castleton published a sketch of the institution in 1882 in which he stated on one page that the closing was in 1861. On a later page he stated that it was in 1862.²

The last class was graduated in June 1861 but the decision to close the institution did not come until late February 1862, at which time it still had a faculty, although incomplete, and a student body, even if small, in attendance for a few days. These facts warrant adopting the year 1862 as the termination of Castleton Medical College.

The leading medical journal of New England reported the suspension of instruction for the spring session of 1862 and stated that it was "on account of derangement of plans caused by the war."³ Other writers have called the end of Castleton Medical College a casualty of the Civil War. The death of any venerable institution or person has an immediate cause behind which lies more fundamental factors.

The basic reason for the end of this institution was the same as for nearly all country medical colleges, the lack of facilities for clinical teaching. The desire of students to see a larger variety of clinical patients during the course of their medical study than was afforded in the practice of a country preceptor or the occasional clinics in

country medical colleges was evident before 1840. This was an indirect result of the increase in the number of young physicians who went to Europe for medical study, a movement which began about 1830. These men, when they returned to the United States, stressed the value of the wide variety of patients seen in the hospitals of the large European cities and their opinions soon became common knowledge among physicians and extended to students. Therefore the trend of medical students to urban medical colleges increased.

The authorities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, a prominent country medical college, were the first to act upon recognition of this trend. The manuscript records of that institution show that when the resolution to close that institution was adopted in 1841 it was accompanied by the statement that the medical college was prosperous and did not need to close but that it was considered advisable to close in the midst of prosperity rather than wait for deterioration to force closing. Authorities of no other country medical college had similar foresight.

Several medical colleges, both urban and rural, closed early in the Civil War. That conflict affected all medical colleges and some of them barely survived the war. The country medical colleges that survived the war were, with one exception, those that were departments of colleges of arts such as the medical departments of Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges, the University of Vermont, and Geneva Medical College, closely associated with Hobart College in the same town. The exception was Berkshire Medical College, which continued until after the end of the war but closed in 1867 because of inability to reassemble a faculty that could attract students to a country town.

A second fundamental cause of the end of the medical college at Castleton was faculty dissension, the cause of the end of many medical colleges. Dissension in the faculty was the major reason for the suspension of 1838, and when it arose again in 1854 the school began to decline and continued to do so.

A third factor was inefficient administration after 1856, an experience of many medical colleges usually soon repaired. The fact that no capable administrator appeared at Castleton after 1856 was a fatal lack.

A fourth factor was accumulated debt. Few medical colleges escaped it. Their ambition to attract large numbers of students, whose

fees were the only source of income, led many institutions into expansion and building programs on borrowed money with expectation that the resulting increase in students would soon discharge the debt. Such indebtedness became a burden that slowly throttled several medical colleges.

A fifth deterrent factor was competition for students by other medical colleges, to which reference has been made in earlier chapters.

One may list the causes of the demise of Castleton Medical College as the trend to urban institutions, faculty dissension, inefficient administration, a large debt, and competition. These brought conditions that made it evident that the end was near and the institution would have had to close even if the Civil War had not occurred. That was only the final thrust that dispatched a once prosperous institution that had been enfeebled by other events accumulating during more than a decade.

* * * * *

I stated in the preface that my reason for undertaking the task of accumulating material and writing this volume was to give a basis for better appreciation of the rôle of country medical colleges in American medical education and medical practice in the nineteenth century. The reader must decide to what extent I have accomplished my purpose.

1. *Rutland Herald* (Rutland, Vt., March 6, 1862), p. 2, col. 3.

2. John M. Currier, "History of the Castleton Medical College," *Proceedings of the Rutland County Historical Society* (Rutland, Vt., 1882), I: 47, 55.

3. "Castleton Medical College," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (Boston, Mass., 1862), LXVI: 56.

APPENDIX A

THE CHARTER AND AMENDMENTS

Section 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that there be, and hereby is, granted, constituted, and established a Medical Academy in the Town of Castleton in this State, and that Selah Gridley and Theodore Woodward of the said Castleton, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of instructing in the science of Physic, Surgery, Chemistry, and all the different branches of science connected with the healing Art, to be distinguished and known by the name of the Corporation of Castleton Medical Academy; and that by said name, they, the said Selah Gridley and Theodore Woodward, their associates and successors, are hereby invested with all the powers of making and altering their own by-laws and regulations, not repugnant to the Laws of this State; of taking and holding by gift, purchase or devise, any real and personal estate, and of selling the same; of appointing and removing instructors; of suing and being sued; and of doing all those acts that the good of said Corporation may require, for the purposes for which the same is created: said Corporation may have a common seal and the same alter and change at pleasure.

Section 2. And it is hereby further enacted, that a quorum of said Corporation, to do any business, shall consist of at least two thirds of the whole number of the members of said Corporation.

Section 3. And it is hereby further enacted, that the first meeting of said Corporation shall be holden at the place where the medical school is now kept, in said Castleton, on the first Monday of December next.¹

* * * * *

Whereas it appears that no power has been given by the act aforesaid to confer any honors or degrees upon students making laudable proficiency in the different branches of science connected with the healing art; therefore

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont that the President with the consent of the Professors of said Academy shall have power to give and confer those honors and degrees as are usually given in such medical institutions upon the students of said Academy as they shall think worthy thereof.²

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont that after the passing of this act the Corporation of Castleton Medical Academy shall be known and designated by the name of the Corporation of Vermont Academy of Medicine; and by that name shall have, hold, and enjoy all the property, rights, benefits, privileges, immunities, powers, and capacities which are or may be held, exercised, or enjoyed by said corporation by the name of Castleton Medical Academy.³

* * * * *

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

Section 1. The corporation of the Vermont Academy of Medicine shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of the Corporation of the Castleton Medical College and by that name shall have, hold, and enjoy all the property, rights, benefits, privileges, immunities, powers, and capacities which are or may be held, exercised and enjoyed by the said corporation by the name of the Vermont Academy of Medicine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.⁴

1. "An Act Incorporating the Castleton Medical Academy." *Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session at Montpelier commenced on the second Thursday of October, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighteen* (Windsor, Vt., 1819), chap. V, pp. 208-09, passed Oct. 29, 1818.

2. "An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act to Incorporate the Castleton Medical Academy," *Laws Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their Session at Montpelier commenced on the second Thursday of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen* (Rutland, 1820), chap. CXXXVII, pp. 162-63, passed October 27, 1819.

3. "An Act Altering the name of the Corporation of Castleton Medical Academy to the Corporation of Vermont Academy of Medicine," *Acts Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October Session 1822* (Poultney, 1822), chap. 50, p. 73, passed November 7, 1822.

4. "An Act Altering the name of the Vermont Academy of Medicine," *Acts and Resolves Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont at their October Session 1841* (Montpelier, 1841), chap. 80, p. 59, passed November 1, 1841.

APPENDIX B

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

The arrangement is alphabetical. The total number is fifty. The year dates immediately following each name show the years in which that person was a member. These dates are more accurate than the dates formerly published. Twelve names have no terminal year dates. These were members in June 1861, the date of the latest available list of members. No reliable record of the dates when these twelve ceased to be members has been found. No information, except years of membership of the corporation, appears in this appendix for eighteen members who were professors. This information is in Appendix D. Several of the professors who were members were not residents of Rutland County. All members who were not also professors were residents of Rutland County except Joshua Bates. Vermont is to be understood where the name of a town is not followed by abbreviation of a state.

Benjamin F. Adams (1854-), merchant and marble business; b. Castleton, 6-16-1813; d. there, 1-27-1885.

James Adams (1819-54), merchant; b. Simsbury, Conn., 10-19-1775; d. Castleton, 9-1-1860.

William Anderson (1822-24), see appendix D.

Charles Linnaeus Allen (1860-), see appendix D.

Jonathan Adams Allen (1822-23), see appendix D.

John Putnam Batchelder (1819-22), see appendix D.

Joshua Bates (1823-35), clergyman; A.B., Harvard Coll., 1800, A.M., 1803; A.M., Brown Univ., 1813; D.D., Yale Coll., 1818; president Middlebury Coll., 1818-39; b. Cohasset, Mass., 3-20-1776; d. Dudley, Mass., 1-14-1854.

Ezekiel Buel (1830-38), merchant; b. Litchfield, Conn., 10-27-1775; d. Castleton, 3-8-1844.

Ezra Slocum Carr (1842-53), see appendix D.

Willard Child (1857-58), clergyman; A.B., Yale Coll., 1817; grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1820; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1831; D.D., Univ. Vermont, 1848; b. Woodstock, Conn., 11-14-1796; d. Mooers, N. Y., 11-13-1877.

Orlando Nelson Dana (1830-39), merchant; b. Brighton, Mass., 12-10-1801; d. Rutland, 4-12-1841.

Israel Davey (1838-46), merchant and manufacturer; b. Fair Haven, 5-28-1813; d. there, 8-14-1869.

- Amos Eaton (1820-22), see appendix D.
- Corydon La Ford (1852-), see appendix D.
- Joseph Adam Gallup (1820-24), see appendix D.
- John Goodwin (1819-25), merchant and hotel keeper; b. in Connecticut; d. Castleton, 4-7-1827, aged 47 years.
- Middleton Goldsmith (1845-57), see appendix D.
- Horace Green (1839-41), see appendix D.
- Selah Gridley (1818-25), see appendix D.
- Oliver Root Harris (1838-60), merchant; b. Castleton, 7-21-1797; d. there, 7-22-1860.
- Henry Howe (1825-25), teacher; A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1817, A.M., 1820; b. Shoreham, 4-16-1797; d. Canandaigua, N. Y., 6-6-1865.
- Zimri Howe (1819-), lawyer; A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1810, A.M., 1813; b. Poultney, 9-7-1786; d. Castleton, 7-11-1863.
- Aruna Waterman Hyde (1838-), merchant, hotel keeper, marble business; b. Hyde Park, 7-14-1799; d. Hydeville, 9-23-1874.
- Moses Jackman (1850-), marble business; b. Corinth, 9-21-1808; d. Castleton, 11-11-1863.
- Benjamin Franklin Langdon (1829-60), lawyer; A.B., Union Coll., 1818, A.M., 1822; grad. Litchfield (Conn.) Law School, 1820; b. Castleton, 10-12-1798; d. there, 5-31-1862.
- Chauncey Langdon (1819-30), lawyer; A.B., Yale Coll., 1787; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1803; Member of Congress from Vermont, 1815-17; b. Farmington, Conn., 11-8-1763; d. Castleton, 7-23-1830.
- Marcus Green Langdon (1838-43), merchant and banker; b. Castleton, 8-25-1801; d. there, 11-29-1864.
- Leonard Elijah Lathrop (1819-29), clergyman; A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1815; D.D., Hobart Coll., 1840; b. Hebron, Conn., 8-26-1796; d. Sharon, Conn., 8-17-1857.
- James McClintock (1841-43), see appendix D.
- Thomas Porter Matthews (1818-20), see appendix D.
- John Meacham (1819-39), merchant; b. Pawlet, 8-7-1777; d. Castleton, 12-14-1848.
- Selah Higley Merrill (1830-39), lawyer; A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1813, A.M., 1816; b. Castleton, 4-22-1796; d. there 7-28-1839.
- Samuel Moulton (1830-38), hotel keeper; b. Castleton, 4-7-1783; d. there, 4-23-1838.

- Farrand Parker (1857-), marble business; b. Castleton, 6-27-1812; d. there, 12-21-1895.
- Joseph Perkins (1829-57), see appendix D.
- Timothy Wood Rice (1838-41), banker, b. Groton, Mass., 1-29-1807; d. Castleton, 8-22-1869.
- Charles Sheldon (1860-), marble business; b. Rutland, 7-24-1813; d. there, 11-3-1889.
- Carlos Smith Sherman (1858-), banker and marble business; b. Barre, 5-26-1818; d. Castleton, 6-23-1896.
- Albert G. Ward Smith (1852-58), physician and dentist; M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1824; b. Williamstown, Mass., 1-12-1800; d. Castleton, 9-26-1874.
- Elihu Smith (1819-29), clergyman; A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1801; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1804; b. Granby, Mass., 3-21-1777; d. West Hartford, Conn., 10-11-1857.
- Ethan Smith (1823-27), clergyman; A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1790, A.M., 1810; b. Belchertown, Mass., 12-19-1762; d. Boylston, Mass., 8-29-1849.
- Chester Spencer (1838-), merchant; b. Pawlet, 5-?-1800; d. Castleton, 10-10-1877.
- William Sweeteser (1852-60), see appendix D.
- William Tully (1827-39), see appendix D.
- Cyrenus M. Willard (1858-), lawyer; b. Pawlet, 9-13-1820; d. 1906.
- Charles Kilborn Williams (1823-29), lawyer; A.B., Williams Coll., 1800, A.M., 1803; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1803; Member supreme court of Vermont, 1829-49, chief justice, 1842-46; governor of Vermont, 1850-52; b. Cambridge, Mass., 1-24-1782; d. Rutland, 3-9-1853.
- Adrian Theodore Woodward (1854-60), see appendix D.
- Jonathan Don Woodward (1839-), physician; M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1824; b. Hanover, N. H., 4-20-1800; d. Castleton, 6-20-1869.
- Theodore Woodward (1819-39), see appendix D.
- Isaac Tichenor Wright (1842-57), lawyer; b. Pownal, 7-18-1802; d. Castleton, 10-6-1862.

APPENDIX C

DELEGATES FROM VERMONT STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The arrangement is alphabetical. The society appointed delegates at its annual meetings in October. No delegates were in service from 1832 to 1840 inclusive because of inactivity of the society. The dates immediately following each name show the years in which that man served as a delegate. Additional information concerning four men appears in Appendix D as indicated. Vermont is to be understood where the name of a town is not followed by abbreviation for some other state.

Charles Linnaeus Allen (1851-52, 1854-55), Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1850 and 1858; see appendix D.

Jonathan Adams Allen (1841-45, 1847-48), see appendix D.

Daniel Bates (1859-60), M.D., Univ. Vermont, 1827; b. Brookfield, 10-27-1801; d. Northfield, 7-21-1870.

Silas Bowen (1821-25), M.D. (Hon.) Univ. Vermont, 1824; M.D. (Hon.) Vermont Academy Medicine, 1829; b. Woodstock, Conn., 9-6-1774; d. Nebraska City, Neb., 9-16-1857, while on a visit from his home in Clarendon.

Philander Drury Bradford (1857-58), Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1863; see appendix D.

Hiram S. Brown (1860-61), M.D. (Hon.), Castleton Medical Coll., 1852; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1889.

Gates Bezaleel Bullard (1858-59), M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1855; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1878; b. Plainfield, N. H., 2-1-1829; d. Bennington, 9-4-1901.

Charles Buckley Chandler (1857-58), M.D., Brown Univ. (not verified); b. Chester, 4-24-1796; d. Montpelier, 1-8-1867.

John Locke Chandler (1848-49), M.D. (Hon.), Vermont Academy Medicine, 1827; A.M., Univ. Vermont, 1843; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1848 and 1849; b. Pawlet, 3-4-1793; d. St. Albans, 5-24-1883.

Charles Clark (1855-57), b. East Montpelier, 1-3-1800; d. Montpelier, 6-27-1874.

Earl Cushman (1848-50), M.D. (Hon.), Castleton Medical Coll., 1854; b. Middleboro, Mass., 5-10-1797; d. Orwell, 11-2-1874.

Anderson Green Dana (1843-45), M.D. (Hon.) Middlebury Coll., 1830, LL.D., 1860; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1843 and 1844; b. Cambridge, Mass., 9-17-1791; d. Brandon, 8-20-1861.

- Ebenezer Summer Deming (1853-54), M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1842; b. Cornish, N. H., 11-18-1816; d. there, 9-6-1857.
- Julius Yeomans Dewey (1849-51), M.D., Univ. Vermont, 1824; founder of the National Life Insurance Company and father of Admiral George Dewey; b. Berlin, 8-22-1801; d. Montpelier, 5-29-1877.
- Horace Eaton (1846-48), A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1825, A.M., 1828; M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1828; Lieut. Governor of Vermont, 1843-46; Governor, 1846-48; professor in Middlebury Coll., 1848-54; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1845; b. Barnard, 6-22-1804; d. Middlebury, 7-4-1855.
- Joseph Dean Farnsworth (1821-31), M.D. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1824; b. Middletown, Conn., 12-22-1771; d. Fairfax, 9-9-1857.
- John Fox (1841-43), M.D. (Hon.), Vermont Academy Medicine, 1829; b. Tinmouth, 8-24-1781; d. Wallingford, 6-17-1853.
- Nathan Gale (1849-51), M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1826; b. Bridport, 7-30-1801; d. Orwell, 7-30-1888.
- Charles Wesley Horton (1845-46), M.D. (Hon.), Vermont Academy Medicine, 1840; b. Brandon, 4-18-1800; d. Brattleboro, 2-18-1875.
- Algernon Sidney Houghton (1852-53), M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1844.
- Ariel Hunton (1856-57), M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1847; M.D. (Hon.), Castleton Medical Coll., 1848; b. Unity, N. H., 7-5-1789; d. Hyde Park, 11-25-1857.
- Stephen Pearl Lathrop (1845-46), A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1839, A.M., 1842; M.D., Vermont Medical Coll., 1843; professor in Beloit (Wis.) Coll. and in Univ. Wisconsin; b. Shelburne, 9-20-1816; d. Madison, Wis., 12-25-1854.
- William McCollom (1858-59), M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1853; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1865.
- Edward Noadiah Swift Morgan (1858-59), A.B., Williams Coll., 1844; M.D., Berkshire Medical Coll., 1847; b. Pownal, 1-25-1826; d. Bennington, 7-20-1884.
- David E. Page (1855-56), M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1842; b. Rupert about 1819; d. Rutland, 10-23-1869.
- Peter Pineo (1859-60), see appendix D.
- Ashbel Stanley Pitkin (1850-51), M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1845; b. Marshfield, 6-4-1807; d. Burlington, 7-5-1853.

- James Porter (1822-25), M.D., (Hon.), Vermont Academy Medicine, 1825; d. Rutland, 9-25-1854, aged 74 years.
- William Henry Harrison Richardson (1858-59), M.D., Berkshire Medical Coll., 1849; b. Corinth, 8-2-1824; d. Winona, Minn., 6-4-1874.
- Orrin Smith (1852-53), M.D., unidentified institution, 1831; A.M., Univ. Vermont, 1859; professor in Medical Department Univ. Vermont, 1853-58; b. Marlow, 7-27-1806; d. Chicago, Ill., 8-?-1867.
- James Spalding (1825-31), M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1814; M.D. (Hon.) Vermont Academy Medicine, 1823; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1846 and 1847; b. Sharon, 3-20-1792; d. Montpelier, 3-15-1858.
- Charles Azro L. Sprague (1853-55), M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1841; b. New Haven, 1-26-1809; d. Williston, 5-31-1872.
- Hiram Fairchild Stevens (1851-52), M.D., Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, New York City, 1850; A.M., Univ. Vermont, 1855; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1857; b. St. Albans, 8-3-1825; d. there, 1-15-1866.
- Joseph Nathan Stiles (1860-61), M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1839; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1862; b. Windsor, 8-13-1818; d. there, 8-31-1875.
- Samuel White Thayer (1846-47), M.D., Vermont Medical Coll., 1838; A.M., Dartmouth Coll., 1866; LL.D., Univ. Vermont, 1877; professor Medical Department Univ. Vermont, 1853-72; Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1853 and 1879; b. Braintree, 5-21-1817; d. Burlington, 11-14-1882.

Board of Examiners

- Silas Bowen (1840-42), see above.
- Anderson Green Dana (1841-42), see above.
- John Fox (1840-42), see above.
- Egbert Jamieson (1840-42), M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1827.
- Joseph Marsh (1840-42), A.B., Norwich Univ., 1824; M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1830; professor Medical Department Univ. Vermont 1835-41; b. Woodstock, 4-16-1807; d. Burlington, 11-7-1841.

- James B. Porter (1840-41), M.D., Clinical School of Medicine, 1832;
 b. Waterford, N. Y., 9-10-1806; d. Rutland, 2-17-1879.
 Lucius Smith (1841-42), M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1830;
 b. Brandon, 9-27-1807; d. there, 8-23-1842.

APPENDIX D

THE FACULTY

The arrangement is alphabetical. The list contains forty-five names. The names are omitted of three men who were appointed and whose names appeared in announcements, because they did not come to do any teaching. These were Ralph Gowdey in 1840, Albert Gallatin Upham in 1842, and Alexander Duff Stevens in 1859. The manuscript records of the corporation have been checked for dates of appointments and resignations to correct many erroneous dates that have been published. Absence of such records after 1856 compels reliance on less reliable catalogues. The titles have been abbreviated by omission of the word "professor" and of some modifying adjectives to reduce them to names of subjects taught. The names of other institutions at which thirty-four of these men taught are arranged in alphabetical order after each name rather than in the chronological order in which the teaching was done. Other distinctions are limited to high civil offices and high offices in state and national medical associations. Where no other state is indicated Vermont is to be understood.

- Charles Linnaeus Allen, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1842, A.M., 1845; M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1846; M.D. (Hon.) Rush Medical Coll., 1873; chemistry, 1855-56; medicine, 1860-62; dean, 1860-62. Taught also at Medical Department Univ. Vermont. Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1850 and 1858; b. Brattleboro, 6-21-1820; d. Rutland, 7-2-1890.
- Jonathan Adams Allen, M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1814; A.M., Dartmouth Coll., 1821; anatomy and physiology, 1822; botany, materia medica, and pharmacy, 1822-23; materia medica and pharmacy, 1823-29. Taught also at Middlebury Coll. b. Holliston, Mass., 11-17-1787; d. Middlebury, 2-2-1848.
- William Anderson, Licentiate Royal Coll. Surgeons of Edinburgh; M.D. (Hon.) Vermont Academy Medicine, 1823; anatomy and

physiology, 1822-24. Taught also at Medical Department Univ. Vermont; b. in England.

James Harvey Armsby, M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1833; A.M., Rutgers Coll., 1841; anatomy and physiology, 1835-38. Taught also at Albany Medical Coll.; b. Sutton, Mass., 12-1-1809; d. Albany, N. Y., 12-3-1875.

John Putnam Batchelder, M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1815; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1821; M.D. (Hon.) Berkshire Medical Coll., 1826; anatomy and physiology, 1819-22. Taught also at Berkshire Medical Coll.; b. Wilton, N. H., 8-6-1784; d. New York City, 4-7-1868.

Lewis Caleb Beck, A.B., Union Coll., 1817, A.M., 1820; M.D. (Hon.), Allegheny Coll., 1823 (not verified); chemistry and natural history, 1827-33. Taught also at Albany Medical Coll., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Rutgers Coll., Union Coll., and Medical Department New York Univ.; b. Schenectady, N. Y., 10-4-1798; d. Albany, N. Y., 4-21-1853.

Philander Drury Bradford, M.D., Clinical School Medicine, 1833; A.M., Univ. Vermont, 1850; A.M., Norwich Univ., 1882; physiology and pathology, 1857-61; histology, physiology, and pathology, 1861-62. Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1863; b. Randolph, 4-9-1811; d. Northfield, 7-16-1892.

James Bryan, M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, 1834; surgery, 1840. Taught also at Geneva Medical Coll., Medico-Chirurgical Medical Coll., New York Medical Coll., and Philadelphia Coll. of Medicine; b. Merthyr, Wales, 8-23-1810; d. Elizabeth, N. J., 11-5-1881.

Ezra Slocum Carr, B.S. and C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1838; M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1842; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1843; LL.D., Lawrence Univ. (Wisconsin), 1865; chemistry and pharmacy, 1842-43; chemistry, pharmacy, and natural history, 1843-44; chemistry, natural history, and physiology, 1844-46; chemistry, pharmacy, natural history and physiology, 1846-51; chemistry, natural history, and physiology, 1851-53. Taught also at Albany Medical Coll., Philadelphia Coll. of Medicine, Rush Medical Coll., Toland Medical Coll. (San Francisco), Univ. California, and Univ. Wisconsin; Pres. Wisconsin State Medical Soc., Vice-president American Medical Assoc., 1863; California State Supt. of Schools, 1875-80; b. Stephentown, N. Y., 3-19-1819; d. Pasadena, Cal. 11-27-1894.

- John LeConte Cazier, A.B. (Hon.) Univ. Vermont 1816; chemistry, anatomy, and physiology, 1818. Taught also at University Vermont; b. Castleton, 5-27-1790; d. Lebanon, N. Y., 12-18-1863.
- John DeWolf, Jr., A.M. (Hon.), Brown Univ., 1813; M.D. (Hon.), Vermont Academy Medicine, 1837; chemistry and natural philosophy, 1833-38. Taught also at Brown Univ., Clinical School of Medicine, and Missouri Medical Coll.; b. Bristol, R. I., 2-26-1786; d. there, 2-23-1862.
- Amos Eaton, A.B., Williams Coll., 1799, A.M., 1802; botany, chemistry, and natural philosophy, 1820-22; chemistry, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and zoology, 1822-24; chemistry, natural philosophy, and natural history, 1824-26; natural philosophy, 1826-28. Taught also at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Williams Coll.; b. Chatham, N. Y., 5-17-1776; d. Troy, N. Y., 5-6-1842.
- Solomon Foot, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1826, A.M., 1829, LL.D., 1857; natural philosophy, 1829-33, medical jurisprudence, 1844-45. Taught also at Univ. Vermont. Lawyer; Member of Congress, 1843-47; United States Senator from Vermont, 1851-66; b. Cornwall, 11-19-1802; d. Washington, D. C., 3-28-1866.
- Corydon La Ford, M.D., Geneva Medical Coll., 1842; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1859; LL.D., Univ. Michigan, 1881; anatomy, 1849-51; anatomy and physiology, 1851-58; anatomy, 1858-61; dean, 1856-57. Taught also at Berkshire Medical Coll., Bowdoin Medical Coll., Medical Department Univ. Buffalo, Geneva Medical Coll., Long Island Medical Coll., and Univ. Michigan; b. Lexington, N. Y., 8-29-1813; d. Ann Arbor, Mich., 4-14-1894.
- Joseph Adam Gallup, M.B., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1798, M.D., 1814; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1823; medicine, 1820-21; medicine, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence, 1821-22; medicine and medical jurisprudence, 1822-23; dean 1820-23. Taught also at Clinical School Medicine and Medical Department Univ. Vermont. Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1818-28; b. Stonington, Conn., 3-30-1769; d. Woodstock, 10-12-1849.
- Middleton Goldsmith, A.B., Hanover Coll. (Indiana), 1835, A.M., 1841; M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1840; surgery, 1844-57. Taught also at Kentucky Medical Coll. Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1851; b. Fort Tobacco, Md., 8-5-1818; d. Rutland, 11-26-1887.

- Horace Green, M.D., Vermont Academy Medicine, 1825; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1834; LL.D., Univ. Vermont, 1853; medicine, 1840-41. Taught also at New York Medical Coll.; b. Chittenden, 12-24-1802; d. Sing Sing, N. Y., 11-29-1866.
- Selah Gridley, A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1817; medicine and materia medica, 1818-20; medicine, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence, 1820-21; medicine, 1821-22; dean 1818-19; Pres. Vt. State Medical Society, 1815 and 1816; b. Farmington, Conn., 6-3-1770; d. Exeter, N. H., 2-17-1826.
- John Stanley Grimes, lawyer; medical jurisprudence, 1842.
- George Hadley, A.B., Hamilton Coll., 1834; M.D. at unidentified institution; chemistry and natural history, 1853-54; chemistry and pharmacy, 1857-61; chemistry, 1861-62. Taught also at Medical Department, Univ. Buffalo; b. Fairfield, N. Y., 6-20-1813; d. Buffalo, N. Y., 10-16-1877.
- James Hadley, A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1809, A.M., 1812; M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons Western District New York, 1818; chemistry and pharmacy, 1840-41. Taught also at Coll. Physicians and Surgeons Western District New York, Geneva Medical Coll., Hamilton Coll., Hobart College, and Medical Department, Univ. Buffalo; b. Weare, N. H., 7-5-1785; d. Buffalo, N. Y., 10-17-1869.
- Frank Hastings Hamilton, A.B., Union Coll., 1830, A.M., 1838, LL.D., 1869; M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, 1835; surgery 1841-42. Taught also at Auburn Medical Coll., Bellevue Medical Coll., Medical Department, Univ. Buffalo, Coll. Physicians and Surgeons Western District, New York, Geneva Medical Coll., and Long Island Medical Coll., Pres. New York State Medical Soc., 1855; b. Wilmington, 9-10-1813; d. New York City, 8-11-1886.
- Richard Sharpe Kissam, Jr., M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1830; A.M., Trinity Coll., 1850; surgery, 1844; b. New York City, 10-2-1808; d. there, 11-28-1861.
- William Cullen Kittredge, A.B., Williams Coll., 1821, A.M., 1824; medical jurisprudence, 1846-58; lawyer; Lieutenant Governor Vermont, 1852-53; b. Dalton, Mass., 2-23-1800; d. Rutland, 6-11-1869.
- James McClintock, M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1829; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1843; anatomy, 1841-42; anatomy and medical jurisprudence, 1842; anatomy and surgery, 1842-43; dean, 1841-43.

- Taught also at Berkshire Medical Coll., Eclectic Medical Coll., of Pennsylvania, Eclectic Medical Coll. of Philadelphia, Medical Department Pennsylvania Coll., Philadelphia Coll. of Medicine, and Philadelphia School of Anatomy; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 4-8-1809; d. 10-19-1881.
- Alden March, M.D., Brown Univ., 1820; LL.D., Williams Coll., 1868; anatomy and physiology, 1825-34; surgical and pathological anatomy, 1834-35. Taught also at Albany Medical Coll. Pres. New York State Medical Soc., 1857; Pres. American Medical Assoc., 1864; b. Sutton, Mass., 9-20-1795; d. Albany, N. Y., 6-17-1869.
- Thomas Masters Markoe, A.B., Coll. of New Jersey (Princeton), 1836; M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1841; anatomy and physiology, 1846-49. Taught also at Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City and Medical Department, New York Univ.; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 9-13-1819; d. East Hampton, N. Y., 8-23-1901.
- William Mather, M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Western District, New York, 1826; chemistry and pharmacy, 1841-42. Taught also at Univ. Buffalo, Madison (Colgate) Univ., and Hamilton Coll.; b. Fairfield, N. Y., 4-28-1802; d. there, 6-26-1890.
- Thomas Porter Matthews, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1811, A.M., 1814; anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, 1818-19; chemistry, 1819-20; b. Middlebury, 12-27-1791; d. Redford, Mich., 10-16-1869.
- Chauncey Leeds Mitchell, A.B., Union Coll., 1833, A.M., 1836; M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1836; physiology and pathology, 1841-42; physiology, pathology, and obstetrics, 1842-43; obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, 1843-45; b. New Canaan, Conn., 11-20-1813; d. White Plains, N. Y., 1888.
- Robert Nelson, M.D. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1826; M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1831; anatomy and physiology, 1840. Taught also at Berkshire Medical Coll. and McGill Univ.; b. Montreal, P. Q., 1-?-1794; d. Staten Island, N. Y., 3-1-1873.
- Samuel Parkman, A.B., Harvard Coll., 1834, A.M., 1837; M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1838; anatomy, 1843-46. Taught also at Harvard Medical School; b. Boston, Mass., 1-21-1816; d. West Newton, Mass., 12-15-1854.
- Joseph Perkins, M.D., Castleton Medical Academy, 1821; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1837; materia medica and obstetrics, 1840-41;

therapeutics, materia medica, and obstetrics, 1841-43; materia medica and physiology, 1843-44; materia medica, therapeutics, and obstetrics, 1844-56; materia medica and therapeutics, 1856-57; dean, 1843-56. Taught also at Medical Department, Univ. Vermont. Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1855; b. Bridgewater, 4-1-1798; d. Castleton, 1-6-1872.

Peter Pineo, M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1847; medical jurisprudence, 1859-62; b. Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 3-6-1825; d. West Somerville, Mass., 9-10-1891.

Alfred Charles Post, A.B., Columbia Coll., 1822, A.M., 1825; M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1827; LL.D., New York Univ., 1872; ophthalmology, 1842-43; surgery, 1844. Taught also at Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City and at Medical Department New York Univ. Vice-pres. American Medical Assoc., 1868; b. New York City, 1-13-1806; d. there, 2-7-1886.

David Meredith Reese, M.D., Univ. Maryland, 1819; medicine, 1841-42; medicine and surgery, 1842-43. Taught also at Albany Medical Coll., New York Medical Coll., and Washington Medical Coll. (Baltimore). Vice-pres., American Medical Assoc., 1857; b. in Maryland about 1800; d. New York City, 5-13-1861.

William P. Russell, M.D., Berkshire Medical Coll., 1831; medical jurisprudence, 1842. Taught also at Vermont Medical Coll.; b. Charlotte, 3-?-1804; d. Middlebury, 6-4-1873.

Ebenezer Kimball Sanborn, M.D., Berkshire Medical Coll., 1847; surgery, 1857-61. Taught also at Berkshire Medical Coll. and Vermont Medical Coll.; b. New Chester, N. H., 1-24-1828; d. Ship Island, Miss., 4-3-1862.

William Pierce Seymour, A.B., Williams Coll., 1845, A.M., 1848; M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, 1848; materia medica and therapeutics, 1857-62. Taught also at Albany Medical Coll. and Berkshire Medical Coll.; b. Troy, N. Y., 10-17-1825; d. there, 4-7-1893.

Albert Smith, A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1825, A.M., 1828, LL.D., 1870; M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1833; M.D. (Hon.), Rush Medical Coll., 1875; materia medica and therapeutics, 1857. Taught also at Bowdoin Medical Coll. and Dartmouth Medical Coll. Pres. New Hampshire State Medical Soc., 1853; b. Peterboro, N. H., 6-18-1801; d. there, 2-22-1878.

- William Sweetser, A.B., Harvard Coll., 1815, A.M., 1818; M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1818; medicine, 1843-60. Taught also at Bowdoin Medical Coll., Geneva Medical Coll., and Medical Department, Univ. Vermont; b. Boston, Mass., 9-8-1797; d. New York City, 10-14-1875.
- William Tully, A.B., Yale Coll., 1806, A.M., 1809; M.D. (Hon.) Yale Medical Coll., 1819; medicine and medical jurisprudence, 1824-29; medicine, materia medica, and pharmacy, 1829-38. Taught also at Yale Medical Coll.; b. Saybrook, Conn., 2-18-1785; d. Springfield, Mass., 2-28-1859.
- William Clay Wallace, grad. Glasgow, Scotland, Medical Coll., M.D. (Hon.), Vermont Academy Medicine, 1841; ophthalmology, 1841-42; b. in Scotland; d. New York City, 10-25-1856.
- Adrian Theodore Woodward, M.D., Castleton Medical Coll., 1847; A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1857; obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1854-62. Taught also at Medical Department, Univ. Vermont, Pres. Vt. State Medical Soc., 1861; b. Castleton, 7-17-1827; d. Brandon, 1-9-1908.
- Theodore Woodward, M.D. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1821; M.D. (Hon.), Harvard Medical School, 1821; surgery and obstetrics, 1818-24, surgery, obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, 1824-38; b. Hanover, N. H., 7-17-1788; d. Brattleboro, 10-10-1840.
- Demonstrators of Anatomy (all graduates of the institution); Egbert Jamieson, 1841-44; Ashbel Stanley Pitkin, 1845; William W. Goldsmith, 1846; John Eleazer Claghorn, 1847; Adrian Theodore Woodward, 1848, 1852-54; Selah Gridley Perkins, 1849-51; William Cullen Perkins, 1855-56; Willard A. Child, 1857-59.

APPENDIX E

DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING AND LENGTHS OF SIXTY-THREE SESSIONS

Each session usually opened on a Thursday and closed on a Wednesday. This program was varied in several years with openings on a Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday and with Commencement on Tuesdays, Thursdays, or Fridays. Reliable records of these variations occur in the records of the corporation and faculty, in news items, in newspapers

and medical journals, in diaries of medical students, and in dates on diplomas. The earliest record of closing of a session is for the third session in the diary of a student which establishes that session as twelve weeks in length. No definite records have been found of the length of the first and second sessions. The printed announcements beginning in 1821 give dates of opening and length of sessions from which dates of closing have been computed and modified where reliable evidence of variation exists. These computations are confirmed from reliable sources for the majority of the closings. However, such confirmation is lacking for many closings and inasmuch as variations are known for several commencements it may be that some of the dates of closing are erroneous, possibly by as much as three days. The letter "S" annexed to a year date indicates a spring session and the letter "F" a fall session in those years in which two sessions were held. The second, third, and fourth sessions included January 1 and therefore have hyphenated year dates.

	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Closing</i>	<i>Length of Session</i>
1818	Feb. 25	May 5?	probably ten weeks
1818-19	Nov. 18	Feb. 10?	probably twelve weeks
1819-20	Nov. 16	Feb. 8	twelve weeks
1820-21	Oct. 19	Jan. 10	twelve weeks
1821	Sept. 20	Dec. 12	twelve weeks
1822	Sept. 19	Dec. 11	twelve weeks
1823	Sept. 4	Dec. 9	thirteen weeks
1824	Sept. 2	Dec. 15	fifteen weeks
1825	Sept. 1	Dec. 14	fifteen weeks
1826	Sept. 7	Dec. 20	fifteen weeks
1827	Sept. 6	Dec. 19	fifteen weeks
1828	Aug. 28	Dec. 10	fifteen weeks
1829	Aug. 27	Dec. 9	fifteen weeks
1830	Aug. 26	Dec. 8	fifteen weeks
1831	Aug. 25	Nov. 24	fourteen weeks
1832	Aug. 16	Nov. 21	fourteen weeks
1833	Aug. 15	Nov. 19	fourteen weeks
1834	Aug. 21	Nov. 19	fourteen weeks
1835S	Mar. 12	June 18	fourteen weeks
1835F	Aug. 13	Nov. 17	fourteen weeks
1836S	Mar. 10	June 16	fourteen weeks
1836F	Aug. 11	Nov. 17	fourteen weeks
1837S	Mar. 9	June 15	fourteen weeks
1837F	Aug. 10	Nov. 8	thirteen weeks
1838	no session held		
1839	no session held		
1840	Mar. 11	June 10	thirteen weeks
1841	Mar. 9	June 11	thirteen weeks
1842S	Mar. 8	June 9	thirteen weeks
1842F	Aug. 4	Nov. 3	fourteen weeks
1843S	Mar. 2	June 6	fourteen weeks
1843F	Aug. 3	Nov. 2	fourteen weeks

	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Closing</i>	<i>Length of Session</i>
1844S	Feb. 29	June 20	sixteen weeks
1844F	Aug. 1	Nov. 20	sixteen weeks
1845S	Feb. 27	June 20	sixteen weeks
1845F	Aug. 7	Nov. 27	sixteen weeks
1846S	Feb. 26	June 17	sixteen weeks
1846F	Aug. 6	Nov. 26	sixteen weeks
1847S	Feb. 25	June 16	sixteen weeks
1847F	Aug. 5	Nov. 24	sixteen weeks
1848S	Feb. 24	June 14	sixteen weeks
1848F	Aug. 3	Nov. 22	sixteen weeks
1849S	Feb. 22	June 13	sixteen weeks
1849F	Aug. 2	Nov. 21	sixteen weeks
1850S	Feb. 28	June 19	sixteen weeks
1850F	Aug. 1	Nov. 20	sixteen weeks
1851S	Feb. 27	June 18	sixteen weeks
1851F	Aug. 7	Nov. 26	sixteen weeks
1852S	Feb. 26	June 16	sixteen weeks
1852F	Aug. 5	Nov. 24	sixteen weeks
1853S	Feb. 24	June 14	sixteen weeks
1853F	Aug. 4	Nov. 23	sixteen weeks
1854S	Feb. 23	June 14	sixteen weeks
1854F	Aug. 3	Nov. 22	sixteen weeks
1855S	Feb. 22	June 13	sixteen weeks
1855F	Aug. 2	Nov. 21	sixteen weeks
1856S	Feb. 28	June 18	sixteen weeks
1856F	Aug. 7	Nov. 26	sixteen weeks
1857S	Feb. 26	June 17	sixteen weeks
1857F	Aug. 6	Nov. 25	sixteen weeks
1858S	Feb. 25	June 16	sixteen weeks
1858F	Aug. 5	Nov. 24	sixteen weeks
1859	Feb. 24	June 15	sixteen weeks
1860	Feb. 23	June 13	sixteen weeks
1861	Mar. 1	June 18	sixteen weeks
1862	Feb. 27	closed after five days.	

APPENDIX F

ATTENDANCE AND GRADUATES

The arrangement is by sessions. The entries for attendance in this table have been compiled by a count of names in lists of students in all available catalogues. Unknown attendance because of lack of the catalogues of some sessions is indicated by an interrogation mark. The numbers of graduates in each session is from lists in current catalogues and in alumni catalogues confirmed by the minutes of the corporation and of the faculty. The figures do not agree in some cases in the different sources. Tables published during the existence of the institution contain errors of counting and in some sessions the youthful students

of Castleton Seminary, who attended only the lectures on chemistry, were included in the attendance. These are not included in this table. The letter "S" and "F" appended to year dates indicate spring and fall sessions in the twenty years when two sessions were held. The second, third, and fourth session included January 1 and therefore have a hyphenated year date.

<i>Session</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Graduates in Course</i>	<i>Honorary Degrees</i>
1818	15	0	0
1818-19	9	0	0
1819-20	24	2	0
1820-21	44	6	1
1821	76	13	1
1822	85	17	2
1823	126	31	4
1824	124	45	4
1825	101	33	3
1826	103	31	2
1827	110	28	3
1828	93	17	3
1829	74	34	4
1830	68	17	4
1831	65	19	4
1832	74	19	3
1833	93	31	2
1834	111	28	3
1835S	65	25	1
1835F	75	22	3
1836S	80	20	3
1836F	96	23	5
1837S	72	33	1
1837F	65	22	2
1838	suspended		
1839	suspended		
1840	57	5	3
1841	54	13	4
1842S	70	16	3
1842F	73	11	4
1843S	105	19	5
1843F	110	26	4
1844S	130	34	4
1844F	115	21	5
1845S	136	35	9
1845F	141	37	3
1846S	154	55	2
1846F	131	43	2
1847S	101	31	7
1847F	87	32	4
1848S	92	31	2
1848F	84	26	3
1849S	81	24	1
1849F	82	29	0
1850S	81	37	1

<i>Session</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Graduates in Course</i>	<i>Honorary Degrees</i>
1850F	72	25	1
1851S	91	35	3
1851F	71	39	4
1852S	67	27	3
1852F	65	25	2
1853S	?	19	1
1853F	62	18	0
1854S	51	17	3
1854F	33	18	2
1855S	41	15	2
1855F	29	10	7
1856S	50	19	2
1856F	?	15	4
1857S	53	22	0
1857F	40	15	1
1858S	40	5	3
1858F	35	8	2
1859	64	20	2
1860	44	16	1
1861	30	13	0
Totals		1422	167

APPENDIX G

GRADUATES IN COURSE IN MEDICAL COLLEGES IN
NEW ENGLAND FROM 1820 TO 1861 INCLUSIVE

The figures are taken from the alumni catalogues of the several institutions except for Worcester Medical College where the figures are compiled from statements in medical journals. The figures for Berkshire Medical College are from the final alumni catalogue published in 1867 and differ slightly in some years from figures in similar catalogues published in earlier years. This table shows that the medical college at Castleton granted over twenty per cent of the total number of degrees; the six country medical colleges granted more than seventy per cent in the forty-two years tabulated, counting Boston, New Haven, Providence, and Worcester as cities. The entry "spd" indicates that the institution was not in operation in the year where this is entered. An asterisk following an entry indicates that two sessions were completed and two classes graduated in that year.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Harvard Med. Sch.</i>	<i>Dartmouth Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Brown Univ. Med. Dept.</i>	<i>Yale Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Castleton Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Bowdoin Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Univ. Vermont Med. Dept.</i>	<i>Berkshire Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Vermont Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Worcester Med. Coll.</i>	<i>New England Female Med. Coll.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1820	12	14	9	7	2							44
1821	12	15	8	13	19*	2						69
1822	12	12	10	17	17	16						84
1823	15	16	4	28	31	23	4	7				128
1824	17	28	10	15	45	21	13	23				172
1825	20	21	13	25	33	21	15	23				171
1826	25	26	4	30	31	22	10	25				173
1827	25	31	2	20	28	24	14	25				169
1828	20	16	1	29	17	27	10	27				147
1829	23	18		36	34	46	16	34				207
1830	21	18		17	17	37	9	22	13			154
1831	23	20		22	19	31	6	23	17			161
1832	27	31		16	19	25	10	21	28			177
1833	11	21		14	31	26	4	41	19			167
1834	21	26		14	28	24	4	30	17			164
1835	20	29		18	47*	18	0	40	16			188
1836	20	14		18	43*	27	1	46	11			180
1837	31	20		17	55*	33	spd	30	16			202
1838	26	32		18	spd	23	spd	31	18			148
1839	19	21		17	spd	19	spd	25	15			116
1840	22	19		15	5	22	spd	21	23			127
1841	16	21		8	13	26	spd	32	20			136
1842	21	16		19	27*	12	spd	27	15			137
1843	31	24		17	45*	7	spd	37	19			180
1844	35	15		18	55*	13	spd	49	17			202
1845	31	25		11	72*	14	spd	41	28			222
1846	49	30		19	98*	19	spd	40	21	4		280
1847	48	24		21	63*	27	spd	50	27	2		262
1848	33	10		12	57*	16	spd	27	29	3		187
1849	41	17		11	53*	15	spd	26	25	11		199
1850	34	18		16	62*	15	spd	18	26	6		195
1851	24	16		12	74*	14	spd	22	23	15		200
1852	38	20		14	52*	11	spd	26	23	11		195
1853	34	16		16	37*	19	spd	21	23	14		180
1854	38	15		10	35*	21	7	23	10	12	4	175
1855	33	12		11	25*	16	3	12	6	11	2	131
1856	33	17		18	34*	21	10	12	10	11	2	168
1857	35	14		13	37*	14	14	13		18	7	165
1858	20	16		6	13*	12	20	9		0	5	101
1859	37	13		5	20	12	27	13		?	5	132
1860	42	23		14	16	15	20	12			3	145
1861	52	10		17	13	10	21	15			6	144
Totals	1147	820	61	694	1422	816	238	1019	515	118	34	6884

CATALOGUE OF GRADUATES

This alphabetical catalogue contains the names of 1,422 graduates in course and of 167 recipients of honorary degrees, a total of 1,589 men. Nineteen of the graduates in course received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, all others the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The arrangement of entries begins with the name, as complete as is known, followed by the year of graduation. The letter "S" or "F" follows the year date in those years in which two classes were graduated, to designate respectively spring and fall sessions. The letter "h" precedes the year date for recipients of honorary degrees. The designation "MB" follows the date of graduation for the nineteen recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Next comes an indication of residence at time of first enrollment. The town of residence was listed in the catalogues prior to 1841. This town name is used for those whose residence was in Vermont without following abbreviation for the state. An abbreviation for a state or a Canadian province follows all other names. Abbreviations of the present names of provinces are adopted, Ont. for Ontario and P.Q. for Quebec although these names were not in use until after this medical college closed. Quebec was known as Lower Canada and Ontario as Upper Canada until 1842 and thereafter as Canada East and Canada West respectively.

Degrees, other than those of the medical college at Castleton, come next giving institution and year except for those cases in which these items have not been found.

Distinctions follow next. These are restricted to professorships, giving institution without subjects or dates, to presidencies of state medical societies, and to high offices in the American Medical Association attained by a few men. Civil distinctions are restricted to high state offices and to membership in Congress. County offices and membership in legislatures are omitted.

Some graduates combined with medicine the practice of other professions or business. These are indicated by the words "clergymen," "dentist," "druggist," "lawyer," "teacher," and "business." The final entry is vital statistics, giving town and state, and date of birth and death. Vermont is to be understood where no abbreviation of a state follows the name of a town.

Extensive search has failed to reveal data, beyond date of graduations and residence on first enrollment, for a majority of the names.

- Alexander Abbott, 1835F; Mass.; dentist; b. Framingham, Mass., 3-6-1813; d. Valatie, N. Y., fall of 1885.
- John Van Woert Abbott, 1827; N. Y.; b. Pittstown, N. Y., 1-15-1805.
- Jonathan Gurley Abbott, 1824; Shaftsbury; b. Cambridge, N. Y., 4-2-1802; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., 1906.
- Joseph Cullen Abbott, 1843F; Mass., b. Chester, Mass., 1-23-1819; d. there, 10-15-1844.
- John C. Acers, h1842F; Mich.
- David Verplanck Ackerman, 1835S; N. Y.
- George Leonard Adams, 1834; Conn., b. Canterbury, Conn., 8-29-1808.
- Jeffrey Thornton Adams, 1852S; N.H., b. Boston, Mass., 6-14-1831; d. Claremont, N. H., 7-26-1865.
- John Q. Adams, 1846S, Vt., b. Poultney, 3-30-1824; d. Boston, Mass., 9-8-1846.
- Oliver B. Adams, 1861; N. Y.
- William Edward Augustin Aiken, h1834; Md., LL.D., Georgetown (Ky.) Coll., 1843, professor St. Marys Coll. (Md.) and Univ. of Maryland, teacher; b. Rensselaer County, N. Y., 1808; d. 5-30-1888.
- Joseph A. Aldrich, 1847S; Vt.
- Dixon Alexander, 1848F; N. Y., A.B., Wesleyan University, 1846, A.M., 1849; b. DeKalb, N. Y., 3-24-1822; d. Fayette, Ia., 2-18-1897.
- James H. Alexander, 1849S; N. Y.
- Louis Timothee Allard, 1856S; Paris, France.
- Amos Allen, 1826; Newfane; b. Newfane, 12-5-1799; d. Middlebury, 3-29-1828.
- Charles Linnaeus Allen, 1846F; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1842, A.M., 1845, M.D. (Hon.) Rush Medical Coll., 1873; professor at Castleton Medical Coll. and Univ. of Vermont; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1850 and 1858; b. Brattleboro, 6-21-1820; d. Rutland, 7-2-1890.
- George Allen, 1827; N. Y., b. Salem, N. Y., 1-12-1806; d. there, 8-16-1866.
- Jabez Allen, 1833; Tinmouth; b. Dorset, 7-16-1808.
- James Allen, Jr., 1828; Dorset; b. Middlebury, 11-17-1787; d. there, 2-2-1848.
- Jonathan Adams Allen, Jr., 1846F; Mich., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1845, A.M., 1848; LL.D., Masonic Univ., LaGrange, Ky., professor Indiana Medical Coll., Univ. of Michigan, Rush Medical Coll., Kalamazoo Medical Coll., LaPorte Medical College; b. Middlebury, 1-16-1825; d. Chicago, Ill., 8-15-1890.
- Nathan Allen, h1843S; Mass., A.B., Amherst Coll., 1836, A.M., 1839, LL.D., 1873; M.D., Pennsylvania Medical Coll., 1841; b. Princeton, Mass., 4-25-1813; d. Lowell, Mass., 1889.
- Samuel Johnson Allen, 1842F; N. H., M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1866; professor Norwich University; b. Newport, N. H., 1-8-1819; d. White River Junction, 8-8-1886.
- Vine Albert Allen, 1833; N. Y.
- Julio B. Ames, 1855S; Vt.
- Timothy Amiot, 1837F; P. Q.
- Edwin Alexander Anderson, 1837S; N. C., A.B., Yale Coll., 1835; M.D. Yale Medical Coll., 1837; president North Carolina Medical Soc., 1870; b. Wilmington, N. C., 6-17-1816; d. there, 3-11-1894.
- William Anderson, h1822; N. Y., Licentiate Royal Coll. of Physicians and

- Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1821; professor Vermont Acad. of Medicine.
- Edward E. Andrews, 1845F; N. Y.
- Joseph W. Andrews, 1856F; Vt.
- Timothy Langdon Andrews, 1845S; Conn., b. Danbury, Conn., 5-9-1819; d. Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
- Charles Angell, 1846S; Ind.
- William Land Appley, h1858S; N. Y., M.D. (Hon.) Univ. State of New York, 1857; president Tri-State Medical Soc.
- George Brown Armington, 1826; Chester; b. Chester, 10-14-1801; d. Pittsford, 5-4-1863.
- Stillman E. Arms, h1844S; N. J., A.B., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1826; dentist; b. Canaan, N. Y., 11-30-1803; d. Elizabeth, N. J., 7-10-1877.
- James Harvey Armsby, 1833; N. Y., A.M. (Hon.) Rutgers Coll., 1839; professor Vermont Acad. of Medicine and Albany Medical Coll.; b. Sutton, Mass., 12-31-1809; d. Albany, N. Y., 12-3-1875.
- David Henry Armstrong, 1851S; N. Y.
- Abram I. Arndt, 1835F; N. Y.
- Alexander B. Arnold, h1833; S. C.
- Francis Cornelius T. Arnoldi, h1847S; P. Q., professor and president Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, professor McGill University; d. Toronto, Ont., 1-1-1862.
- James Bell Ashley, 1831; Barnard; b. Barnard; d. Santa Barbara, Cal.
- Aaron Hardy Atwood, 1845S; N. H., b. Lyndonboro, N. H., 12-2-1823; d. Jetersville, Va., 11-29-1863.
- Alson Atwood, 1846S; Vt.
- Henry C. Atwood, 1858F; Vt., b. Chester, 1-21-1837; d. Castleton, 8-9-1871.
- Samuel Avery, 1844S, N. Y., b. Pompey, N. Y., 2-18-1812; d. Pheonix, N. Y., 9-20-1891.
- Alanson Axtell, 1849S; N. Y.
- Alexander Ayres, h1842S; N. Y., b. Oppenheim, N. Y., 4-9-1811; d. Fort Plain, N. Y., 8-27-1886.
- James S. Ayres, 1842S; N. Y., b. St. Johnsville, N. Y., 5-3-1821.
- John Holmes Ayres, 1851F; Vt.
- Brayton S. Babcock, h1843S; Wis., M.D., New York Univ., 1842; b. Leyden, Mass., 10-31-1814; d. Friendship, N. Y., 3-8-1887.
- John Babcock, 1836F; N. Y., b. Bethlehem, N. Y., 1-19-1814; d. there, 3-13-1879.
- Joseph Harlowe Babcock, 1848S; N. Y., b. Brookfield, N. Y., 9-19-1826; d. Beaver Dam, Wis., 6-21-1899.
- Charles Backus, h1835S; N. Y., d. Danby, 10-25-1853, aet. 55.
- Ira C. Backus, 1826; N. Y.
- William Pitt Tefft Backus, 1825; N. Y.
- Owen R. Bacon, 1848F; N. Y.
- Francis Badgeley, h1847S; P. Q., founder and professor École de Medecine et Chirurgie de Montreal, professor McGill University; d. 1862.
- Benjamin Bailey, 1823; N. Y.
- Frederick Kinsman Bailey, 1837F; West Rutland.
- Isaac D. Bailey, 1823; N. Y.
- Lorenzo W. Bailey, 1852F; N. Y.
- Russell Bailey, 1825; N. Y.

- Edwin O. Baker, 1855S; N. Y.
Erasmus Darwin Baker, 1836F; N. Y.
Reuben Camp Baldwin, 1851S; N. Y., b. Durham, N. Y., 7-21-1824.
Thomas Porter Baldwin, 1824; N. Y.
Alexander Barclay, Jr., 1853S; N. Y.
David N. Barker, 1848S; N. Y.
Ephraim Barker, 1847F; Vt., b. Chester, 8-15-1820; d. Londonderry, 7-26-1875.
Ezra Ferris Barker, Jr., 1833; N. Y.
Peleg Canada Barlow, 1829; Pittsford.
Samuel H. Barlow, 1845F; Vt.
Henry Barnes, 1852F; N. Y.
James Henry Barnes, 1834; N. Y.
John A. Barnes, 1849S; N. C.
Melvin A. Barnes, h1845S; N. Y.
Lowry Barney, h1844F; N. Y., b. Coventry, R. I., 1793; d. Henderson, N. Y., 12-?-1884.
Zadock H. Barney, h1847S; N. Y.
Luther D. Barr, 1848S; Vt.
George W. Barron, 1846S; Ala.
Albert Barrows, 1845F; Vt., b. Manchester, 1-30-1815.
Philbrook D. Barrows, 1845F; Vt., b. 4-1-1815; d. Salisbury, 8-20-1848.
O. S. Bartels, h1841; N. Y.
Lorenzo D. Bartlett, 1852S; N. H., b. Northfield, N. H., d. Lyndonboro, N. H., 3-5-1854, aet. 28.
Ira Barton, 1826; Weston.
William Bass, h1824; N. Y., b. Windham Co., 1776; d. Middlebury, 3-26-1851, aet. 75.
James K. Bates, h1844S; N. Y., b. Killingly, Conn., 6-24-1806; d. Watertown, N. Y., 6-30-1872.
Joseph Bates, Jr., 1833; Pownal, b. Worthington, Mass., 9-16-1804.
William Beekman Battin, 1851S; N. Y.
Henry Baxter, 1841; Norwich, b. Norwich, 4-15-1821; d. Highgate, 9-27-1897.
Hiram Baxter, h1844S; N. Y., b. Pomfret, Conn., 3-15-1784; d. West Swanzey, N. H., 4-4-1853.
John Bannister Goodnow Baxter, 1846S; N. Y., b. 3-1-1825; d. Washington, D. C., 12-18-1892.
Asahel Beach, 1824; Rupert.
William Hurd Beardsley, 1844S; N. Y.
William H. Beatty, 1843S; N. C.
Oliver W. Beckwith, 1859; Mass.
Dudley Beebee, 1830; Winhall.
William P. Beebee, 1846S; N. Y.
Elmer Beecher, 1835S; Hinesburg, b. Hinesburg, 6-10-1811; d. Burlington, 7-16-1906.
Harris H. Beecher, 1846F; N. Y.
Deodatus E. Belding, 1849S; N. Y.
Henry H. Belding, h1842F; N. Y.
Savillion Belknap, 1829; N. Y.
Simeon Belknap, 1860; Vt.
James H. Bell, 1852S; Pa., druggist.
William Bell, 1824; N. Y.
Edouard Severin Belleau, 1837S; P. Q.

- Peter Bellinger, 1849S; N. Y.
John Belton, 1846F; S. C.
Charles Conger Beman, 1836S; Pawlet.
Merrick Bemis, 1852F; Mass., b. Sturbridge, Mass., 5-6-1820; d. Worcester, Mass., 10-3-1904.
Henry Benham, h1836S; N. Y.
John Casparus Benham, 1837F; N. Y.
Dewitt Clinton Benjamin, 1851S; Conn.
Thomas O. Benjamin, h1852S; N. Y.
George W. Benson, 1852S; Pa.
Harmon Benson, 1850S; Vt.
William Chauncey Benton, 1847S; Vt., b. Waterford, 4-19-1820; d. Beloit, Wis., 4-23-1859.
Cleophas Bernard, 1843S; P. Q.
James Berry, 1835S; N. Y., d. Gloversville, N. Y., 3-?-1870 aet. 61.
John May Berry, h1845S; N. H., M.D. (Hon.) Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1850; b. Newington, N. H., 10-16-1809; d. Litchfield, Conn., 10-5-1856.
John J. Berthier, h1848F; P. Q.
William W. Best, 1852S; N. Y.
Augustus Gordon Bigelow, 1825; Brandon.
William Bigelow, h1828; Bennington, b. Middletown, 11-9-1791; d. Springfield, Mass., 4-20-1863.
George Henry Billings, 1857S; N. Y., b. Claremont, N. H., 6-19-1835; d. Cohoes, N. Y., 5-20-1893.
Oscar F. Billings, 1853S; P. Q.
Marchant Billington, 1860; N. Y., b. Sullivan, N. Y., 12-2-1836.
Lucius S. Bingham, 1845F; N. C.
Reginald Heber Bingham, 1849F; Vt., b. Hampton, N. Y., 6-8-1829.
Richard Birney, 1844F; P. Q.
Armentus Boyden Bixby, 1857S; Vt., b. Mt. Holly, 6-26-1834; d. Poultney, 5-3-1909.
Jesse Parker Bixby, 1852S; Vt., b. Mt. Holly, 12-27-1821.
Charles H. Black, 1847S; S. C.
Chauncey Belknap Black, 1832; N. Y.
William D. Blain, 1853F; New Granada.
Albert Blair, 1851S; N. Y.
Alfred B. Blair, 1852S; Mass.
George Washington Blair, 1835F; MB, N. Y.
Samuel Blair, 1854F; N. Y.
Alvan Blaisdell, h1848S; Mass.
Wesley Blaisdell, 1848F; N. Y., b. Coeymans, N. Y., 10-14-1815; d. Norfolk, Va., 10-22-1864 (in army).
George Washington Blake, 1832; Highgate.
David W. Blanchard, 1846F; Vt., teacher; b. Pittsburg, N. H., 11-21-1821; d. Newport, 4-11-1909.
James Ralston Blanchard, 1831; N. Y.
Reuben Blawis, 1836S; N. Y.
Abner Franklin Bliss, 1851S; N. H., b. Alstead, N. H., 7-30-1829.
Charles C. Bliss, 1850S; Pa.
Dennison J. Bliss, 1846S; Vt., b. Montpelier, 9-1-1823; d. Jericho, 11-17-1888.
George L. Bliss, 1844F; Vt., b. Castleton, 12-23-1818; d. Poultney, 4-10-1890.

- Levi Wild Bliss, 1850S; Vt., professor Univ. Vermont; lawyer; b. West Fairlee, 1-30-1825.
- Samuel S. Blodgett, 1847S; N. Y., dentist; d. Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1-5-1849, aet. 26.
- Eli Blois, 1837F; N. Y.
- Job Boggs, 1827; N. Y.
- Edward Augustus Bogue, 1857S; Ill., D.D.S., New York Coll. Dental Surgery, 1855; Lecturer Harvard Dental School; dentist; b. Vernon, N. Y., 3-12-1834; d. New York City, 11-21-1921.
- Eli Willard Boies, 1854F; N. Y.
- Hinman A. Boland, 1847S; Vt.
- Franklin Bond, 1847F; Vt., b. Cornwall, 4-15-1821; d. there, 7-25-1895.
- Reed Brockway Bontecou, 1847S; N. Y., A.B., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1847; b. Troy, N. Y., 4-22-1824.
- Benjamin Franklin Bosworth, 1829; N. Y., A.B., Union College; lawyer, merchant; b. Greenfield, N. Y., 10-7-1801; d. McHenry, Ill., 9-8-1843.
- Smith Azer Boughton, 1831; N. Y., b. Stephentown, N. Y., 1810; d. 11-?-1888.
- Charles W. Bourne, 1860; Vt.
- Aurelius Bowen, 1856S; Vt., president Nebraska State Medical Society; b. Reading, 1-30-1817.
- Israel Mathewson Bowen, 1837S; R. I.
- Cyrus King Bowker, 1853F; Me., b. Hebron, Me., 2-24-1824; d. Auburn, Me., 4-22-1865.
- Henry Bowman, 1843S; N. Y.
- Edwin H. Boyd, 1852F; N. Y.
- Edward Brace, 1828; Conn., b. West Hartford, Conn., 12-16-1799; d. there, 11-27-1879.
- Albert Gallatin Brackett, 1849F; Ill., author; b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., 2-14-1829; d. Washington, D. C., 6-25-1896.
- Charles Brackett, 1845S; N. Y., b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., 6-18-1825; d. Helena, Ark., 2-20-1863 (in army).
- James Wolfe Brackett, 1835F; MB, N. Y., b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., 10-8-1816; d. Rochester, Ind., 3-21-1886.
- Charles Dana Bradbury, 1852F; Me., b. Canton, Me., 2-16-1828; d. Buckfield, Me., 12-15-1892.
- William M. Bradford, 1851S; N. Y., b. Pitcher, N. Y.
- Franklin Bradley, 1822; St. Albans, b. Sunderland, 10-18-1799.
- Oscar Holmes Bradley, 1851F; N. H., M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1868; b. Wallingford, 2-10-1826; d. East Jaffrey, N. H., 3-29-1906.
- Joseph Braman, 1836F; Mass.
- Charles Newcomb Branch, 1846S; Ohio.
- Darwin A. Branch, 1853S; Fla.
- Franklin Branch, 1825; Orwell.
- Isaac Branch, 1828; S. C., b. Benson, 12-18-1800; d. Atlanta, Ga.
- John Branch, Jr., 1837S; Castleton, b. Swanton, 8-2-1805; d. St. Albans, 7-4-1881.
- Ephraim Brewster, 1837F; Craftsbury, b. Danville, 10-10-1812; d. Craftsbury, 9-26-1870.
- Caleb C. Briggs, 1850S; N. Y.
- Lemuel Williams Briggs, 1833; R. I., b. Bristol, R. I., 5-21-1811; d. there, 1889.
- George Washington Bromley, 1844S; Vt., b. Pawlet, 9-17-1818; d. Richmond, 1-8-1887.

- Herrick Bromley, 1832; Danby, b. Danby, 9-19-1806.
Abiathar P. Brooks, 1848F; N. Y.
Calvin Brown, 1823, N. H., d. Mendon, Ill., 1845.
Chichester Brown, h1829; N. Y., d. 1849.
Elliot Brown, 1825; Whitingham, b. Whitingham, 8-15-1804.
Frederick Davis Brown, 1849S; Mass., d. Webster, Mass., 1886, aet. 62.
Henry Smith Brown, 1834; Clarendon.
Hiram Brown, 1827; Pantton, b. Pantton, 1-23-1803.
Hiram S. Brown, h1852F; P. Q., president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1889.
Ira Brown, 1845F; Vt., b. Wells River, 9-20-1818; d. Minneapolis, Minn., 1-6-1887.
James Brown, 1836F; Conn., b. Waterbury, Conn., 7-2-1815.
James Cyrel Brown, 1828; Brandon.
Joseph Ransom Brown, 1834; N. Y.
Josiah H. Brown, 1842F; Vt.
Laurin Brown, 1851F; Me.
Samuel Conger Brown, 1835S; N. Y.
W. L. M. Browne, 1859; R. I.
Stephen Brownson, h1830; Poultney, d. Poultney, 9-1-1849, aet. 66.
Elbert O. Bruce, 1856F; Vt.
Richard J. Brumagim, 1846F; N. J.
Albert T. Brundage, 1845S; Pa.
Charles Brundage, 1847S; Pa.
Chauncey Brush, 1832; Cambridge, b. Cambridge, 12-13-1809; d. there, 9-9-1833.
Salmon Brush, 1832; Cambridge, b. Cambridge, 1-9-1804; d. there, 8-27-1887.
Isaac B. Bucklin, h1848F; N. Y.
Amasa Mortimer Bucknum, 1849S; Mich., b. Westford, N. Y., 6-28-1824.
Henry Smith Buel, 1843F; Vt., b. Castleton, 3-19-1820.
Ezekial P. Buell, 1846S; b. Middletown, 8-22-1816.
Abel Goss Bugbee, 1848F; Vt., b. Waterford, 1-24-1824; d. Derby Line, 1-2-1914.
Ralph Bugbee, Jr., 1846S; Vt., b. Waterford, 12-20-1821; d. Littleton, N. H., 7-25-1893.
Israel D. Bulkley, 1853S; Vt.
Wellman Morrison Burbank, 1844S; Mass., b. Campton, N. H., 1-11-1821; d. Chicago, Ill., 12-20-1905.
Edwin Burdick, 1851S; N. Y.
John Fosdick Burdick, 1828; Halifax.
John LaFayette Burdick, 1852F; Vt., b. Ira, 12-16-1824; d. Winooski, 12-11-1897.
Caleb Burge, h1828; N. Y., A.B. Middlebury Coll., 1806, A.M., 1809; clergyman; b. Tolland, Conn., 5-26-1782; d. Warsaw, N. Y., 8-31-1838.
Jeremiah Burge, 1827; N. H., b. Alstead, N. H., 7-13-1805.
Walter Atwood Burleigh, 1845F; Me., Member Congress from Pa., 1865-1869; b. Waterville, Me., 10-25-1820; d. Yankton, S. D., 3-7-1896.
John B. Burneson, 1852S; N. Y.
Lewis R. Burns, 1847S; N. Y.
Alanson Burroughs, 1824; Andover.
Andrew Burroughs, h1854S; N. Y.
David Burroughs, 1850F; N. Y.
Francis R. Burroughs, 1847F; Pa.

- Charles E. Burrows, 1824; N. Y.
 David Richardson Burrus, 1833; MB, N. Y.
 Rollin J. Burton, 1847F; N. Y.
 Thompson Burton, 1835S; N. Y., b. Charleston, N. Y., 3-17-1812; d. Fultonville, N. Y., 5-5-1892.
 Albert Buswell, 1851F; Vt., A.B., Norwich Univ., 1847, M.D., Philadelphia Hahnemann Medical Coll., 1869; b. Hartland, 4-15-1821; d. Togus, Me., 3-11-1873.
 Samuel Aubert Buteau, 1850S; P. Q.
 Cassius Butler, 1857S; Vt., d. Mountain City, Col., 6-11-1860, aet. 31.
 Jay Clinton Butler, 1855F; P. Q., M.D., Vermont Medical Coll., 1841, M.D. Berkshire Medical Coll., 1842; professor Vermont Medical College; d. Waterloo, P. Q., 4-8-1861, aet. 40.
 Samuel Stone Butler, 1856S; Vt., b. Whiting, 3-15-1787; d. Berkshire, 5-15-1869.
 John Butterbaugh, 1857S; Md.
 Charles E. Butterfield, 1852S; N. Y.
 James Davis Button, 1829; N. Y.
 John L. Butts, 1845F; Ga.
 Luther Buxton, 1842F; Vt.
- John W. Cady, 1846F; N. Y.
 James Bradley Calkins, 1856S; N. Y.
 Henry Ford Campfield, 1850F; N. Y., b. Ogdensburg, N. Y., 11-20-1825; d. Louisville, N. Y., 4-29-1896.
 Bushnell B. Carey, 1823; Shoreham, A.B. (institution not identified); b. Shoreham, 12-22-1801; d. Racine, Wis., 2-15-1860.
 Jervis Carey, 1825; N. Y., b. Halfmoon, N. Y., 5-23-1801; d. there.
 Alvah Carpenter, 1827; Corinth, b. Plainfield, N. H., 12-25-1802; d. Corinth, 4-1-1883.
 Augustus Blodgett Carpenter, 1845S; Vt., b. Randolph, 12-31-1819; d. Barre, 8-28-1864.
 Davis Carpenter, 1824; N. H., Member of Congress from New York, 1853-55; b. Walpole, N. H., 12-25-1799; d. Brockport, N. Y., 10-22-1878.
 Elon Galusha Carpenter, 1840; N. Y., b. Fairfield, N. Y., 4-15-1818.
 Frederick Walker Carpenter, 1851S; N. H., b. Alstead, N. H., 4-12-1828; d. Stoddard, N. H., 9-23-1854.
 Harvey Carpenter, 1826; N. H., b. Alstead, N. H., 12-24-1803; d. Chesterland, N. H., 8-13-1852.
 James B. Carpenter, 1847S; N. Y., b. Johnstown, N. Y., 6-9-1819.
 Marcus Story Carpenter, 1859; Mass., b. Foxboro, Mass., 1-4-1822; d. Mansfield, Mass., 1878.
 Cornelius B. Carr, 1845F; N. Y., b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 5-18-1824; d. in Missouri, 9-2-1868.
 Ezra Slocum Carr, 1842S; N. Y., B.S. and C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1838, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1843, LL.D., Lawrence Univ. (Wis.), 1865; professor in Castleton Medical Coll., Philadelphia Medical Coll., Albany Medical Coll., Univ. Wisconsin, Rush Medical Coll., Toland Medical Coll. (San Francisco), Univ. of California; president Wisconsin State Medical Soc., vice-president American Medical Assoc., California State Superintendent of Education; b. Stephentown, N. Y., 3-19-1819; d. Pasadena, Cal., 11-27-1894.

- Henry Augustus Carr, 1845F; N. Y., b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 6-26-1822; d. Elba, Mich., 5-?-1888.
- James Edward Carr, 1845F; N. Y., b. Camillus, N. Y., 12-25-1819.
- Marvin Samuel Carr, 1848S; O., merchant; b. Wilton, N. Y., 12-6-1823.
- Davis L. Carroll, 1841; N. Y.
- Orrin A. Carroll, 1855S; N. Y.
- James Carter, h1827; N. Y., b. Winchendon, Mass., 11-23-1774; d. Geneva, N. Y., 1845.
- Morgan M. Carter, 1853S; N. Y.
- Henry Cartier, 1837S; P. Q.
- Robert Cartier, 1843F; P. Q.
- Sylvester Cartier, 1836S; P. Q., M.D., Univ. Vermont, 1832, M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1834.
- William D. Carver, 1846F; N. Y.
- Abijah Bethuel Case, 1827; Weston, b. Westford, 10-12-1803; d. Howard, N. Y., 5-30-1883.
- Augustus Rockwell Case, 1832; Conn.
- Chauncey L. Case, 1845F; Vt.
- Francis D. Cash, 1848S; N. C.
- Leonard B. Cash, 1846S; N. C.
- Henry R. Caslow, 1849S; Pa.
- Oscar D. Cass, 1845S; N. Y.
- Thomas Chadbourne, h1843F; N. H., M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1813; b. Conway, N. H., 8-12-1790; d. Concord, N. H., 4-29-1864.
- Nathaniel Chaffee, 1851F; Vt.
- Frank C. Chaffin, 1844F; N. C.
- David Cleveland Chamberlain, 1837F; Sudbury, b. Mascouche, P. Q., 1-8-1815.
- Josiah Wright Chamberlin, 1831; MB, N. Y.
- Charles F. Chambers, 1847F; N. Y.
- William B. Chambers, h1847F; N. Y.
- William B. Champlin, Jr., 1852S; N. Y.
- Charles Chandler, 1829; Conn., b. West Woodstock, Conn., 7-2-1806; d. Chandleersville, Ill., 4-7-1879.
- Joel Chandler, 1850S; Vt., b. Lunenburg, 10-13-1823.
- John Locke Chandler, h1826; St. Albans, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1843; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1848 and 1849; b. Pawlet, 3-4-1793; d. St. Albans, 5-24-1883.
- Jonathan Chandler, 1827; N. H., A.B. and B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1827; b. Alstead, N. H., 9-22-1803; d. Bennington, 11-28-1835.
- Norman Edwards Chandler, 1854F; Vt., b. Lunenburg, 2-27-1828; d. Rockford, 6-7-1872.
- Alexander P. Chapin, 1851F; N. Y.
- William Anson Chapin, 1854S; Vt.
- Chandler Burwell Chapman, 1836F; N. Y., professor in Wisconsin Medical Coll., Rock Island Medical Coll., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons Upper Mississippi, Keokuk Medical Coll., Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; b. Middlebury, 7-7-1815; d. Madison, Wis., 5-18-1877.
- J. B. D. Chapman, 1860; Va.
- Reuben I. Chapman, 1826; Burlington, b. Cornish, N. H., 12-11-1803.
- Clinton Straw Chase, 1854F; Vt., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1852; b. Springfield, N. H., 5-25-1831; d. Detroit, Mich., 12-15-1901.
- Leonard Chase, 1821; Springfield, b. Springfield, 7-11-1797; d. Detroit, Mich., 5-26-1883.

- Lucian Prentiss Cheney, 1837S; N. Y., b. Addison, 8-25-1814; d. Chicago, Ill., 4-28-1864.
- Amos Chesebrough, 1850F; N. Y., b. South Brookfield, N. Y., 5-29-1827; d. there, 12-12-1895.
- Willard A. Child, 1859; Vt., A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1862; b. Pittsford, 9-16-1828; d. Mooers, N. Y., 1879.
- James Christie, 1837F; N. Y., d. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1838.
- Allen S. Church, 1848S; N. J.
- Fayette Clapp, h1854F; Cal., A.B., Brown Univ., 1848; b. Chesterfield, Mass., 6-5-1824; d. Lee Center, Ill., 8-29-1864.
- Albert S. Clark, 1823; Tinmouth, d. 1863.
- Charles Clarke, 1829; Windham, M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1852; b. Saxton's River, 12-27-1802; d. Townshend, 1-16-1883.
- Charles W. Clarke, 1846S; Vt.
- David Small Clarke, 1854F; Me., b. Limington, Me., 8-16-1824.
- Erskine Granville Clark, 1830; N. Y.
- Patrick H. Clark, 1846F; N. Y.
- Roswell L. Clark, 1845S; N. Y.
- Samuel Clark, 1835S; N. Y., d. Bellevue, Mich., spring of 1845.
- Sheldon Searles Clark, 1849F; Vt., president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1883; b. Isle LaMott, 12-9-1827; d. St. Albans, 4-21-1892.
- Silas Clarke, 1824; Rockingham, b. Rockingham, 7-15-1798; d. Townshend, 11-20-1831.
- Silas P. Clark, 1848S; N. Y.
- Thomas W. Clark, 1853S; N. Y.
- John W. Clary, 1849F; N. C.
- William F. Clary, 1855S; N. C.
- Menzo Claus, 1850F; N. Y.
- Asa Clemans, 1831; R. I.
- Josiah R. Cleveland, 1844S; N. Y.
- Warner Cleveland, 1847S; N. Y., b. Hebron, N. Y., 6-21-1816; d. New York City, 1-1-1888.
- Moses V. Cobb, h1840; Springfield, M.B., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1807; b. Springfield, 8-28-1784; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., 11-16-1849.
- Washington Cochran, 1834; Northfield, b. Northfield, 1804; d. there, 1-20-1839.
- Joseph Emery Coderre, h1851F; P. Q., professor École de Médecine et Chirurgie de Montreal; b. St. Antoine, P. Q., 1815; d. Montreal, P. Q., 1888.
- Asa Hawley Cogswell, 1823; N. Y., b. Sandgate, 8-17-1800; d. Cincinnati, O.
- Frank Holbrook Cole, 1843F; N. Y., b. Plattsburg, N. Y., 10-14-1816.
- Larkin Baker Cole, 1825; Castleton, grad. Newton Theological Seminary; clergyman; b. Westmoreland, N. H., 4-10-1804; d. Louisville, Ky., 1-?-1856 (on a journey).
- Morgan Cole, 1849S; N. Y., b. Washington Co. N. Y., 3-27-1827; d. 10-29-1872.
- John Collins, Jr., 1829; N. Y.
- Nathan Collins, 1829; N. Y.
- Stephen Perry Collins, 1825; N. Y.
- William Adams Collins, 1835F; N. Y.
- Jonathan Colvin, Jr., 1826; Clarendon, d. Clarendon, 12-25-1828.
- Benjamin Newton Comings, 1845F; N. Y., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1842, A.M., 1845; b. Cornish, N. H., 11-2-1819; d. New Britain, Conn., 12-4-1899.

- David Lawrence Morrill Comings, 1850S; N. H., b. West Swanzey, N. H., 10-14-1825; d. there, 8-1-1863.
J. Albert G. Comstock, 1845F; Conn.
Thomas Connally, 1833; MB, N. Y.
Benson G. Connor, 1846F; N. C.
Antoine Pierre Louis Consigny, 1837S; P. Q., d. St. Cesaire, P. Q., 1858.
Asa B. Cook, 1844S; N. Y.
Charles Delano Cook, 1848S; Mass.
Columbus L. Cook, 1850F; N. C., M.D. Jefferson Medical Coll., 1851.
Ely Cook, 1834; N. Y.
George Cook, Jr., 1834; N. Y.
George William Cooke, 1849F; N. Y., M.D., Bellevue Medical Coll., 1872.
John Cook, 1834; Pawlet.
Simeon A. Cook, 1823; Rutland, d. 1873.
John Cooper, 1846S; England.
Allen Corkins, 1845S; N. Y.
Daniel Corliss, 1826; Bradford, d. East Corinth, 10-17-1850, aet. 48.
Benjamin Franklin Cornell, 1827; N. Y., b. Easton, N. Y., 6-20-1805; d. Moreau, N. Y., 5-2-1887.
Henry Cornell, 1854F; N. Y.
Aaron Cornish, 1855F; N. Y., b. Plymouth, Mass., 1-7-1833; d. New Bedford, Mass., 9-27-1901.
Levinus W. Cornwall, 1846F; N. Y., b. 9-4-1822.
Chauncey Coston, 1844S; N. Y.
Calvin C. Covel, 1852S; N. Y.
Lorenzo D. Cowden, 1845S; Miss.
Alexander Howell Cowles, 1826; N. Y., b. Plymouth, Conn., 1-26-1801; d. Marcellus, N. Y., 5-24-1854.
John Henderson Cowles, 1852F; N. Y., b. Marcellus, N. Y., 4-1-1831.
Luther Park Cowles, 1834; N. Y., b. Otesco, N. Y., 5-26-1811; d. Ripley, N. Y., 5-27-1845.
Martin Hale Cowles, 1833; N. Y., b. Marcellus, N. Y., 12-5-1806; d. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1862.
Robert Balch Cram, 1828; Chester, b. Johnson, 2-10-1800; d. Weathersfield, 10-8-1882.
Josiah O'Bear Crampton, 1861; Vt., M.D., Bellevue Medical Coll., 1862; b. Berkshire, 7-7-1838; d. Winooski, 7-4-1883.
Charles Milford Crandall, 1850F; N. Y., b. Amity, N. Y., 4-11-1826; d. Belfast, N. Y., 10-4-1867.
Eber F. Crandall, 1826; N. Y.
Henry Albert Crandall, 1859; Vt., b. Hartford, 8-6-1831; d. Burlington, 5-6-1909.
Delos A. Crane, 1844S; N. Y., b. Marcy, N. Y., 6-11-1821; d. Holland Patent, N. Y., 7-22-1897.
John Washington Crane, 1826; Conn., dentist; b. East Windsor, Conn., 3-24-1800; d. Hartford, Conn.
Silas S. Crane, 1848F; N. Y.
David Crary, 1834; Wallingford, b. Wallingford, 4-18-1806.
C. C. Crews, 1859; Ga.
Andrew C. Crombie, 1857S; N. C.
Aaron Burr Crouch, 1850S; Vt.
Hiram Crounse, 1847F; N. Y., b. Sharon, N. Y., 1820.

- John Reid Crowell, 1844F; N. H., b. Windham, N. H., 6-13-1823; d. Brooklyn, Mich., 10-14-1872.
- Jesse Angier Crowley, 1836S; Mt. Holly, b. Mt. Holly, 6-21-1812; d. New Salem, Mass., 10-23-1849.
- John S. Crowley, 1860; N. Y.
- John Peach Cruger, 1836S; N. Y.
- Daniel Weeks Culver, 1843F; N. Y.
- John Currie, 1823; N. Y.
- Nelson H. Curtis, h1858S; P. Q.
- Marcus A. Cushing, 1846S; N. Y.
- Earl Cushman, h1854S; Vt., b. Middleboro, Mass., 5-10-1797; d. Orwell, 11-2-1874.
- Oliver S. Cushman, h1853S; Vt.
- Arthur Dabron, 1846F; Pa.
- William S. Daggett, 1851F; N. Y.
- David Merit Dake, 1836S; N. Y., b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 4-14-1814; d. DeFuniak Springs, Fla., 3-17-1891.
- Ira Dales, 1834; N. Y.
- Volney Danforth, 1833; N. Y., b. Middleburgh, N. Y., 3-5-1811; d. there, 2-14-1880.
- George P. Darling, 1852S; N. Y.
- George W. Darling, h1838, N. Y., d. Constable, N. Y., 6-15-1858, aet. 61.
- Henry Gilman Darling, 1843S; Mass., A.B., Williams Coll. 1835, A.M. 1838.
- James Homer Darling, 1859; Vt., b. Cambridge, 7-25-1838.
- Milton T. Darling, 1851F; N. Y.
- Orlando G. Darling, 1857S; N. Y.
- Allen M. Dart, 1847F; N. Y.
- Charles Lewis Davenport, 1847S; N. H., b. Hinsdale, N. H., 10-28-1823.
- Jacob F. H. Davis, h1847F; N. Y.
- Joshua Culver Davis, 1847F; N. Y., professor and dean Medical Department, Univ. Denver; president Colorado State Medical Society.
- Marion V. Davis, 1846S; N. Y.
- James Davison, 1851S; N. Y.
- John G. Davison, h1847S; N. Y.
- Nathan M. Davison, 1859; N. Y.
- Rexford Davison, 1851F; N. Y.
- Samuel T. Day, 1859; Pa.
- Whitfield M. Day, 1852S; Vt.
- William Day, 1851S; Vt.
- Abner Dayton, 1825; N. Y.
- James H. Dayton, 1842S; Vt., b. Middletown, 1813; d. there, 7-6-1849.
- Thomas H. Dayton, 1845S; N. Y.
- Solomon Dean, h1836F; Mass.
- William Dean, 1849F; N. Y.
- W. Franklin Dean, 1843S; N. Y.
- George Luther Dearborn, 1845S; N. H., b. 9-1-1824; druggist.
- Solomon Deck, 1841; N. Y., MB, b. Mendon, N. Y., 12-31-1816; d. Jasper, N. Y., 7-29-1889.
- Ira DeLaMater, 1837S; N. Y., b. Rensselaerville, N. Y., 5-6-1811; d. Macon, Ga., 3-26-1853.
- Airmet B. DeLand, 1847F; Mass.

- Harvey Ford Deming, 1836S; N. H., b. Cornish, N. H., 6-17-1809; d. Mt. Desert, Me., 10-18-1849.
- Luther L. Deming, 1822; Castleton, b. Castleton, 9-28-1797; d. there, 1-4-1829.
- Daniel Denison, h1844S; N. Y., b. Stonington, Conn., 3-31-1787; d. Pompey, N. Y., 1854.
- Henry Delamater Denison, 1844F; N. Y., business; b. Pompey, N. Y., 3-22-1822; d. Syracuse, N. Y., 12-24-1883.
- Lucius M. Denison, 1847F; N. Y.
- Joseph G. Denslow, 1851F; N. Y.
- Thomas E. d'Audet De Orsonnes, h1851F; P. Q., professor and president École de Medicine et Chirurgie de Montreal, d. Montreal, P. Q., 1892.
- Edmund G. Derby, 1847S; N. Y.
- Rufus M. Derr, 1846S; N. C.
- Isadore Des Revierers, 1837F; P. Q.
- Jean Baptiste Desrosiers, 1837S; P. Q.
- Henry A. Devendorf, 1851F; N. Y., b. 6-30-1826; d. 10-14-1909.
- Benjamin Waterman Dewey, 1822; N. H., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1819, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1822; b. Lebanon, N. H., 5-14-1794; d. Moriah, N. Y., 1-13-1873.
- Henry Dewey, 1834; N. Y., b. Berlin, 2-10-1806; d. Lockport, Ky., 7-4-1856.
- John DeWolf, h1837F; R. I., A.M. (Hon.), Brown Univ., 1813; professor Brown Univ., Vermont Medical Coll., Vermont Acad. Medicine, St. Louis Medical College; b. Bristol, R. I., 2-26-1786; d. there, 2-23-1862.
- Thaddeus Kingsley DeWolf, h1842S; Mass., M.D. (Hon.), Berkshire Medical Coll., 1857; b. Otis, Mass., 5-18-1801; d. Chester, Mass., 11-4-1890.
- Elvy Deyo, 1846F; N. Y.
- John Locke Dickerman, h1826; Brattleboro, A.M. (Hon.), Dartmouth Coll., 1857; b. Brattleboro, 3-12-1790; d. there, 12-15-1857.
- Lemuel Dickerman, 1845S; Vt., b. Brattleboro, 1-4-1826; d. Foxboro, Mass., 8-14-1895.
- William Dickey, h1851S; Ind., M.D. Medical Coll. of Ohio, 1857.
- Ira Dimick, 1827; N. Y.
- Artemas Doane, 1823; N. Y., b. Granville, N. Y., 6-12-1802; d. Battle Creek, Mich., 10-15-1866.
- William Coles Doane, 1846S; N. Y., b. Shawangunk, N. Y., 7-17-1826.
- Jonathan Dodge, 1835F; N. Y., b. 2-1-1800; d. New York City, 2-3-1854.
- Jonathan W. Dodge, 1847S; N. Y.
- Joseph Smith Dodge, h1856F; N. Y., dentist; b. Lebanon, Conn., 8-23-1806; d. Morristown, N. J., 4-28-1893.
- William Benjamin Donegani, 1836F; P. Q.
- Charles Dorion, 1836F; P. Q.
- William Dorr, 1836F; N. Y.
- Dewitt Clinton Douglass, 1850F; N. Y., b. Chateaugay, N. Y., 11-8-1826.
- George W. Douglass, 1856F; N. Y.
- Henry Douglass, 1845S; Vt., b. Williston, 12-17-1820; d. Little Rock, Ark., 2-7-1870.
- Orange Hyde Douglass, 1830; Rutland.
- John Osborn Dow, 1846S; Vt., b. Lyndon, 4-25-1822; d. Reading, Mass., 2-22-1897.
- Virgil Maro Dow, h1832; Conn., A.M. (Hon.), Yale Coll., 1842; b. Ashford, Conn., d. 7-4-1851.

- Charles Squires Downes, 1844S; Vt., b. Wentworth, N. H., 4-9-1813; d. Nottingham, N. H., 6-15-1886.
- John Drake, 1827; N. Y.
- George Walter Draper, 1846S; N. Y.
- Alfred Thomas Drury, 1857F; N. Y.
- Ebenezer Harwood Drury, 1843S; Vt., b. Pittsford, 3-7-1813; d. there, 8-17-1886.
- Edwin Wallace DuBois, 1851F; N. Y., M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons New York City, 1853.
- Daniel Lee Duncan, 1848F; N. J., b. Weston, N. Y., 1825; d. New York City, 12-25-1883.
- Cephas Dunning, 1823; Pownal.
- George Dunsmore, 1855S; P. Q., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1851, A.M., 1854, M.D., Medical Coll. of Ohio, 1871; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1876; b. Coteau-de-lac, P. Q., 9-29-1828; d. St. Albans, 12-30-1907.
- Thomas Dunton, h1845F; N. Y.
- Daniel Durgin, 1833; N. Y., b. 12-3-1804; d. Canandaigua, N. Y., 1863.
- Charles Volney Dyer, 1830; Clarendon, b. Clarendon, 6-12-1808; d. Chicago, Ill., 4-24-1878.
- Olin Gideon Dyer, 1844S; Vt., b. Clarendon, 12-5-1822; d. Brandon, 7-21-1903.
- Winthrop Dyer, 1848S; N. Y.
- Hiram Newton Eastman, h1846S; N. Y., professor Geneva Medical Coll., Univ. Buffalo, Syracuse University; b. Fairfield, N. Y., 8-10-1810; d. Owego, N. Y., 10-14-1879.
- Horace Eaton, 1829; Enosburg, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1825, A.M., 1828; professor Middlebury College; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1845; Governor of Vermont, 1846-1848; b. Barnard, 6-22-1804; d. Middlebury, 7-4-1855.
- John Loren Eddy, 1854S; Vt., b. Mt. Holly, 11-27-1827; d. Olean, N. Y., 4-5-1902.
- William Utley Edgerton, 1831; Middletown.
- Phillip Henry Edminster, 1843F; N. H., b. Cornish, N. H., 7-31-1814; d. Newfane, 7-28-1856.
- Fulton Ehrman, 1857S; Pa.
- William Elderhorst, h1856F; N. Y., grad. Univ. of Goettingen; 1848; professor Polytechnic Inst., Stuttgart, Germany, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., b. Celle, Germany, 9-30-1828; d. Maracaibo, Venezuela, 7-28-1861.
- Samuel M. Elliott, 1845F; N. Y., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1851.
- George W. Ellis, 1823; Brandon.
- John W. Ellis, 1856S; N. C.
- John S. Elmendorf, 1842F; N. J.
- William Elsbree, 1849F; N. Y.
- Benjamin Cornwall Ely, 1850S; N. Y., druggist; b. Clarksville, N. Y., 12-22-1825; d. Girard, Pa., 7-17-1904.
- Carlos Emmons, h1844F; N. Y., d. Springfield, N. Y., 1875.
- Judson J. Estee, 1851S; N.Y.
- Chauncey C. Everett, 1843S; N. Y.
- Jesse Everett, 1824; N. Y.
- Henry Francis Ewers, 1853F; N. Y., A.B., Hamilton Coll., 1850, A.M., 1853; d. Burlington, 1899.
- James Sullivan Ewing, 1835S; Ont., b. Heldemand, Ont., 4-13-1812.

- Joel Fairchild, 1821; Georgia, Vt., b. Georgia, 1-20-1796; d. Ypsilanti, Mich., 11-3-1879.
- Nathan Farnsworth, 1821; N. Y.
- Lewellyn D. Farnum, 1852F; N. Y., b. West Almond, N. Y., 1831.
- Edwin J. Farr, 1851F; Vt.
- Henry M. Farr, 1855S; Vt., b. Huntington, 9-2-1828; d. Mt. Pleasant, Ia., 3-3-1921.
- Joseph Jewett Farrington, 1849F; N. H.
- Stephen H. Farrington, 1823; N. H., b. Winchester, N. H., 1-10-1800; d. Ashtabula, O., 3-8-1875.
- William Comstock Farrington, 1835F; O.
- John Warren Fay, 1846S; N. Y., b. Fort Ann, N. Y., 3-6-1823.
- James Ferguson, 1841; N. Y.
- James Ferguson, 1848S; Va., M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1849; d. 1866.
- John Ferguson, 1854S; N. Y. grad. Apothecary Hall, Dublin, M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, 1855; b. Rathkeale, Scotland, 10-28-1829; d. Manchester, N. H., 4-6-1901.
- John Ferguson, Jr., 1836F; N. Y., b. Kortright, N. Y., 9-16-1812; d. Albany, N. Y., 10-13-1874.
- Louis Hyacinthe Ferland, 1837F; P. Q.
- Jose Tell Ferrao, 1850F; Brazil, B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1850; teacher; b. Caixas, Brazil, 7-16-1823; d. Bahia, Brazil, 1870.
- Silvestre Marquise de Silva Ferrao, h1851S; Brazil.
- Peter Weed Ferris, 1824; Ferrisburg.
- Edward Gustavus Field, 1847F; N. Y., b. Waterbury, Conn., 12-7-1822.
- Greenlief Fifield, 1822; O., b. 10-27-1801; d. Conneaut, O., 6-27-1851.
- Samuel Fifield, 1826; Corinth.
- William Finch, 1845F; N. Y.
- William W. Finch, 1844S; N. Y.
- John Fink, 1843S; N. C.
- John Lower Firestone, 1854F; O., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1855; b. Knox, O., 1829; d. Salem, O.
- George Whitefield Fish, 1837S; Pa., U. S. Consul, Tunis, 1880; b. Kortright, N. Y., 7-16-1816; d. Flint, Mich., 9-6-1885.
- Charles L. Fisher, 1859; Vt.
- Chesselden Fisher, 1846F; Vt., b. Putney, 5-7-1822.
- Daniel Shaw Fiske, 1846S; Mass., b. Wales, Mass., 11-13-1820; d. Brookfield, Mass., 4-29-1878.
- Asa Fitch, Jr., 1829; N. Y., A.B., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1827; b. Salem, N. Y., 2-24-1809; d. there, 4-8-1878.
- Samuel Y. Fitzgerald, 1850S; N. Y.
- Robert Lloyd Flagg, 1856F; Vt., b. Clarenceville, P. Q., 4-15-1827; d. Jericho, 3-9-1899.
- John S. Flint, 1846F; N. Y.
- Byron L. Flower, 1860; Vt., d. Fort Simonds, Georgetown, Va., 10-24-1864.
- Jonathan Foot, 1829; Middlebury, b. Cornwall, 10-31-1804; d. Whitby, Ont., 1-2-1885.
- Elial Todd Foote, h1828; N. Y., b. Gill, Mass., 5-1-1796; d. New Haven, Conn., 11-17-1877.
- Henry King Foote, 1829; Conn., b. Haddam, Conn., 2-22-1803; d. Poolville, Md., 2-?-1863 (in army).

- Frederick Ford, h1821; Cornwall, b. Hebron, Conn., 7-23-1759; d. Cornwall, 9-17-1822.
- Frederick Ford, Jr., 1822; Cornwall, b. Cornwall, 6-4-1787; d. there, 4-18-1858.
- Harvey Goodwin Ford, 1833; N. H., b. Cornish, N. H., 1-18-1808; d. Philadelphia, Pa., 12-6-1846.
- Stephen Forman, 1834; N. Y.
- James L. Forsythe, 1823; N. Y.
- James McComb Foster, 1831; N. Y.
- William Foster, 1850F; N. Y.
- Charles B. Fox, 1848S; N. Y.
- Dexter Bates Fox, 1832; N. Y.
- George Herbert Fox, 1851S; Vt., b. Wallingford, 3-20-1830; d. Rutland, 7-28-1911.
- George Marshall Fox, 1851S; Vt., b. Wallingford, 5-6-1828; d. La Grange, Ill.
- John Fox, h1829; Wallingford, b. Wallingford, 8-24-1781; d. there, 6-17-1853.
- William Crary Fox, 1830; Wallingford, b. Wallingford, 7-4-1811; d. there, 5-25-1880.
- John R. Fraker, 1850S; N. Y.
- George M. Francis, 1847S; N. Y.
- Ezra B. Francisco, 1849F; Vt., d. Manchester, 6-29-1863, aet. 46.
- Benjamin Franklin, 1849F; Md.
- Ira Munson Frazer, 1828; N. Y., d. Danby, 9-11-1831, aet. 27.
- Robert Frazier, Jr., 1837F; N. Y., b. Bethlehem, N. Y., 2-7-1817; d. Camden, N. Y., 5-10-1891.
- Benjamin Fredenburgh, h1834; N. Y., b. Ghent, N. Y., 9-?-1797; d. Palatine Bridge, N. Y., 8-?-1888.
- Charles Parker French, 1847F; N. H., d. Denver, Col., 2-23-1905, aet. 81.
- John P. French, 1825; Woodstock.
- Jonathan B. French, 1842S; N. Y.
- J. B. French, h1837F.
- Seth French, 1847S; N. Y., b. Potsdam, N. Y., 1824.
- Amos Allen Frisbie, 1829; Poultney; b. Poultney, 4-5-1805; d. Findlay, O., 3-6-1877.
- Milton Augustin Frost, 1849F; N. Y.
- James Fuller, h1851F; N. Y.
- John Case Fuller, 1834; MB, N. Y.
- Joseph Benjamin Franklin Fuller, 1835S; R. I., b. Providence, R. I., 12-3-1811; d. Norwich, Conn., 7-31-1898.
- Zophar Willard Furber, 1829; Hartford, b. Dublin, N. H., 10-9-1806; d. in California, 1-22-1860.
- Asa Gaines, Jr., 1848F; Vt.
- Elbridge Gerry Gale, 1835S; N. Y., b. Warwick, Mass., 2-2-1811; d. Middlebury, 11-3-1885.
- George Spalding Gale, 1837S; Cornwall, b. Cornwall, 4-11-1814; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., 3-22-1877.
- James S. Gale, 1853F; Vt.
- Nathan R. Gale, 1825; Cornwall, b. Bridport, 7-30-1801; d. Orwell, 7-30-1888.
- Christopher B. Galentine, h1855S; N. Y., d. Cleveland, O., 12-28-1887, aet. 68.
- Samuel Galentine, 1842S; N. Y.
- Garrett S. Galer, 1858S; P. Q.
- William T. Galloway, 1846F; N. Y.

- Lauriston Gallup, 1843F; N. Y., b. Litchfield, Conn., 11-15-1816; d. New York City, 8-28-1848.
William P. Gannon, 1854S; P. Q., grad. Julliette Coll.
John P. Garardt, 1823; N. Y.
Don Lorenzo Garcia, 1857F; Cuba.
Abraham Anderson Garner, 1836F; Pownal, b. Pownal, 3-16-1814.
Joseph Gardner, 1845F; N. Y.
William H. Gardner, 1843S; N. Y.
Isaac Garrison, Jr., 1823; N. Y.
Herman Peter Gauthier, 1851S; P. Q.
Henri Alphonse Gauvin, 1836S; P. Q.
Theodore Gay, 1840; Bridport, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1835, A.M., 1838; b. Bridport, 4-1-1812; d. Malone, N. Y., 1-20-1899.
John Gazley, 1833; N. Y.
Stephen W. Gerow, 1856F; N. Y.
Andrew Conkey Getty, 1836F; N. Y.
Anson A. Gibbs, 1854F; N. Y.
Sidney Smith Gibbs, 1830; N. Y.
Theron Zadoc Gibbs, 1853F; N. Y., b. Fort Ann, N. Y., 12-18-1826.
John B. Gibson, 1852F; P. Q.
Francis M. Giddings, 1848F; Pa.
Josiah Giddings, 1856S; Vt.
Silas Swift Gifford, 1852S; Mass., b. 11-9-1823; d. Avon, Mass., 9-18-1902.
Charles S. Gidney, 1826; N. Y.
John Gilbert, 1829; N. Y.
Truman O. Gilbert, 1856F; N. Y.
William N. Gilchrist, 1846S; N. Y.
Thomas Gildersleeve, 1824; Ga., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1820, A.M., 1823.
Mathew Gill, Jr., 1835S; N. Y.
Alfred Huntington Gillett, 1850S; b. Steuben, N. Y.
Henry C. Gillis, 1843F; N. H.
Sanford E. Gilmore, 1853S; Vt., b. Cavendish, 12-?-1825; d. 8-24-1853.
Andrew J. Gilson, 1851F; N. H., b. Nashua, N. H., 10-4-1829.
Don Miguel Giroury, 1854F; Cuba, M.D., (institution not identified).
Olivier Giroux, 1844S; P. Q.
Silas Orsemus Gleason, 1844S; Vt., b. Colerain, Mass., 11-3-1818; d. Buffalo, N. Y., 4-4-1899.
John A. Glen, 1847F; N. Y.
Samuel Glen, 1851F; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1844; clergyman; b. Galway, N. Y., d. Washington, N. J., 1878.
Horace Hall Glidden, 1845F; N. Y., b. Clarendon, N. Y., 9-7-1821; d. Panama, N. Y., 8-21-1901.
Benjamin Globensky, 1835F; P. Q.
Thomas Bradford Glysson, 1833; Williamstown, b. Williamstown, 9-7-1811; d. Danville, 1-8-1851.
William Whitney Godding, 1857F; A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1854, LL.D., 1896; professor National Medical College; b. Winchendon, Mass., 5-5-1831; d. Washington, D. C., 5-6-1899.
Henry R. Godman, 1847S; N. Y.
William W. Goldsmith, 1844S; N. Y.
David Clement Goodale, 1835S; Addison, b. Maybridge, 11-10-1809; d. Traverse City, Mich., 11-13-1878.

- Alpheus Goodman, 1837F; Vt.
John Rhodes Goodrich, 1837S; Middlebury.
Aaron Goodspeed, 1835F; Wells, b. Wells, 5-4-1808; d. Granville, N. Y., 12-13-1879.
Russell Tower Goodwin, h1843S; Ill., b. Poultney, 10-2-1803; d. Dundee, Ill., 1892.
Frederick A. Gordon, 1847F; Mass.
William Meeker Gorham, 1833; N. Y., b. Newburg, N. Y., 7-4-1810.
Charles Field Goss, 1837F; N. Y., b. Amherst, N. H., 3-3-1816; d. Normansville, N. Y., 1-28-1857.
Joseph Nérée Gouin 1837F; P. Q., b. St. Anne, P. Q., 2-25-1813; d. Grondines, P. Q., 9-4-1872.
Daniel Gould, 1833; Tinmouth.
M. Samuel Gove, 1849F; Vt.
Archibald Gow, Jr., 1848S; N. Y.
Ralph Gowdey, 1834; Middlebury, A.B., Middlebury Coll. 1819, A.M., 1822; appointed professor of Vermont Academy of Medicine but did not serve account ill health; b. 12-?-1802; d. Middlebury, 6-13-1840.
William H. Graham, 1861; Ont.
Edmund Fish Grant, h1842S; N. Y.
Hector S. Grant, 1852F; N. Y.
George Washington Graves, 1823; Mass., b. Amherst, Mass., 1797.
Joshua Bascom Graves, 1829; Bridport, b. Bridport, 12-14-1806; d. Corning, N. Y., 1880.
Samuel Hamilton Graves, 1834; N. Y.
Milton Westel Gray, 1836S; N. Y.
Alfred Isham Green, 1843S; N. Y.
Almond Green, 1823; Mass., d. 1830.
Dunham Josiah Green, 1851S; Vt., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1852.
Henry Green, h1829; N. Y., professor Albany Medical College; b. Coventry, R. I., 12-15-1789; d. Esperance, N. Y., 5-12-1844.
Horace Green, 1824; Rutland, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1834, LL.D., Univ. Vermont, 1853; professor Vermont Acad. Medicine, and New York Medical College; b. Chittenden, 12-24-1802, d. Sing Sing, N. Y., 11-23-1864.
John Green, 1846S; N. Y.
William Gregory, 1853S; Vt., d. Ferrisburg, 5-2-1872, aet. 43.
Edwin Grew, 1837F; N. Y.
Hinman Griswold, 1823; Shrewsbury.
Samuel H. Griswold, 1844S; Vt., b. Chester, N. Y., 9-14-1818; d. West Rutland, 7-13-1896.
Wolcott N. Griswold, 1859; Ill.
Lowell Ware Guernsey, 1824; Hubbardton, b. Mt. Holly, 4-22-1800; d. Shrewsbury, 6-?-1861.
Abram W. Guiwits, 1850F; N. Y.
Edwin L. Gunter, 1848S; S. C.
Royal Gurley, 1831; N. Y.

Henry Haile, 1824; N. H.
Henry Hakes, 1846F; N. Y., lawyer; b. Harpersfield, N. Y., 6-10-1825.

- Moses Hale, Jr., h1821; N. Y., b. Alstead, N. H., 6-12-1780; d. Troy, N. Y., 1-3-1837.
- Atherton Hall, Jr., 1827; Westminster, b. Westminster, 10-29-1800.
- Charles Wesley Hall, 1846S; Vt.
- Erasmus D. Hall, 1842S; Vt., b. New Haven, 11-1-1818; d. there, 7-3-1895.
- Erasmus D. Hall, 1853S; Vt.; b. 1831.
- Frederick Hall, h1827; Conn., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1803, A.M., 1806, LL.D., 1841, A.M. Harvard Coll., 1810, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1806; professor Middlebury Coll., Trinity Coll., Columbian Coll., Washington Coll., president Mt. Hope Coll., (Md.); b. Grafton, 9-30-1779; d. Peru, Ill., 7-27-1843.
- Henry Edward William Blake Hall, 1836F; P. Q.
- Henry M. Hall, 1860; Vt.
- John H. Hall, 1844F; N. Y.
- Joshua Emery Hall, 1826; N. H., b. Pelham, N. H., 5-28-1803.
- Nathaniel Hall, Jr., 1823; N. Y.
- Edward Halliday, 1852F; N. Y.
- Calvin Colton Halsey, 1850S; Pa., A.B., Williams Coll., 1844; b. Bergen, N. Y. 3-31-1823; d. Montrose, Pa., 8-21-1915.
- William Halsey, Jr., 1837S; N. Y., b. New York City, 12-23-1815.
- James Hambleton, 1854S; O.
- Henry Ralzman Hamilton, 1837F; N. Y.
- Hosea Alexander Hamilton, 1837S; N. Y.
- Jamin Hannibal Hamilton, 1859; Vt., b. Berkshire, 2-29-1836; d. Richford, 3-14-1909.
- Rufus F. Hamilton, 1857S; Vt., b. Montgomery, 8-4-1832.
- Leonidas Price Hamline, 1853F; N. Y., b. Zanesville, O., 8-13-1829; d. Evans-ton, Ill., 1-21-1897.
- Homer M. Hard, 1844S; Vt.
- Alonzo Harlow, 1836F; O.
- Joseph Ford Harrell, 1854F; N. C.
- Francis C. Harrison, 1845F; Vt., b. in Ireland, 8-12-1823; d. Lewisburg, Pa., 12-28-1893.
- Andrew J. Hart, 1860; Me.
- Moses Hart, 1824; N. Y.
- Mathias L. Harter, 1845S; O.
- Albert Hartsuff, 1861; Mich.
- James Madison Hartwell, h1855F; M.D., American Medical Coll. (Cincinnati), 1855; clergyman; b. Deering, N. H., 11-22-1821; d. Colebrook, N. H., 3-2-1880.
- James Harvey, 1857S; Ont.
- Levi Hasseltine, 1847F; Vt., b. Peterboro, N. Y., 10-2-1819; d. Pittsford, 11-26-1901.
- Emery Hastings, 1851F; N. Y., b. 9-30-1827; d. DeKalb, N. Y., 9-1-1858.
- John Newman Hastings, 1824; N. Y.
- Joseph Hastings, 1856F; N. Y.
- Cyrus P. Hatch, 1847S; N. H., b. Alstead, N. H., 2-3-1825; d. Acworth, N. H., 7-3-1853.
- Edgar Alonzo Hatch, 1858F; Vt., b. 3-27-1832; d. Randolph, 5-8-1911.
- Ira Hatch, 1829; N. H., A.B., Union Coll., 1826; b. Alstead, N. H., 11-7-1800; d. Warrensville, Ill., 10-1-1879.

- Robert Hathaway, h1840; N. Y.
 Curtis Farnsworth Hawley, 1849S; Vt., b. Fairfax, 8-2-1826; d. there, 9-24-1900.
 Sidney Burritt Hawley, 1852F; Vt., b. Fairfax, 3-29-1831; d. 11-26-1877.
 William Hayden, 1844S; Pa.
 Aaron H. Hayes, 1846S; Vt.
 Russell T. Hayes, 1847S; O., b. Hayesville, O., 9-17-1824.
 Thomas McDonough Hayes, 1837S; N. Y.
 Aaron Haynes, h1852, Mass., M.D. (Hon.), Worcester Medical Coll., 1856.
 Arus Haynes, h1852S; Mass., A.B., Brown Univ., 1837, grad. Newton Theological Seminary; clergyman; b. Middletown, 8-?-1812; d. at sea, 3-31-1853.
 Backus H. Haynes, 1841; Middletown.
 Barlow Hazen, 1846F; Vt.
 Samuel Head, h1823; N. S.
 Charles W. Heald, 1847S; Vt.
 James Heath, 1829; N. Y.
 James Hedenberg, 1852S; N. Y., d. Medford, Mass., 7-26-1905; aet. 74.
 Isaiah H. Hedge, 1850F; Me.
 John Benedict Helms, 1837F; Mass.
 James B. Hemenway, 1855F; Vt., dentist; d. Brattleboro, 12-5-1898, aet. 74.
 Horatio S. Hendee, 1851S; N. Y., b. Greig, N. Y., 11-11-1829; d. Lowville, N. Y., 1892.
 Daniel Henn, 1835F; N. Y.
 Joseph Henry, h1835F; N. J., A.M. (Hon.), Union Coll., 1829, LL.D., Univ. South Carolina, 1838, Univ. State of New York, 1850, Harvard Univ., 1851; professor Princeton College; president American Assoc. for Advancement Science, secretary Smithsonian Institution; teacher and scientist; b. Albany, N. Y., 12-17-1797; d. Washington, D. C., 5-13-1878.
 Nelson Matteson Herrington, 1837S; MB, N. Y., b. Burlington, N. Y., 4-23-1812.
 Alfred W. Hewitt, 1851F; N. Y.
 William W. Hibbard, 1849S; Vt.
 John P. Higgins, h1836S; N. Y.
 Caleb Hill, 1827; Orwell.
 Gardner Caleb Hill, 1856S; N. H., b. Winchester, N. H., 3-20-1829; d. Keene, N. H., 5-1-1915.
 Lorenzo Dow Hill, 1849F; N. Y.
 Marshall Himes, 1851F; N. Y.
 David C. Himrod, 1861; N. Y.
 Allen Hinman, Jr., 1842F; N. Y., druggist; b. Vergennes, 1820; d. Constable, N. Y., 7-3-1896.
 William Aaron Hitchcock, 1829; Orwell, b. Great Barrington, Mass., 1-13-1805; d. Shoreham, 2-25-1868.
 Anson Loomis Hobart, 1844F; N. J., A.B., Williams Coll., 1836, A.M., 1839; b. Columbia, N. H., 7-14-1814; d. Worcester, Mass., 12-31-1890.
 William Hobbins, h1859; Wis.
 Allen Hobby, 1845S; N. Y.
 Moore Hoit, 1822; Castleton, b. Castleton, 10-15-1796; d. Parkersburg, Va., 2-9-1860.
 Hubert Vincent C. Holcomb, 1850S; N. Y., b. Granville, Mass., 1-5-1828.

- Sylvester Spencer Holcomb, 1851S; N. Y.
Oswin Alexander Hollenbeck, 1837S; Mass.
Cornelius Holmes, h1830; N. Y., b. Plymouth, Mass., 6-15-1774; d. Greenwich, N. Y., 1-29-1865.
George Francis Xavier Holmes, 1836F; P. Q.
William Holmes, 1837S; N. Y.
Elias Cleveland Holt, 1847S; N. Y., b. Penfield, N. Y., 1-30-1823.
John V. Holt, 1848F; N. Y.
William S. Honsinger, 1846S; N. Y.
William Henry Edward Hook, 1835F; MB, La.
Francis Wait Hopkins, 1848F; N. Y., b. Hopkinton, N. Y., 9-30-1824; d. 9-16-1886.
George W. Hopkins, 1846S; N. Y., b. Panton, 7-14-1828; d. Oakland, Cal., 5-10-1886.
Samuel M. Hopkins, 1832; Middlebury, d. Avon, O., 4-21-1848, aet. 39.
William Smith Hopkins, 1849S; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1846, A.M., 1849; b. Panton, 2-28-1825; d. Vergennes, 5-8-1892.
Eben Horton Horsford, h1847F; Mass., C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1838, A.M. (Hon.), Union Coll., 1843, A.M. (Hon.), Harvard Univ., 1847; professor Harvard University; b. Moscow, N. Y., 7-27-1818; d. Cambridge, Mass., 1-1-1893.
Charles Wesley Horton, h1840; Vt., M.D. (institution not identified), b. Brandon, 4-18-1800; d. Brattleboro, 2-18-1875.
Jacob Horton, 1845F; N. Y.
John G. Horton, 1846S; N. Y., druggist.
William Horton, 1852F; N. Y.
William A. Hosford, 1846S; N. Y.
James Turner Hough, 1827; N. Y.
Algernon Sydney Houghton, 1844S; N. Y.
Asahel Houghton, 1829; Castleton.
Charles Houghton, h1845S; Vt.
Eliphalet E. Houghton, 1853S; N. Y.
Nathaniel M. Houghton, 1843F; N. Y., b. Corinth, N. Y., 1-23-1816.
Roland Stebbins Houghton, 1849S; Vt., b. Brattleboro, 12-28-1824; d. Flushing, N. Y., 1876.
Thomas R. Houseworth, 1858S; N. Y.
William M. Houston, 1850S; N. C.
Abijah Hinman Howard, 1826; Benson, b. Benson, 1-30-1804; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., 12-29-1859.
Eliakim Wilkes Howard, 1833; N. Y., b. Fort Ann, N. Y., 1-2-1808.
George Coburn Howard, 1834; Clarendon, b. Weston, 8-16-1810.
John M. Howe, 1844S; N. Y.
Ebenezer Howell, 1835F; N. J.
William H. Hoyt, 1846F; N. Y.
Lorenzo Hubbard, 1832; N. Y., d. Alcatraz, Cal., 10-3-1871.
Paul Hubbard, 1843F; N. Y.
Silas Hubbard, 1842F; N. Y., b. Mayville, N. Y., 5-9-1821.
Socrates M. Hubbard, 1848F; Md.
Jason Huckins, 1859; Me., b. Charleston, Me., 6-17-1832; d. East Corinth, Me., 4-1-1886.

- Abram C. Hull, h1855S; N. Y.
Jonas Humphrey, 1844S; Vt.
Wesley Humphrey, 1844S; N. Y., b. Albany Co., N. Y., 8-4-1821.
George Washington Hunt, 1845S; Vt., M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1868; b. Georgia, Vt., 5-20-1828; d. Cornish, N. H., 3-3-1907.
Isaac J. Hunt, 1861; N. Y., b. Warren, N. Y., 3-27-1826; d. Utica, N. Y., 1-25-1875.
John Warren Hunt, h1855F; Wis., Assistant Secretary of State of Wisconsin; b. Upper Lisle, N. Y., 2-28-1826; d. Madison, Wis., 12-12-1859.
Robert M. Hunt, 1861; Cal., M.D., Albany Medical Coll., 1869, d. Nevada City, Cal., 7-15-1902, aet. 74.
Ebenezer Huntington, h1822; Vt., president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1817; b. Windham, Conn., 5-21-1763; d. Vergennes, 12-4-1834.
Sylvanus Huntoon, 1836S; Hydepark, b. Hydepark, 6-2-1811; d. Carrollton, Ga., 2-25-1847.
Hermon Hurlburt, 1828; Charlotte, d. Ottawa, Ill., 6-5-1845, aet. 40.
Samuel Blake Hurlbut, 1850F; Vt.
Edwin B. Hutchinson, 1845F; Vt., lawyer; b. Woodstock, 2-28-1803, d. there, 8-23-1861.
Eugene Francis Hutchinson, 1845S; N. Y.
George Hutchinson, 1851F; N. Y.
William Robert Hutchinson, 1848F; Vt., b. North Hero, 12-16-1824; d. Enosburgh Falls, 1904.
Dana Hyde, Jr., 1823; Guilford, A.B. (institution not identified); b. Guilford, 3-27-1795; d. Townshend, 4-26-1850.
George Byron Hyde, 1847F; Vt.
- Thomas Russell Ingalls, 1825; N. Y., grad. U.S. Military Academy, 1822; professor Medical Coll. of Louisiana, president of Jefferson Coll. (La.); b. Salem, N. Y., 11-22-1798; d. Greenwich, N. Y., 7-26-1864.
Smith Inglehart, 1836; MB, N. Y.
Asa Irons, h1849S; N. Y., d. Sheridan, N. Y., 6-22-1857.
Lewis Irving, 1848F; N. Y.
Isaac Ives, 1824; Whiting, b. Cornwall, 5-14-1798; d. 7-28-1872.
- Eben Jackson, 1856S; N. Y., d. Somerville, Mass., 1898, aet. 73.
Lorenzo James, 1835S; O.
Robert G. James, 1850S; N. Y.
Egbert Jamieson, 1837S; N. Y.
Edmund Stoner Janes, h1843S; A.M. (Hon.) Dickinson Coll., 1842, D.D., 1844; clergyman and Methodist bishop; b. Sheffield, Mass., 4-27-1807; d. New York City, 9-18-1876.
Edward Watrous Jenks, 1855S; Ind., M.D., Bellevue Medical Coll., 1864, LL.D., Albion Coll., 1879; professor and founder Detroit Medical Coll., professor Bowdoin Medical Coll., Chicago Medical College; president Michigan State Medical Soc., 1874; b. Victor, N. Y., 3-21-1833; d. Detroit, Mich., 3-19-1903.
James Jewell, 1844F; N. Y.
Daniel B. Jewett, h1851F; Ill.
Joseph B. Jewett, 1851S; Vt., d. Castleton, 3-18-1876, aet. 52.
Chester Johnson, 1823; Mass.

- Frank Grant Johnson, 1851F; N. Y., B.S., Wesleyan Univ., 1849; b. East Windsor, Conn., 1-30-1825.
Darius Johnson, 1852F; N. Y.
Hiram E. Johnson, 1857S; Vt.
Walter Johnson, 1857S; Md.
John M. Johnston, 1841, Pa.
John McKennon Johnston, 1854S; N. J.
Ansel Graves Jones, 1842S; Vt.
Henry Rival Jones, 1849F; Vt., b. Shoreham, 1-11-1823; d. Benson, 4-30-1900.
Thomas W. Jones, 1847S; Ga.
David Carlisle Joslyn, 1826; Rochester, b. Rochester, 5-15-1799; d. Waitsfield, 11-19-1874.
Zara W. Joslyn, 1842S; N. Y.
Nathan Judson, 1826; Arlington.
- Benaden Kasson, 1830; MB, Conn.
David P. Kayner, 1849F; N. Y.
Thomas M. Keebee, 1847S; Mo.
Henry Billings Kelley, 1844S; N. Y.
John Kelley, h1850F; N. Y., A.B., Williams Coll., 1825; b. Fryeburg, Me. 1-1-1798; d. Esperance, N. Y., 1-15-1872.
Elisha Seldon Kellogg, 1852F; Vt., b. Castleton, 4-2-1812.
A. Way Kelly, 1861; Mo.
Robert Kelsey, 1829; N. Y.
Joshua Kendall, 1832; MB, Conn.
Adin Kendrick, h1824; Poultney, b. Hanover, N. H., 10-10-1780; d. Poultney, 3-29-1853.
Ariel Kendrick, Jr., 1825; N. H., b. Woodstock, 12-17-1798; d. North Springfield, 5-15-1887.
James Kennedy, h1843F; N. Y.
Phineas Sidney Kenyon, 1832; N. Y.
Thomas J. Ketchum, 1847F; Vt., b. Sudbury, 4-12-1821.
Chester W. Keyes, h1846S; Vt., b. Sheldon; d. Fairfield, 4-1-1850.
Charles Wheeler Burr Kidder, 1843F; Vt., professor Worcester Medical College; b. Springfield, 11-13-1820; d. Pittsford, 9-26-1893.
Eleazer F. Kies, 1849F; Conn.
Henry Kilburn, 1829; Shrewsbury, b. Shrewsbury, 3-23-1788.
Elisha Corydon Kimball, 1852F; N. Y., b. Cato, N. Y., 5-24-1827.
Sabin Pond Kimball, 1849S; Vt., b. Newfane, 1-28-1827; d. Rich Hill, Mo., 10-7-1895.
Samuel Kimball, 1825; Woodstock.
Bolivar Kincaid, 1850S; N. C.
Benjamin W. King, 1856S; N. Y.
Joshua King, 1848S; S. C., D.D.S., Baltimore Coll. Dental Surgery, 1848; b. Rutherford, N. C., 10-25-1823.
Albugence W. Kingsley, 1844S; N. J.
Lester Kingsley, 1826; Castleton, b. Ira, 3-16-1805; d. Moreton, 1-4-1881.
Clarage H. Kingsmore, 1844F; S. C.
Lot Wheeler Kinney, 1852F; Conn., b. North Stonington, Conn., 8-31-1826.
Roswell Kinney, 1824; N. Y., b. Wynart's Kiln, N. Y., 1802; d. Ellisburg, N. Y., 5-2-1874.
Elias Kitchen, 1850S; Pa.

- George S. Kleckner, 1860; Pa.
 Benjamin Dibble Knapp, 1835S; Conn.
 Isaac Knapp, h1852F; O., A.B., Marietta Coll., 1841, D.D.S., Ohio College
 Dental Surgery, 1871; clergyman, dentist; b. Dummerston, 3-22-1815; d. Ft.
 Wayne, Ind., 5-9-1883.
 James S. Knapp, 1846S; N. Y.
 Nathan H. Knowles, 1845S; Vt., b. Ferrisburg, 3-7-1818.
 John Knowlson, 1857S; N. Y., A.B., Williams Coll., 1855, A.M., 1858, M.D.,
 Coll. Physicians and Surgeons New York City, 1857; b. Troy, N. Y., 3-13-
 1836; d. Cambridge, N. Y., 11-27-1919.
 Myron Knowlton, 1837S; N. Y., b. Stonington, Conn., 4-12-1806; d. Rochester,
 N. Y., 12-30-1890.
 James Monroe Knox, 1851S; Vt., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1849; b. Tunbridge,
 3-18-1820; d. Essex, 1-14-1875.
 Auguste Kursteiner, h1858F; Ia.
 Samuel Lacey, 1835S; N. Y.
 Edward Lamb, h1823; Vt., b. Charlton, Mass., 8-28-1770; d. Montpelier, 11-4-
 1845.
 Milton M. Lamb, 1856S; N. Y.
 Thomas Scott Lambert, h1845S; N. Y., b. in Massachusetts, 1819; d. New
 York City, 3-31-1897.
 Henry L. Landon, 1844F; N. Y.
 Judah Champion Landon, 1824; Conn., b. Litchfield, Conn., 1-27-1800.
 Henry H. H. Langdon, 1851S; N. Y., b. Constable, N. Y., 7-?-1827; d. Bur-
 lington, 9-24-1881.
 Garrett C. Lansing, 1847F; N. Y.
 Theodore M. Large, 1851S; Pa.
 John R. Latson, 1858F; N. Y.
 Henry Dunton Laughlin, 1827; N. Y., b. Hopkinton, N. Y., 9-17-1806.
 N. D. Lawrence, 1843S; N. Y.
 Ezra Lawyer, 1854F; N. Y.
 George Harrison Leach, 1846S; N. Y., b. Pine Plains, N. Y., 10-24-1821.
 Henry Crane Leach, 1845F; Vt., b. Burke, 3-21-1815; d. Brookline, Wis.
 Henry Ward Leach, 1844S; Vt., druggist; b. Pawlet, 5-18-1819; d. Norwich,
 Conn., 12-12-1881.
 John K. Leaning, 1849S; N. Y.
 Thomas Douglass Lee, 1830; Conn.
 Cyrus Van Ness Lent, 1835S; N. Y.
 Alvah Leonard, 1846F; Pa.
 Duncan More Leonard, 1857F; N. Y., b. Roxbury, N. Y., 8-27-1837.
 George H. Leonard, h1854S; N. Y.
 Rensselaer Leonard, 1845F; MB, N. Y.
 William H. Leonard, 1854S; N. Y.
 Alexander H. Lewis, 1851F; Pa.
 Algernon Sidney Lewis, 1828; Conn., b. Litchfield, Conn., 12-10-1807; d. 10-
 5-1870.
 Calvin Lewis, 1825; Cornwall, b. Cornwall, 1797; d. there, 4-1-1829.
 Edward Lewis, Jr., 1824; N. Y., b. Hampton, N. Y., 7-6-1796; d. Jackson,
 Mich., 1-1-1867.
 Edwin R. Lewis, 1851F; R. I.
 George Clement Lewis, 1856S; N. C., D.D.S., Baltimore Coll. Dental Surgery,
 1856.

- Homer P. Lewis, 1845F; MB, N. Y.
Isaac W. Lewis, 1848S; Pa.
Theodore Lewis, 1831; Wells, b. Wells, 4-15-1811.
William C. Lewis, 1845S; England, M.D., New York Univ., 1853; d. Clermont, Ia., 11-30-1888.
Ebenezer Lindsey, 1824; Mass.
Lyman Little, h1845S; O., b. Morristown, 9-8-1811; d. Cleveland, O., 7-31-1883.
Reuben H. Little, 1856S; Pa.
Galen Johnston Locke, 1835S; Danby, b. Danby, 10-20-1805; d. there, 7-1-1866.
Van Buren Lockrow, 1837S; N. Y.
John F. Long, 1847F; N. C.
Ezra S. Loomis, 1826; P. Q., b. Champlain, N. Y., 12-15-1794; d. there, 12-31-1872.
David H. Lord, 1849F; R. I.
Richard Lord, 1847F; Me., business.
Alexander T. Losee, 1843F; N. Y.
Elmore Losee, 1846F; N. Y.
Jesse B. Losey, 1857S; N. Y.
James Lovell, Jr., 1852S; Vt.
Frank S. Low, 1850S; Vt., b. Shrewsbury, 3-31-1828; d. Pulaski, N. Y., 2-3-1911.
Samuel B. Low, 1843S; Vt.
George R. Lowe, 1851F; N. Y.
Abram Lowell, 1824; Chester, b. Washington, N. H., 10-2-1794; d. Chester, 2-13-1876.
Curtis Lowry, 1835F; Charlotte, d. Moriah, N. Y., 11-12-1839, aet. 36.
Charles F. Luce, 1822; Mass.
Moses Robinson Ludwig, 1824; Me., b. Wardboro, Me., 1-2-1799.
Joseph Lusignan, 1837S; P. Q.
Micah Jones Lyman, 1855F; Vt., A.B., Williams Coll., 1852, b. Bennington, 4-22-1831; d. Ontario, Cal., 1-13-1925.
Abel Lyon, 1835S; N. Y.
- Alvan McAllister, 1823, Mt. Holly, b. Chester, 10-17-1797.
James C. McAllister, 1850S; N. Y.
Batholomew G. McCabe, 1843F; N. Y., druggist.
Zenas McCain, 1836F; MB, N. Y.
Duncan M. McCall, 1848F; Ala.
George M. McCarty, 1844S; N. Y.
James J. McChesney, 1849S; N. Y.
John McClary, 1824; N. Y.
Samuel McClellan, h1829; N. Y., b. Colerain, Mass., 6-14-1787; d. Nassau, N. Y., 4-?-1855.
David G. W. McClure, 1827; N. Y.
E. McClintock, 1861; N. Y.
William McCollum, 1853F; Vt., president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1866.
William D. McCollum, 1851S; N. C.
Guilford W. McCray, h1857F; N. Y.
Angus McDiarmid, 1824; N. Y., d. Duanesburg, N. Y., 6-8-1837, aet. 39.
Niel T. McEwen, 1847F; N. Y.
David McFalls, 1849S; N. Y.
Gilbert McGregor, 1850S; N. C.

- John T. McKean, 1855F; Vt., d. Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1870.
James McKee, Jr., 1824; Manchester, b. Arlington, 7-28-1798.
Robert McKenzie, 1836F; P. Q.
John A. McLaughlin, 1850S; Pa.
John McLean, h1845S; Mich., M.D. (institution not identified); professor Rush Medical College; b. Caledonia, N. Y., 6-25-1814; d. Jackson, Mich., 3-10-1879.
William McLeod, 1823; N. Y., b. Cambridge, Mass., 8-12-1798; d. Poultney, 2-23-1878.
John A. McNeil, 1852S; N. C.
Malcom E. McNeil, 1849S; N. C.
David L. Machesney, 1852S; Pa., A.B., Jefferson Coll., 1850; b. New Alexandria, Pa., 1-10-1827; d. Geneseo, Ill., 7-21-1900.
John Mack, 1836S; N. Y.
Job Edwin Macomber, 1856F; b. East Montpelier, 1834; d. Montpelier, 9-1-1896.
John H. Madison, 1843F; N. Y.
O. A. Magargle, 1859; Pa.
Samuel Mahary, 1846S; N. Y.
John T. Main, 1857F; Me.
Jonas Chapman Maine, 1830; Conn., b. North Stonington, Conn., 3-7-1806.
Charles B. Maltbie, 1846F; Conn.
Garritt V. Manley, 1846F; N. J.
Nathaniel Manning, 1825; Vt., b. Windham, Conn., 8-15-1803; d. St. Charles, Mo., 1-12-1861.
Richard S. Mansfield, 1851F; Mass.
George W. Manter, 1854F; N. H., b. Londonderry, N. H., 8-22-1824; d. Wellfleet, Mass., 7-7-1870.
William L. Marcy, 1856F; Pa.
H. Marsh, h1859; N. Y.
Albert J. Marshall, 1845S; N. Y.
David S. Martin, 1843F; N. Y.
Oramel Martin, 1832; Mass., b. Hoosick, N. Y., 7-21-1810; d. Worcester, Mass., 4-15-1892.
Samuel Martin, 1850S; N. C.
Watson Martin, 1850F; Vt., d. St. Albans, 3-14-1856, aet. 29.
J. Henry Martyn, 1856S; N. Y., A.M. (institution not identified).
Harvey Marvin, 1830; Castleton.
David H. Mason, 1849F; N. Y.
Fayette P. Mason, 1844S; N. Y.
James Mason, 1836F; N. Y., M.D., Vermont Medical Coll., 1836; d. 1869.
Martin Mason, 1825; N. Y.
William C. Masten, 1853S; P. Q.
Paschal Maxfield, h1855F; Vt., b. Fairfax, 7-3-1812; d. Vergennes, 2-28-1889.
Luke Green Maxson, 1844F; N. Y.
John C. May, 1848S; N. Y.
Theodore May, h1831; N. Y., b. Dedham, Mass., 5-4-1775; d. Pittstown, N. Y.
Silas Blake Mayberry, 1847S; Me., b. Otisfield, Me., 10-19-1818; d. Eastport, Me., 1856.
David Crawford Maybin, 1845S; N. H., grad. Episcopal Theological Sem., Gambier, O., clergyman; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 9-7-1814; d. Morenci, Mich., 2-2-1881.
Isaac Mayham, 1846S; N. Y.

- William B. Maynard, 1846S; Vt., b. Jamaica, 11-?-1824; d. Salem, N. Y., 2-?-1893.
- James Fuller Mazuzan, 1829; Cornwall, b. Vermont, 1804; d. Kankakee, Ill., 1878.
- David Hubbard Meacham, 1835S; Wallingford, b. Wallingford, 5-5-1808; d. there, 7-14-1883
- John Goldsborough Meachem, 1843F; N. Y., M.D., Bellevue Medical Coll., 1863; b. Axbridge, England, 5-27-1823; d. Racine, Wis., 2-1-1896.
- Thomas C. Meachem, 1843F; N. Y.
- Hiram Meeker, 1855S; Vt.
- Hiram Meeker, Jr., 1855S Vt., d. Poultney, 12-9-1904, aet. 71.
- Jean Baptiste Meilleur, 1824; P. Q., A.M., Univ. Vermont, 1854, LL.D., St. Johns Univ., (N. Y.); superintendent public instruction of Quebec; teacher; b. St. Laurent, P. Q., 5-9-1796; d. Montreal, P. Q., 2-14-1878.
- John Melvin, 1848S; N. Y.
- Aaron L. Merriam, 1846S; N. Y.
- Edward Merrill, 1855F; La., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1845, A.M., 1848; teacher; b. Middlebury, 1-2-1823; d. Waco, Tex., 6-19-1869.
- John Fowler Merrill, 1825; N. Y.
- Ansel D. Merritt, 1842F; Vt.
- George Merritt, 1848F; N. Y.
- Rodney Carr Messer, 1846S; N. H., b. Piermont, N. H., 1-5-1824; d. there, 11-30-1846.
- Frederick W. Meyer, 1852S; N. Y.
- Carlton Elijah Miles, 1834, Hinesburgh, b. Hinesburg, 11-1-1808; d. there, 9-4-1848.
- Ebenezer Miller, 1843S; Vt., b. Vernon, 10-4-1822; d. Homer City, La., 7-21-1865.
- George Augustus Miller, 1844S; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1839; b. Middlebury, 1819; d. Humboldt, Kan., 7-2-1867.
- Henry Miller, 1837S; N. Y.
- H. B. Miller, 1857S; N. Y.
- John G. Miller, 1853F; Ia.
- John H. Miller, 1859; N. Y., b. Hammond, N. Y., 2-12-1835.
- John Stephen Miller, 1836F; N. Y.
- Stephen H. Miller, 1850S; S. C.
- Gouverneur Morris Millspaugh, 1825; N. Y., d. Walden, N. Y., 10-8-1886, aet. 80.
- Peter Millspaugh, 1825; N. Y.
- William B. Millwee, 1848S; S. C.
- James P. Milton, 1847S; N. Y.
- Edwin Leach Miner, 1831; O., b. Middletown, 6-9-1797; d. Centerville, O., 1870.
- Samuel Mixter, 1846F; N. Y.
- Shelden R. Moake, 1855F; Vt.
- Hiram Monroe, 1841; MB, N. Y.
- Isaac Monroe, Jr., 1829; N. Y.
- Nathan Parker Monroe, 1837F; N. Y., M.D., Albany Medical Coll., 1839.
- Nelson Monroe, 1841; Danby.
- Rensselaer G. Monroe, 1853S; N. Y.
- John DeLa Montagne, 1845F; N. Y.
- Edward Joseph Moore, Jr., 1831; N. Y.

- James Otis Moore, 1848F; Me., b. Parsonfield, Me., 4-28-1822.
Joseph W. Moore, 1860; N. Y.
Paul Moore, 1823; Benson.
Edward H. Moren, 1850S; Vt.
Benjamin Franklin Morgan, 1825; Pownal, president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1860.
James B. Morgan, 1859; Vt., b. Cambridge, 11-3-1835; d. there, 9-26-1893.
Ezekiel Morrill, 1857F; N. H., b. Chester, O., 7-29-1837; d. Concord, N. H., 4-18-1908.
Archibald Morris, 1846S; N. Y., b. Scipio, N. Y., 5-7-1819; d. Belmont, N. Y., 1-26-1866.
Allen Morron, 1844F; N. Y.
Floyd Morse, 1849S; Pa., b. Barrington, N. Y., 4-11-1825; d. Painted Post, N. Y., 9-20-1858.
Truman H. Morse, 1848F; Pa.
James Hervey Morton, 1827; Conn.
Jonathan Mosher, 1827; N. Y.
William C. Moss, 1851F; England.
Alexander Brown Mott, 1850F; N. Y., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1851, M.D., Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1857; founder and professor in Bellevue Medical College; b. New York City, 3-31-1826; d. Yonkers, N. Y., 8-12-1889.
William B. Mott, 1846S; N. Y.
Zebulon J. Mott, 1852S; N. Y.
Franklin Moulton, 1828; N. Y.
Isaiah W. Mount, 1847F; N. Y.
Simeon M. Mudgett, 1846F; Me., b. Parsonfield, Me., 2-22-1819.
Charles F. Mulford, 1847F; N. Y.
Ezra A. Mulford, 1826; N. Y.
Isaac V. Mullen, 1851S; N. Y.
Pierre Munro, 1847S; P. Q., professor École de Medicine et Chirurgie de Montreal.
Henry Martyn Murdock, 1846S; N. Y., b. Antwerp, N. Y., 10-19-1825; d. New Richmond, Wis., 10-7-1889.
John Milton Mussey, 1854F; Me.

Thomas C. Neal, 1848S; S. C.
John Loomis Near, 1833; N. Y.
David Near, 1845F; Pa.
Obadiah Newcomb, 1850S; N. Y., A.B., Columbia Coll., 1840, A.M. 1843; d. New York City, 1902.
Wesley Newcomb, 1833; N. Y., scientist; b. Pittstown, N. Y., 10-20-1808; d. Ithaca, N. Y., 1-26-1892.
Charles Stewart Newell, 1850F; P. Q.
George F. Newell, 1842S; P. Q., b. Vermont, 5-5-1816; d. Waterford, Wis., 3-18-1898.
Oliver S. Newell, 1844S; Vt.
Erastus Newman, 1844S; N. Y.
Hiram S. Newman, 1835F; N. Y.
Adonijah J. Newton, 1846S; N. Y.
Benjamin Nichols, 1853S; Mass.
Charles C. Nichols, 1847S; Vt., b. Castleton, 6-2-1824; d. there, 2-22-1892.

- Edward Y. Nichols, 1854F; N. Y.
Elias S. Nichols, h1846F; N. Y.
George Byron Nichols, 1852F; N. Y., b. Naples, N. Y., 6-12-1827.
George W. Nichols, 1861; Vt., b. Hardwick, 3-7-1837.
Julius Nichols, 1857F; N. Y.
Samuel Nichols, 1825; Vt., b. Bennington, 10-27-1801.
Thomas Brainard Nichols, 1850F; N. Y., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1853, A.M., 1856; b. Enosburg, 3-21-1817; d. Plattsburg, N. Y., 10-3-1899.
Amos R. Nickerson, 1829; Manchester.
William Noble, h1836F; N. Y., b. Weathersfield, Conn., 5-9-1803; d. Albion, N. Y., 4-18-1878.
Jeremiah B. North, 1856S; N. Y.
Joseph Norman Northrop, 1837S; N. Y., b. Decatur, N. Y., 11-20-1817; d. Albany, N. Y., 9-17-1878.
Josiah Norton Northrop, 1841; Castleton, b. Castleton, 9-27-1807; d. Rutland, 1-9-1889.
Philo A. Northrop, 1845S; N. Y., b. Putney, N. Y., 7-31-1821.
Martin B. Norton, 1851S; N. Y.
Oliver Barber Norton, 1824; N. Y., b. Easton, N. Y., 12-19-1799; d. Middlebury, 4-25-1831.
Jacob Helm Norwood, 1837S; N. Y.
Wesley Calhoun Norwood, 1830; S. C.
Samuel E. S. H. Nott, 1844F; N. Y.
Thomas Jefferson Noyes, 1826; N. H., b. Salisbury, N. H., 11-20-1805; d. on way to California, 1855.
- Samuel M. Ogden, 1851S; Pa., b. Westmorland Co., Pa.; d. Pleasant Unity, Pa.
George H. Ordway, 1845F; Mass.
Cornelius Ormes, 1832; West Haven, professor Detroit Homeopathic Medical College; b. West Haven, 8-4-1807; d. Jamestown, N. Y., 4-20-1886.
Oliver Davidson Osgood, 1835S; Pittsford.
Stephen Nottingham Ostrander, 1824; N. Y.
Joaquin Otero, h1856F; Cuba.
Edward W. Owen, 1846S; N. Y.
- Hiram Paddock, 1824; Woodstock.
David E. Page, 1842S; Vt., d. Rutland, 10-23-1869; aet. 50.
Thomas J. Page, 1845F; Vt., d. Rutland, 1865.
William Little Paige, 1857S; Vt., b. Pomfret, 6-24-1832; d. there, 11-9-1904.
Benjamin Palmer, 1823; O.
David Palmer, h1824; Castleton, M.D. (Hon.) Berkshire Medical Coll., 1834; professor Vermont Medical Coll., and Berkshire Medical College; b. Castleton, 6-15-1789; d. Pittsfield, Mass., 10-22-1840.
Phillip D. Palmer, 1856F; N. Y., b. Charlton, N. Y.
Horatio N. Parke, Jr., 1853F; N. Y.
Charles S. Parker, 1847S; N. Y., b. Watertown, N. Y.
David Parker, 1827; Mass., b. Gardner, Mass., 1802; d. there, 5-8-1886.
Horace Parker, 1821; Mass., b. Westford, Mass., 1-7-1796; d. there, 6-13-1829.
Leander V. Parker, 1855S; N. S.
Leonard Brooks Parker, 1843S; Vt., b. Mooers, N. Y., 7-29-1818; d. Marine City, Mich., 6-19-1904.

- Timothy Fletcher Parker, 1829; Cavendish, b. Cavendish, 12-22-1798.
 Gabriel Harrison Parkhurst, 1860; N. Y., M.D., New York Homeopathic Medical Coll., 1861; b. Florida, N. Y., 5-31-1836; d. there, 1885.
 Arad Parks, 1849F; Vt., b. Montgomery, 5-25-1829.
 Seneca Elias Parks, 1835F; Orwell, b. Orwell, 1811; d. there, 1863.
 William Henry Parks, 1847F; Vt., b. Wells, 10-11-1823; d. Reading, Mass., 6-21-1898.
 J. Parmeley, 1859; N. Y.
 John Morris Parsons, 1844S; N. Y.
 Chester Parkiss, 1827; Conn.
 Isaac N. Patchin, h1844F; N. Y.
 Lorenzo Larry Patrick, 1834; N. Y.
 Alvah Paul, 1827; N. H., b. Newport, N. H., 7-14-1805.
 Eliakim Paul, 1823; Wells, b. Wells, 1-19-1798; d. Middletown, 5-1-1876.
 Zoraster Paul, 1834; Middletown.
 Alban Smith Payne, 1845S; Va., M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons New York City, 1846, M.D., Southern Medical Coll., Atlanta, Ga., 1880.
 Charles Henry Payne, 1835S; N. Y.
 John D. Payne, 1849S; Va.
 Simeon H. Pearce, 1854F; N. Y.
 Clark Gilman Pease, 1849S; N. Y., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1845, A.M., 1848; b. Northwood, N. H., 12-30-1820; d. Janesville, Wis., 6-27-1864.
 George L. Peaslee, 1846S; N. H.
 Nelson Peck, 1825; Sandgate, d. Lyons, N. Y., 5-28-1866.
 George Peets, 1829; N. Y.
 Thomas Pell, Jr., 1846F; N. Y.
 Joseph Perkins, Jr., 1821; Vt., A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1837; professor in Castleton Medical Coll. and Univ. Vermont; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1855; b. Bridgewater, 4-1-1798; d. Castleton, 1-6-1872.
 Selah Gridley Perkins, 1851F; Vt., A.B., Union Coll., 1847; b. Castleton, 11-26-1826; d. Ashby Gap, Va., 9-22-1862 (in army).
 William Cullen Perkins, 1855F; Vt., b. Castleton, 1828; d. Lansing, Ia., 3-11-1865.
 William Perrine, h1836F; N. Y.
 Charles Robert Perry, 1851S; N. Y.
 Charles S. Perry, 1845F; Vt.
 John Leland Perry, 1835S; N. Y.
 Horace T. Persons, 1848F; N. Y.
 John Charles Peters, h1845S; N. Y., M.D., Univ. of Berlin, 1841, M.D., Univ. Vienna, 1845; president New York State Medical Society; author; b. New York City, 7-6-1819; d. there, 1893.
 Samuel Peters, 1846S; N. Y.
 John Pettes, 1823; N. H., b. Ashburnham, Mass., 3-19-1795; d. Springfield, O.
 Gurley Artemas Phelps, 1848F; Vt., b. Waitsfield, 6-30-1822; d. Jaffrey, N. H., 1-10-1902.
 Jeremiah Wilcox Phelps, 1846S; Conn., b. Norfolk, Conn., 2-29-1824; d. Wolcottville, Conn., 1875.
 John Phelps, Jr., 1824; N. Y.
 Jacob S. Philip, 1847F; N. Y.
 John Harvey Philip, 1832; N. Y., A.B., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1832; b. Claverack, N. Y., 5-24-1811; d. Millersville, N. Y., 12-17-1859.

- Caleb Pierce, h1842F; N. Y., M.D., (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1872; b. Royalton, 8-6-1799; d. Madrid, N. Y., 6-14-1887.
- John Pierce, 1846F; N. Y.
- Ashbel Stanley Pitkin, 1845S; Vt., b. Marshfield, 6-4-1807; d. Burlington, 7-5-1853.
- Zina Pitcher, 1822; N. Y., M.D., (Hon.) Cincinnati Coll. Medicine and Surgery, 1856; Regent Univ. Michigan, founder and professor in Medical Department Univ. Michigan; b. Sandy Hill, N. Y., 4-12-1797; d. Detroit, Mich., 4-5-1872.
- Simon Gardner Place, 1835S; R. I.
- Orison Plumley, 1846S; Vt.
- Edouard Modeste Poisson, h1850S; P. Q.
- Abiathar Pollard, 1831; N. Y.
- Amos Pollard, 1825; N. Y., b. Ashburnham, Mass., 10-29-1803.
- James J. Pollock, 1850F; N. Y.
- Joseph Cutler Pomeroy, 1860; Vt., b. Franklin, 1-26-1838; d. Waverly, Ia., 6-3-1901.
- Dan Pond, 1820; Poultney.
- Horace R. Pond, 1846F; Vt., d. Sacramento, Cal., 8-16-1849, aet. 25.
- Gustavus William Pope, 1824; N. Y.
- Harold Hamilton Pope, 1824; N. Y., b. Rutland, 11-15-1801; d. Rome, N. Y., 7-7-1869.
- Henry S. Pope, 1853S; N. Y.
- Seth Pope, Jr., 1845S; N. Y.
- Edward Octavius Porter, 1859; N. Y., b. Cornwall, 12-12-1836; d. there, 5-6-1921.
- James Porter, h1825; Rutland, M.D. (Hon.), Berkshire Medical Coll., 1836; d. Rutland, 9-25-1854, aet. 74.
- Marcus Octavius Porter, 1830; Tinmouth, b. Tinmouth, 5-16-1807; d. Cornwall, 9-17-1867.
- Moses Porter, Jr., 1823; Mass., b. Hadley, Mass., 10-13-1799; d. Waterford, Minn., 4-20-1876.
- Moses Porter, Jr., 1844S; Vt., b. Pawlet, 9-14-1821.
- Robert Bruce Porter, 1835S; N. Y.
- Wilfred Wickliff Porter, 1851F; Vt., professor, Syracuse Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons; b. Fayston, 7-24-1826.
- Erasmus Darwin Post, 1831; N. Y.
- James Post, h1830; N. Y.
- Simeon Dana Post, 1854F; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1851, A.M., 1854; b. Rutland, 1-7-1827; d. Geneseo, Ill., 7-22-1855.
- George S. Potter, 1847F; Vt.
- Hiram Spencer Potter, 1834; Clarendon, b. East Montpelier, 9-7-1810; d. Plainfield, 4-28-1873.
- Samuel Potter, Jr., 1836F; Pawlet, b. Wells, 3-22-1816.
- Edward James Powers, 1850F; Vt., b. Franklin, 8-?-1827; d. there, 6-25-1913.
- George W. Powers, 1857F; Vt.
- Daniel M. Pratt, 1851S; N. Y.
- Gilbert Howard Preston, 1844F; Conn., b. Ashford, Conn., 11-13-1820; d. Tolland, Conn., 5-8-1883.
- John C. Preston, 1850S; N. Y.
- John S. Pride, 1846S; N. C.
- T. Merrill Prime, 1856S; P. Q.

- Harvey Henry Proctor, 1824; N. Y.
 William Pitt Proudfit, Jr., 1831; N. Y., b. Argyle, N. Y., 10-12-1806; d. Milwaukee, Wis., 3-11-1842.
 Henry P. Prouty, 1857S; N. Y., b. West Kendall, N. Y., 1-18-1833; d. River Forest, Ill., 1-?-1903.
 Abraham Pulling, h1837S; N. Y.
 Henry Perry Pulling, 1837S; N. Y.
 Isaac Purdy, 1850F; N. Y.
 Lucius Martin Purple, 1847F; N. Y.
 Frederick Augustus Putnam, 1837S; Mass., b. Sutton, Mass., 5-30-1813.
 George E. Putney, 1850F; N. Y.
- John Edwin Quidor, 1858F; N. J.
- George F. Ramsdell, 1848S; Mass.
 Alvah Randall, 1826; Grafton
 David Randall, 1848S; Vt., b. Fayston, 11-28-1823; d. Morrisville, 10-25-1898.
 William H. Randall, 1857S; Me., b. Wilton, Me., 6-14-1832; d. Augusta, Ia., 12-23-1899.
 Waitstill Randolph Ranney, h1826; Chester, Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, 1841-43; b. Chester, 5-23-1791; d. Townshend, 8-23-1853.
 Erasmus Darwin Ransom, 1843S; Vt.
 Farnsworth Fletcher Ransom, 1826; Townshend, b. Townshend, 8-22-1800; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., 6-3-1867.
 Matthews Rogers Ransom, 1832; Benson.
 Seth Sheldon Ransom, 1827; Benson, d. Burlington, Ia., 1872.
 John Ratchford, 1848F; S. C.
 Clark Holden Rawson, 1846F; N. Y., b. Shrewsbury, 6-7-1818; d. Strawberry Point, Ia., 7-28-1901.
 Peter William Ray, 1850S; N. Y., d. Williamsburg, N. Y., 11-27-1906, aet. 82.
 Don Alonzo Raymond, 1845S; Vt.
 John A. Raymond, 1844S; Vt.
 Aaron D. Reed, 1849F; N. Y., b. Roxbury, N. Y., 4-9-1824; d. Marathon, N. Y., 12-?-1892.
 Charles L. Reed, 1846F; Vt.
 Eli Reed, 1825; Conn., A.B., Yale Coll., 1822; b. Salisbury, Conn., 10-16-1799; d. there, 8-21-1827.
 John W. Reed, 1855S; Vt.
 Maro McLean Reed, 1826; Conn., A.B., Yale Coll., 1822; b. East Windsor, Conn., 10-18-1801; d. Jacksonville, Ill., 6-28-1877.
 Smith W. Reed, 1853F; N. Y.
 James Theodore Reeve, 1854S; N. Y., M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1855; A.M. (Hon.), Ripon Coll., 1882; president Wisconsin State Medical Soc., 1875; b. Goshen, N. Y., 4-26-1834; d. Appleton, Wis., 11-4-1906.
 Robert Reid, h1858F; Scotland.
 Richard W. Rexford, h1855F; N. Y.
 A. L. Reynolds, h1856F; N. H.
 Horace M. Reynolds, 1848S; N. Y., b. Washington Co., Vt., 8-23-1821.
 John P. W. Reynolds, 1853F; N. Y.
 Lewis Reynolds, 1837S; Alburgh.
 Linus Hascall Reynolds, h1858S; Va., b. Salem, N. Y., 9-18-1822; d. Brockport, N. Y., 10-10-1891.

- Orville Reynolds, 1836S; N. Y.
Porter LaFayette Reynolds, 1861; O., M.D., Albany Medical Coll., 1861;
b. Cabot, 5-18-1823; d. Oneida, N. Y., 4-27-1887.
R. D. Reynolds, 1856F; N. H.
Alfred Rice, 1842F; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1840; d. Hannibal, N. Y., 1897.
Joel Rice, 1822; Bridport, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1819, A.M., 1822; b. Brid-
port, 8-15-1792; d. Blooming Grove, Wis., 8-29-1860.
John Haynes Rice, 1852F; Vt., b. Bennington, 12-9-1829.
Joseph Rice, h1845S; Mass.
Joseph Marcus Rice, 1853F; Ind., d. Worcester, Mass., 1901, aet. 74.
Jesse I. Richards, 1857S; Mich.
Joseph William Richards, 1825; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1823; d. Troy, N. Y.
Thomas Richards, Jr., 1833; Sandgate.
William Richards, h1832; N. Y., b. Waterbury, Conn., 11-13-1766; d. White
Creek, N. Y., 1844.
William H. Richardson, 1846F; Vt., b. Westfield, 1-12-1823; d. Westport,
N. Y., 3-?-1880.
John H. Robertson, 1851F; Pa.
Elisha Roberts, 1846S; N. Y.
Julius Roberts, 1830; Wallingford, b. Wallingford, 4-10-1807; d. Manchester,
6-26-1836.
John Roberson, 1848S; N. Y.
John Peter Robinson, 1831; N. Y.
Alonzo Rockwell, 1825; Middletown.
Rufus Clarence Rockwell, 1853F; Pa., b. Troy, Pa., 11-3-1828; d. there,
8-7-1869.
Elisha Heminway Rockwood, 1830; Bridport.
Joseph M. Rodgers, 1846S; Pa.
Clark S. Rogers, 1851F; Vt., b. Franklin, 10-21-1825; d. Troy, 8-16-1881.
Daniel McCallum Rogers, 1857S; S. C., D.D.S., Baltimore Coll. Dental Sur-
gery, 1857.
Seth Rogers, 1849F; Vt., b. Danby, 2-13-1823; d. Pomfret, Conn., 8-6-1893,
aet. 70.
Benjamin F. Rolfe, 1846F; Vt., b. Chelsea, 9-8-1821; d. Staceyville, Ia., 1897.
Benjamin Franklin Root, 1844F; Vt.
Franklin Washington Root, 1844F; N. Y., b. Poultney, 1-29-1820; d. Hamil-
ton, N. Y., 5-8-1876.
Leonard Root, 1825; N. Y., b. Hebron, N. Y., 1803; d. Whitehall, N. Y.,
1852.
Martin Root, Jr., 1825; Mass., b. Montague, Mass., 7-8-1802; d. South Byfield,
Mass., 1880.
Wareham Root, 1827; N. Y., b. Hebron, N. Y.; d. Canton, N. Y.
Robertson J. Roscoe, 1852S; N. Y.
James Edwin Ross, 1857F; Wis., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1851, A.M., 1855;
b. Brandon, 9-30-1827; d. Rome, Mich., 12-12-1902.
Lucretius Dewey Ross, 1857F; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1852, b. Poultney,
7-4-1828; d. there, 8-25-1902.
John McCallister Rowan, 1825; N. Y.
James Edwards Rowland, 1835F; Conn., b. Windsor, Conn., 10-24-1814.
John Ruland, 1855S; N. Y.
Nelson D. Rumsey, 1852F; N. Y.

- Kimball Russ, 1827; Woodstock, b. Woodstock 6-21-1800; d. Pomfret, 12-28-1875.
William B. Russell, 1857F; Vt.
William Edgar Rust, 1845F; Vt., b. Orwell, 4-23-1822; d. St. Albans, 3-22-1905.
- Robert Safford, h1830; O., b. Poultney, 7-24-1794; d. Putnam, O., 7-6-1854.
Abraham Sager, 1834; N. Y., A.B., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1831, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Michigan, 1852; founder, professor and dean, Medical Department Univ. Michigan; president Michigan State Medical Soc., 1876; b. Bethlehem, N. Y., 12-22-1810; d. Ann Arbor, Mich., 8-6-1877.
John Salter, h1841; N. Y.
James Sanders, Jr., 1852F; N. Y.
Orren Strong Sanders, N. H., 1843F; A.M. (Hon.), Dartmouth Coll., 1886; b. Epsom, N. H., 9-24-1819; d. Boston, Mass., 11-20-1898.
Erastus Sanford, 1844F; N. Y.
James Sanford, 1840; Castleton, b. Castleton, 10-19-1816; d. there, 1-3-1903.
Henry Sargent, h1831; N. Y.
Warren Bell Sargent, 1825; Pawlet, b. Pawlet, 6-9-1803; d. there, 6-28-1891.
Eli Saunders, 1835F; Jamaica, b. 5-5-1800; d. West Windsor, 11-9-1862.
William Sedgewick Saunders, 1849S; England.
Edward J. Sawyer, 1853S; Vt., b. West Haven, 8-3-1829; d. Gardner, Mass., 5-10-1883.
Henry Sawyer, 1847S; Me.
Langdon Sawyer, 1843F; N. H., M.D. (Hon.) Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1867; b. Newport, N. H., 9-7-1815; d. Springfield, 11-7-1879.
Arthur Wellesley Saxe, 1843S; Vt., b. Sheldon, 10-30-1820; d. Santa Clara, Cal., 5-26-1891.
Cyrus Sayles, 1829; N. Y.
John J. Schumpert, 1856F; S. C.
William B. Schuyler, 1855S; Pa.
Frederick Scofield, Jr., 1823; Brandon.
Charles Augustus Scott, 1843F; Vt., b. Cavendish, 1-6-1819; d. Plymouth, 1-14-1898.
David Scott, h1860; Canada.
Isaac F. Scott, 1848F; N. Y.
John Binninger Scott, 1847S; Vt., b. Sandgate, 3-6-1820; d. Rupert, 10-27-1859.
John Thomas Hudson Scott, 1846F; Vt., b. Isle La Motte, 10-12-1823.
Charles S. Seaman, 1845S; N. Y.
Horace Seaman, 1828; Pittsford, b. Pittsford, 9-28-1806; d. Millport, N. Y., 2-2-1882.
Ichabod H. Searle, 1860; N. Y.
Oscar Smalley Searle, 1846F; Vt., b. Berkshire, 1-19-1820; d. Highgate, 1900.
Abram S. Seeber, 1858F; N. Y.
Thomas L. Settle, 1856F; Va., M.D., Kentucky School of Medicine, 1857.
Albert A. Seymour, 1846F; N. Y.
Mason Streeter Seymour, 1850S; Conn.
Friend William Shaffer, 1850S; N. Y.
John Shankland, 1844F; N. Y.
Thomas Shannon, 1843F; N. Y.
Franklin Shaw, 1820; Rutland.
Heman Shaw, 1835S; Wallingford, b. Wallingford, 7-18-1797; d. there, 12-13-1852.

- Truman S. Shaw, 1823; Rutland.
Hiram Sheldon, 1829; Pawlet.
Leonard Rawson Sheldon, 1851F; Vt., d. Boston, Mass., 1873, aet. 45.
Lorenzo Sheldon, 1825; Rutland, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1837;
b. Rutland, 5-8-1801; d. there, 9-5-1880.
David Shepard, 1823; Me.
Guy Benjamin Shepard, 1828; Vt., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1826.
Henry W. Shepard, 1845F; N. Y.
Franklin Adams Sherman, 1850S; Vt., b. Barre, 11-9-1828; d. Ballston Spa,
N. Y., 4-22-1903.
John Howard Sherman, 1857F; Mass.
LeGrand D. Sherman, 1854F; N. Y.
Minot W. Sherman, 1845S; N. Y., d. in California, 1864.
Socrates Norton Sherman, 1824; Barre, Member of Congress from N. Y., 1861-63;
b. Barre, 7-22-1801; d. Ogdensburg, N. Y., 2-1-1873.
Lemuel Sherwood, Jr., 1823; N. Y.
Joel Shew, 1843F; N. Y., editor; b. Providence, N. Y., 11-13-1816; d. Oyster
Bay, N. Y., 10-6-1855.
Jerome Shibley, 1846F; N. Y.
Azariah Booth Shipman, 1835F; N. Y., professor LaPorte Medical College;
b. Roxbury, Conn., 3-22-1803; d. Paris, France, 9-15-1868.
John H. Shout, 1854S; N. Y.
Horace J. Shumway, 1823; Poultney.
Nehemiah Chase Sibley, 1834; Mass., b. Sutton, Mass., 9-20-1811; d. there,
10-4-1844.
William A. Sibley, 1846S; N. Y.
William Sigsbee, 1852S; N. Y.
Richard Sill, 1834; N. Y., b. Granville, N. Y., 2-28-1790; d. Hartford,
N. Y., 7-?-1874.
Richard Sill, Jr., 1835F; N. Y., b. Hartford, N. Y., 12-4-1814; d. West Indies,
6-11-1846.
Justin F. Simonds, 1851S; Vt., b. Pawlet, 6-18-1826; d. Riverdale, Md.,
1-3-1923.
Francis Rush Skinner, 1854S; A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1852; b. Utica, N. Y.,
4-11-1831; d. Eau Claire, Wis., 4-13-1904.
Mulford Skinner, 1843S; N. Y.
Nelson Branch Slayton, 1856S; Ind., dentist; b. Niagara Co., N. Y., 4-8-
1819; d. Geneseo, N. Y., 1-23-1886.
William Cowles Slayton, 1846S; N. Y., b. LeRoy, N. Y., 9-13-1820; d. Spen-
cerport, N. Y., 1-25-1890.
John Ostrander Slocum, 1846F; N. Y., b. Delphi, N. Y., 4-4-1820; d. Camil-
lus, N. Y., 3-2-1885.
William Hutchins Smart, Jr., 1857F; N. H., b. Hopkinton, N. H., 9-28-1833.
David Smiley, 1825; N. Y.
Elton Romeo Smilie, 1842F; Mass.
Abram Daniel Smith, 1831; N. Y., professor, Wisconsin Medical Coll., 1850.
Albert G. Ward Smith, 1823; Mass., professor Castleton Medical Coll., den-
tist; b. Williamstown, Mass., 1-12-1800; d. Castleton, 9-26-1874.
Charles Smith, 1830; Benson, b. Benson, 1-15-1807.
Charles B. Smith, 1853F; Vt.
Charles P. Smith, 1851F; N. Y.

- Christopher M. Smith, 1854F; Vt., b. Fair Haven, 1-23-1832; d. Mifflinsville, Pa., 8-22-1856.
- Edward Wilkins Smith, 1825; Windsor.
- Hervey Smith, 1831; N. Y.
- Hiram Strowbridge Smith, 1851S; N. H.
- Horace Smith, 1828; Whitingham, b. Heath, Mass., 11-17-1808.
- James G. Smith, 1852F; Vt.
- James Monroe Smith, 1843S; A.B., Yale Coll., 1841; b. Groton, Conn., 12-15-1817; d. Plaquemine, La., 1853.
- Jedediah Smith, 1822; N. Y., professor Auburn Medical Coll.
- Jesse D. Smith, 1842S; N. Y.
- John Smith, Jr., 1822; Shoreham, A.B. (institution not identified), b. 12-10-1794; d. Ticonderoga, N. Y., 4-23-1864.
- Lucius Smith, 1830; Brandon, b. Brandon, 9-27-1807; d. there, 8-23-1842.
- Samuel Smith, 1845S; N. Y.
- Simeon Pomeroy Smith, 1831; Brookfield, b. Brookfield, 10-12-1803.
- Socrates Smith, 1823; Clarendon, b. Clarendon, 10-21-1801; d. Rush, N. Y., 8-27-1870.
- Walter D. Smith, 1848S; N. Y.
- William M. Smith, 1846F; N. Y., b. Paterson, N. J., 7-18-1825.
- Asa Snell, 1827; New Haven, b. New Haven, d. Jerseyville, Ill., 1874.
- Jacob G. Snell, h1847S; N. Y., M.D. (Hon.), Univ. State of New York, 1854; d. Amsterdam, N. Y., 9-15-1882, aet. 74.
- William Snow, 1823; Me., d. Skowhegan, Me., 1873.
- John E. M. Soper, 1845F; S. C.
- Alba Southard, 1821; Reading, b. Clarendon, 1-17-1793; d. South Boston, Mass., 2-23-1851.
- James Spalding, h1823; M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1814; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1846 and 1849; b. Sharon, 3-20-1792; d. Montpelier, 3-15-1858.
- Seneca Smith Spaulding, 1849F; Vt., b. Cavendish, 7-4-1827; d. Taylorsville, N. Y., 10-3-1856.
- Stillman Spaulding, 1823; Cavendish, b. Chelmsford, Mass., 8-17-1788; d. Lexington, Mass., 5-26-1860.
- Alfred S. Spearman, 1851F; N. Y., M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1852; b. Smyrna, Del., 1830; d. Philadelphia, Pa., 4-1-1901.
- Alexander Josephus Spencer, 1831; N. Y.
- Calvin Spencer, 1833; Clarendon, b. Clarendon; 1799; d. there, 10-28-1870.
- Dayton Spencer, 1832; MB, Conn.
- George Palmer Spencer, 1848S; Vt., d. Castleton, 1-22-1864, aet. 38.
- Ira Spencer, h1845F; N. Y.
- Charles A. Sperry, 1858F; Vt., d. Hartford, 5-14-1898, aet. 64.
- Rufus D. Sperry, 1846F; N. Y., M.D., Albany Medical Coll., 1847; b. Otsego Co., N. Y., 2-11-1820; d. Elliot, Ia., 3-11-1901.
- Lorenzo Dow Spohn, 1848S; N. Y.
- Whipple Spooner, 1824; O., dentist; b. Heath, Mass., 3-12-1796; d. Burlington, 1-17-1879.
- Alden Spooner Sprague, h1843F; N. Y., M.D., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1826; b. Bedford, N. H., 2-4-1800; d. Buffalo, N. Y., 1-7-1863.
- Charles Azro L. Sprague, 1841; N. Y., b. New Haven, 1-26-1809; d. Williston, 5-31-1872.

- Edward Wharton Sprague, 1851F; Vt., b. Vergennes, 7-6-1830; d. West Stockholm, N. Y., 1-23-1860.
- Edwin Huntington Sprague, 1841; Vergennes, b. New Haven, 4-24-1811; d. Boston, Mass., 4-10-1889.
- Fayette Pulaski Sprague, 1845S; N. Y., b. Hopkinton, N. Y., 1-1-1822.
- Gideon Sprague, h1847S; N. Y., b. Salem, N. Y., 1-1-1785; d. Hopkinton, N. Y., 8-28-1859.
- Lyman H. Sprague, h1844F; N. Y.
- Henry Judson Squire, 1842S; N. Y.
- Lucius A. Squire, 1851F; Vt.
- Isaac Spencer Stackpole, 1836F; MB, N. Y., b. Fairfax, Me., 1-8-1805; d. Bangor, Me., 4-5-1864.
- James Staples, 1853F; Ia.
- G. S. Stare, 1858F; Pa.
- William H. L. Starkes, 1853S; Vt.
- Alexander Steele, 1829; N. Y., b. Antrim, N. H., 10-25-1802; d. Oberlin, O., 4-6-1872.
- John Steele, 1828; N. Y., b. Antrim, N. H., 8-19-1804; d. Madura, India, 10-6-1842.
- Joseph Hopkins Steele, 1856S; Vt., b. Castleton, 1-24-1836; d. Middlebury, 2-2-1872.
- Alexander Duff Stevens, 1852F; P. Q., A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1857, M.D., McGill Univ., 1857; M.D. (Hon.), Bishops Coll., 1882; b. Dunham, P. Q., 2-1-1832.
- Frederick Horatio Stevens, 1851S; N. Y.
- George D. Stevens, 1858F; P. Q.
- George T. Stevens, 1857S; N. Y., professor Albany Medical Coll.
- Hoit C. Stevens, 1854F; Vt.
- Joseph G. Stevenson, 1849F; N. H.
- Robert McHenry Stevenson, 1824; N. Y.
- Isaac C. Stewart, 1851F; N. Y.
- Joseph Dunton Stewart, 1834; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, 1837.
- Simeon Smith Stickney, 1837S; N. H., b. Townsend, Mass., 11-16-1810; d. Milford, N. H., 7-10-1878.
- Ambrose Whipple Stiles, 1845F; Vt., b. Hubbardton, 10-28-1820; d. Castleton, 7-27-1872.
- Lorren Monroe Stiles, 1852F; Vt., b. Hubbardton, 4-24-1828; d. Rutland, 3-18-1883.
- John S. Stillman, 1848F; N. Y.
- Carter Dan Stone, 1823; Monkton, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1818, A.M., 1821; lawyer; b. Vergennes, 3-13-1800; d. Westfield, N. J., 11-25-1860.
- Dan Carter Stone, 1823; Monkton; b. Monkton, 6-6-1801; d. Ottawa, Ill., 1865.
- George Frederick Stone, 1848F; Vt., b. Monkton, 8-25-1825.
- Henry E. Stone, 1847F; N. Y., b. Danbury, Conn., 7-2-1820; d. Fair Haven, Conn., 1-27-1886.
- Jefferson Stone, 1829; Conn.
- Joshua F. Stout, 1854S; Mich.
- Abram Stoutenburgh, 1833; N. Y.
- Joseph B. Strafford, h1842F; Pa.
- Ira Strang, 1843F; N. Y., d. Stillwater, N. Y., 1891.
- Buell G. Streeter, 1853F; N. Y., b. 7-25-1832.

Miffin H. Streeter, 1858S; N. Y., b. 3-10-1835.
 F. A. Strong, 1857S; N. Y.
 Henry Partridge Strong, 1853S; Vt., president Wisconsin State Medical Society; b. Brownington, 2-8-1832; d. Beloit, Wis., 6-20-1883.
 Nathaniel J. Strobbridge, 1844F; N. Y., b. Trumansburg, N. Y., 1-26-1823; d. there, 2-6-1846.
 Daniel W. Sturtevant, 1822; N. Y.
 Walter F. Suiter, 1850F; N. Y.
 John Newman Sumner, Jr., 1829; Conn.
 German H. Sutherland, 1851F; N. Y.
 Joseph Van Doren Sutphen, 1824; N. J., b. Hunterdon Co., N. J., 7-24-1802; d. Clay Co., Ind., 1856.
 George Samuel Sutton, 1858S; N. Y., M.D., Coll. Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, 1859.
 Moses Sweat, 1848S; Me., M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1823; b. Portland, Me., 3-18-1788; d. Parsonfield, Me., 8-25-1865.
 Orlando P. Sweet, 1858S; P. Q.
 Asa Kingsley Swift, 1845F; N. Y.

Henry Orton Tallmadge, 1843S; N. Y., b. Glens Falls, N. Y., 7-29-1819.
 Stephen Gano Tallmadge, 1837F; N. Y., b. Maryland, N. Y., 4-11-1809; d. Valatie, N. Y., 9-28-1868.
 Nelson Briggs Tanner, 1854S; R. I., b. Griswold, Conn., 4-26-1817; d. North Abington, Mass., 11-25-1887.
 Philander N. Tanner, 1852S; N. Y.
 John Forsythe Taylor, 1836S; N. Y.
 J. Judson Taylor, 1861; N. Y.
 John Teasdale, 1851S; P. Q.
 Frederick Temple, 1861; Mass., b. Heath, Mass., 5-8-1835.
 Boynton Tenney, 1846S; N. H., b. Groton, N. H., 5-1-1823; d. Waynesville, N. H., 5-16-1869.
 Luman Tenny, 1832; Orwell, b. Orwell, 4-3-1809; d. Amherst, O., 12-15-1844.
 Lyman Tenny, 1833; Orwell, b. Orwell, 5-15-1810; d. Franklin, 10-27-1837.
 Orman Terry, 1846S; Vt., b. Bethel; d. there, 9-8-1880, aet. 59.
 Wilmot C. Terry, 1851F; N. Y.
 Ephraim Bernard Thomas, 1849F; Mass., b. Strong, Me., d. Cincinnati, O., 1885.
 Levi H. P. Thomas, 1859; Vt.
 Lucius Augustus Thomas, 1837S; MB, N. Y.
 Oscar Fitzerland Thomas, 1836S; Middletown, b. Middletown Springs, 12-?-1814; d. there, 6-26-1890.
 Philander Hall Thomas, 1848F; Mass., M.D. (Hon.), Berkshire Medical Coll., 1837; d. West Sand Lake, N. Y., 1863.
 Alexander Hamilton Thompson, 1851S; N. Y.
 Cyrenius Thompson, 1826; O., b. Hudson, O., 1-?-1802; d. Plainwell, Mich., 4-17-1853.
 Elbridge Augustus Thompson, 1852F; Me., b. Sangerfield, Me., 1-4-1828; d. Isle of Spring, Me., 8-2-1911.
 James Hamilton Thompson, 1835F; N. Y.
 Lyman G. Thompson, 1831; N. Y.

- William Thompson, 1845F; Pa.
 William B. Thompson, 1850S; Va.
 Benjamin S. Thorne, h1844F; N. Y.
 Edward Thorne, 1844S; N. Y.
 John S. Thorne, 1844F; N. Y.
 Thomas A. H. Thornton, h1846F; Pa.
 William Tibbits, h1843F; N. Y.
 Russell H. Tiffany, 1837S; Conn., b. Barkhamstead, Conn., 1-24-1812; d. Hartford, Conn., 2-6-1892.
 John Tinker, 1848F; N. Y., b. Delaware Co., N. Y., 3-15-1822.
 John William Titus, 1835S; N. Y.
 Lewis F. Titus, 1842S; N. Y.
 Ambrose Eli Todd, 1835F; Conn., b. Plymouth, Conn., 10-29-1812; d. there, 3-8-1837.
 Hugh Hughes Toland, h1845F; S. C.
 Mark W. Tomlinson, 1849S; N. Y., d. Battle Creek, Mich., 10-18-1886, aet. 69.
 Dean Towne, 1833; Windsor, b. Windsor, 2-7-1810; d. Worcester, Mass., 3-4-1895.
 Norman J. Towsley, 1843F; N. Y., b. Rupert, 8-5-1825; d. Panton, 2-1-1893.
 Luther M. Tracy, 1826; N. Y.
 John J. Trantham, 1846S; N. C.
 William H. Traver, 1860; Mass.
 Augustus H. Trow, 1853F; Vt.
 Galloway Truax, 1849S; P. Q.
 Jean Michel Francis Trudeau, 1835F; P. Q.
 Socrates Hotchkiss Tryon, 1836S; Pawlet, b. Pawlet, 1-24-1816.
 Oscar Alberto Tubbs, 1845S; N. Y.
 Barnabas Brown Tucker, 1850F; N. Y.
 Heman W. Tucker, 1823; N. Y.
 Herman Tucker, h1835F; Vt., d. Sandgate, 1-6-1861, aet. 72.
 Edward Tudor, 1821; Middlebury, M.B., Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1803; b. East Windsor, Conn., 1-16-1771; d. Middlebury, 5-8-1858.
 Joseph Tunnecliffe, Jr., 1841; Mich., M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1849; b. Monroe, Mich., 9-28-1818; d. Jackson, Mich., 3-20-1881.
 E. Augustus Tupper, 1860; N. S.
 Jared Turner, 1846F; Conn.
 John Tubbs Turner, 1845S; N. Y.
 Thomas F. Turner, 1853S; Me.
 Ariel P. Turrill, 1842F; P. Q.
 George Tuttle, 1823; Poultney, b. Poultney, 12-31-1798; d. Manchester, 7-23-1866.
 John C. Tyson, 1850F; Pa.

 Stephen R. S. Ufford, 1845S; N. Y.
 Stephen P. Uline, 1852S; N. Y.
 Benjamin F. Underwood, h1855F; N. Y.
 Albert Gallatin Upham, 1842F; N. Y., A.B., Bowdoin Coll., 1840, A.M. 1845; b. Rochester, N. H., 7-10-1819; d. Boston, Mass., 6-16-1847.
 Edward Fisk Upham, 1854S; Vt., b. Warren, 1-29-1825; d. Randolph, 4-15-1900.

- Hiram Vail, 1823; Pomfret, b. Pomfret, 6-3-1800; d. Burlington, 10-7-1826.
 Merritt Howell Cash Vail, 1851S; N. Y., b. North Vernon, N. J., 11-6-1831.
 James M. Van Deusen, 1849F; Vt., b. Waitsfield, 3-18-1823; d. there, 10-13-1901.
 Cornelius H. Van Dyke, h1831; N. Y.
 Peter Van Keuren, 1823; N. Y.
 Baltus Van Kluck, h1832; N. Y.
 Henry Van Pelt, 1849F; N. Y.
 Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, h1823; N. Y., A.B., Yale Coll., 1813, A.M., 1816; b. Greenbush, N. Y., 8-4-1793; d. New York City, 3-7-1871.
 Jacob Van Sycklin, 1824; N. Y.
 Abram W. Van Woert, 1836S; N. Y.
 Benjamin Van Zandt, 1826; N. Y.
 Wilson P. Vasey, 1851S; Pa., M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1852.
 Daniel G. Vaughan, 1847F; Vt.
 George Vincent, 1847S; Vt.
 Harvey Vinton, 1826; N. H., b. Cornish, N. H., 10-4-1800; d. Portsmouth, N. H., 8-25-1849.
 William Vosburg, 1851S; N. Y., d. Lyons, N. Y., 6-15-1870, aet. 44.
- Ezekiel Mulford Wade, 1837F; N. Y.
 James Wade, h1836S; N. Y., b. West Springfield, Mass., 6-5-1789.
 Jonathan Allen Wainwright, 1849F; Vt., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1846, grad. General Theological Sem., 1858; clergyman; b. Plattsburg, N. Y., 10-24-1821; d. Palmyra, Mo.
 Thomas Erastus Wakefield, 1843S; N. Y., b. Manchester, 5-15-1821; d. Fairhaven, 3-22-1904.
 Sewall Walker, 1823; Dummerston, b. Dummerston, 3-10-1796; d. there, 8-14-1863.
 Timothy G. Walker, 1841; N. Y.
 John Richard Wallace, 1833; Bethlehem.
 William Clay Wallace, h1841; N. Y., professor Castleton Medical Coll., b. in Scotland; d. New York City, 10-24-1856.
 Dudley C. Waller, 1826; Middlebury.
 Charles Curtis Wallin, 1836S; N. Y.
 Daniel Ward, 1834; N. Y., b. Croydon, N. H., 6-6-1810; d. Marseilles, Ill., 3-21-1873.
 Spencer Ward, 1832; Poultney, b. Poultney, 1-7-1806; d. Silver Creek, N. Y., 4-14-1874.
 Benjamin Y. Warner, 1845F; Vt.
 Erasmus Darwin Warner, 1827; New Haven, president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1854 and 1866; b. New Haven, 7-1-1806; d. there, 2-22-1875.
 Joseph Warner, 1853F; Vt.
 Kirtland Trumbull Warner, 1830; N. Y.
 Rollin Evander Warner, 1850S; Vt., A.M., (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1876; b. Cornwall, 5-2-1825; d. Port Henry, N. Y., 6-29-1883.
 William Cullen Warner, 1833; New Haven.
 Charles Warren, 1842S; N. H., A.B., Harvard Coll., 1841; d. 1848.
 Joseph Huckins Warren, h1855F; Mass., M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1853, A.M. (Hon.), Bowdoin Coll., 1882; b. Effingham, N. H., 10-2-1831; d. Boston, Mass., 3-24-1891.

- Silas H. Washburn, 1847S; N. Y.
Horace Wason, 1845S; Mass., b. New Boston, N. H., 12-4-1817; d. Manchester, Mass., 11-13-1847.
Charles V. Watson, 1850S; N. Y.
Ezekiel York Watson, 1834; N. Y.
William Sterling Way, 1841; N. Y.
Thomas Weatherill, 1823; England.
Franklin Weaver, 1848S; N. Y.
John Webb, 1824; N. Y.
Roswell Barber Webb, 1824; Hubbardton, d. Hubbardton, 6-2-1846, aet. 43.
Wellington W. Webb, 1854S; Pa.
John Webster, 1848F; R. I., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1841, A.M., Brown Univ., 1846; b. South Kingston, N. H., 5-27-1810; d. in California, 1888.
Benjamin Weeks, 1836F; N. Y.
John Eliakim Weeks, 1855F; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1853; b. Salisbury, 2-16-1830; d. West Constable, N. Y., 9-6-1886.
Lemuel Willis Weeks, 1828; Hardwick, b. Hardwick, 11-18-1805; d. Oconomowoc, Wis., 5-7-1884.
Alvin Colby Welch, 1843S; Mass., M.D. (Hon.), Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1868; b. Canaan, 4-28-1817; d. Williston, 10-21-1888.
Spencer G. Welch, 1856F; S. C.
Samuel Weld, 1860; England.
Oliver H. Wellington, 1852S; N. Y.
Calvin Sidney Wells, 1836F; Mass., d. Granville, Mass., 3-25-1837, aet. 28.
Hezekiah M. Wells, 1823; Bellows Falls.
Lemuel Wells, h1833; N. Y.
Linus Sage Wells, 1833; N. Y.
Reuben T. M. Wells, 1849F; Conn.
James H. Wendell, 1850S; N. Y.
Phillip D. Werner, 1845S; N. Y.
Adam Weston, 1832; N. Y.
Luther P. Wetherby, 1857F; N. Y.
David Wheeler, 1833; N. Y.
Edward Marshall Wheeler, 1836S; N. Y., b. Dighton, Mass., 12-25-1811; d. Spencer, Mass., 11-13-1881.
Frederick P. Wheeler, 1840; New Haven, b. New Haven; d. Burlington, 4-9-1897, aet. 80.
Hosea Wheeler, 1824; Mt. Holly, b. Sturbridge, Mass., 3-25-1798; d. Chicago, Ill., 8-8-1860.
Paul Wheeler, h1824; Wardsboro, b. Rutland, Mass., 6-13-1771; d. Wardsboro, 7-24-1846.
Underhill Henry Wheeler, 1837S; N. Y.
Frederick Wheelock, 1828; Wardsboro, b. Wardsboro, 3-7-1804.
Joseph Whelpley, 1837S; Ont.
Edward Oakes Whipple, 1847S; Vt., b. Athens, 6-20-1820; d. Danby, 3-11-1916.
Josiah G. Whitcomb, 1846S; Vt.
Charles Jones White, 1824; N. Y., b. Waterford, N. Y., 10-23-1803; d. Hebron, N. Y., 4-24-1869.
Collins Darwin White, 1849F; Vt.
Henry K. White, 1847F; Vt.

- Nathaniel White, 1827; Thetford, b. Thetford, 4-21-1800.
Laurin Goldsmith White, 1826; Chester, b. Chester, 4-10-1804; d. there, 1887.
Spencer Whiting, 1826; Conn., A.B., Yale Coll., 1824; b. Hartford, Conn., 1805; d. Castleton, 12-29-1826.
William E. Whitney, 1844F; N. Y.
James Peterson Whittle, 1859; N. H., b. Weare, N. H., 9-26-1826; d. there, 12-29-1899.
Joshua Folsom Whittle, 1843F; N. H., b. Deering, N. H., 8-5-1820; d. Nashua, N. H., 8-17-1888.
John Manchester Wieting, 1845S; N. Y., author; b. Springfield, N. Y., 2-8-1817; d. Syracuse, N. Y., 2-13-1888.
Charles A. Wilbur, 1852S; N. Y.
David Dinsmore Wilcox, 1837F; Halifax.
William P. Wilcox, 1851F; N. C.
Charles V. Wildman, 1855S; N. Y.
William Wiley, 1848S; Vt., b. Landgrave, 8-6-1815.
Thomas Wilkinson, 1824; N. Y.
Elisha Williams, 1833; Conn.
E. Spencer Williams, 1857F; N. Y.
Julian Taintor Williams, 1851F; N. Y., druggist and editor; b. Dunkirk, N. Y., 11-28-1828; d. there, 4-13-1905.
Mather Williams, 1836F; N. Y., druggist; b. 2-3-1799; d. Syracuse, N. Y., 12-10-1868.
Warren Williams, 1856F; N. Y.
William S. Williams, 1850S; N. Y.
Dewitt Clinton Willoughby, 1837F; East Clarendon, b. Shrewsbury, 10-31-1814.
David Wilson, 1829; N. Y.
Elisha F. Wilson, 1853S; Mass.
Ephraim Farnum Wilson, 1845F; N. H., b. Salisbury, N. H., 10-30-1817.
Henry Clinton Wilson, 1850S; N. C.
James Matthew Wilson, 1829; N. Y., b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1807; d. Wolcott, N. Y., 8-17-1881.
Jeremiah Carl Wilson, 1856S; Ont.
Jeremiah W. Wilson, 1846F; N. H., b. Salisbury, N. H., 1-11-1816; d. Hopkinton, N. H., 4-30-1896.
Jesse E. Wilson, 1855S; Ont.
John B. Wilson, 1847F; N. Y.
Julian N. Wilson, 1850F; Pa.
Melvin W. Wilson, 1852S; N. Y.
Moses Swett Wilson, 1846F; Me.
Sylvester L. Wilson, 1848S; Vt.
Bennett Wing, 1836F; Mass., b. Scorton, Mass., 12-31-1805; d. West Barnstable, Mass., 8-13-1842.
Seneca Wing, 1846S; N. Y.
Christopher C. Wingo, 1855S; Va.
Samuel P. Winship, 1846F; N. Y.
Silas C. Witherby, 1848F; Vt., b. Grafton, Mass., 5-21-1806; d. Canton, N. Y., 6-8-1865.
Amos Andrews Witherill, 1833; N. Y.
Henry Marvin Witherill, 1834; Leicester.

- Hamilton Witherspoon, 1856S; Tex.
H. Ford Witherspoon, 1856S; Tex., M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1857.
Henry Orth Witman, 1850S; Pa., M.D., Jefferson Medical Coll., 1852.
Andrew Wolf, 1834; O., b. Ames, O., 7-19-1810.
Charles Wood, 1836S; N. Y.
Eleazer Bezaleel Wood, 1835F; N. Y.
Gaius Paddock Wood, 1824; Sherburne, b. Sherburne, 3-8-1799; d. Washington, Ill., 1871.
George S. Wood, 1846S; N. Y.
James Rushmore Wood, 1834; N. Y., founder Bellevue Hospital, professor Bellevue Medical Coll., 1861-68; b. New York City, 9-14-1816; d. there, 5-4-1882.
William Wood, 1852S; Vt., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1850, A.M., 1853; b. St. Johnsbury, 2-8-1822; d. Cairo, Ill., 4-5-1902.
William D. Wood, 1854S; N. Y.
Allen Woodburn, 1845S; N. Y.
Adrian Theodore Woodward, 1847F; Vt., A.M., (Hon.) Middlebury Coll., 1857; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1861; professor Castleton Medical College; b. Castleton, 7-17-1827; d. Brandon, 1-9-1908.
Harvey B. Woodward, 1844F; Vt.
Jonathan Don Woodward, Jr., 1823; Castleton, b. Hanover, N. H., 4-28-1799; d. Castleton, 6-20-1869.
Matthew William Woodward, 1827; Benson.
Rollin Carlos Mallory Woodward, 1842S; Vt., b. Castleton, 2-10-1820; d. St. Albans, 11-21-1873.
Albert Wright, 1829; N. Y.
Casper A. Wright, 1854S; N. Y.
Don Stiles Wright, 1827; Shoreham, b. Shoreham, 3-5-1802; d. Whitehall, N. Y., 1-31-1867.
Samuel Sidney Wright, 1836F; Pownal, b. Pownal, 2-24-1805.
William Wright, 1833; N. Y., b. Cambridge, N. Y., 9-27-1806; president, New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, 1870; professor in New York Homeopathic Medical Coll.
Joseph C. Wyckoff, 1844S; N. Y.
- Emile Yarden, 1856S; Paris, France.
John A. Yates, 1840; N. Y.
Tyre Westley Yates, 1855F; Miss.
Peter Yost, 1847F; N. Y.
Henry D. Young, 1837F; N. Y.
- Charles M. Zeh, 1848S; N. Y.

CATALOGUE OF NON-GRADUATES

This alphabetical list contains 1,200 names. The names of twenty-three men who later received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the institution are omitted from this list. Their names are in the catalogue of graduates. The lists of students for four different sessions have not been found, which would probably supply from sixty to seventy additional names. Therefore, nearly 1,300 men attended who were not graduated in course.

The arrangement in each entry includes the name, as fully as it has been found, followed by the year date of first enrollment which is preceded by the letter "e". Differentiation is not indicated between entrance in spring and fall sessions in those years in which two sessions were held. The residence at first enrollment follows the date of entrance. The town in Vermont, not followed by abbreviation for the state, is given where these towns appear in the catalogues prior to 1842. An abbreviation for a state or province shows residence of all others. Degrees from other institutions come next, followed by distinctions and indication of a profession or vocation other than medical practice, where known. The final entries are vital statistics.

Medical degrees from other institutions were received by 447 men in this list, more than thirty-seven percent of the total. Where the name of another medical college occurs ten or more times the following designations are used:

AMC for Albany Medical College,
BMC for Berkshire Medical College,
CP&SNY for College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City,
CP&SWDNY for College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western
District of New York,
DMC for Dartmouth Medical College,
GMC for Geneva Medical College,
HMS for Harvard Medical School,
JMC for Jefferson Medical College,
NYU for Medical Department New York University,
UP for Medical Department University of Pennsylvania,
UVt for Medical Department University of Vermont,
VMC for Clinical School of Medicine and Vermont Medical College,
YMI for Yale Medical Institution and Yale Medical College.

The note at the beginning of the catalogue of graduates should be read in connection with this note.

- Nicholas Abbott, e1825; Newbury, M.D., DMC, 1827; b. Newbury, 9-18-1799; d. Lafayette, Ind., 9-?-1871.
David W. Abel, e1833; N. Y.
Benjamin F. Adams, e1824; O.
Ira William Adams, e1832; Mass., M.D. (institution not identified), b. Caven-
dish, 8-25-1792; d. Lowville, N. Y., 3-8-1857.
Isaac N. Adams, e1842; Vt.
James Adams, Jr., e1840; Castleton.
John Adams, e1836; Mich.
Alanson Allen, e1821; N. Y.
Calvin Allen, e1829; Weston, M.D., VMC, 1830; b. Surry, Mass., d. New
Hudson, N. Y., 6-?-1875.
Jonathan Allen, e1837; Mass., b. Princeton, Mass., 4-30-1815.
Newell Allen, e1832; N. Y.
Samuel Allen, e1827; Newfane.
Samuel B. Allen, e1845; Mass.
Edouard J. Amiot, e1851; P. Q.
Seth Angel, e1842; N. Y.
David W. Armstrong, e1827; Shoreham.
Henry A. Armstrong, e1853; N. Y., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1854.
Samuel Moffat Armstrong, e1858; Cal., M.D., VMC, 1852.
Peter Smith Arndt, e1842; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1842; d. Chicago, Ill., 1893.
Isaac H. Arnett, e1845; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1846; d. Suspension Bridge, N. Y.,
1887.
John Ashton, e1852; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1855.
Edward E. Atkinson, e1845; Pa., M.D., JMC, 1847.
Paul P. Atwell, e1827; N. Y., clergyman; b. Haverhill, Mass., 3-28-1801; d.
Schuylerville, N. Y., 6-13-1873.
Robert S. Atwell, e1851; Vt., business; b. Milton, N. Y., 1-23-1830.
Royal Atwood, e1845; Vt.
Thomas J. Atwood, e1840; Castleton.
Edward T. Avery, e1850; S. C.
Charles Raldo Ayres, e1849; N. Y.
Daniel Ayres, Jr., e1843; N. Y., A.B., Princeton Coll., 1843, M.D., NYU, 1845,
LL.D., Wesleyan Univ., 1856; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 10-6-1822; d. there,
1-18-1892; Founder Long Island Medical Coll.
Henry Ayres, e1828; Barnard.
Henry S. Ayres, e1847; Vt.
Nicoll H. Ayres, e1850; N. Y.

James G. Bacon, e1859; Vt., M.D., AMC, 1860; d. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,
1878.
John Bailey, e1825; Brattleboro, M.D., DMC, 1827; b. Brattleboro, 10-28-1802;
d. Macon, Ga., 10-19-1841.
Joseph H. Bailey, e1824; N. Y.
Aaron Baker, e1819; Pittsford, d. Pittsford, 1824.
Cornelius Simonson Baker, e1833; N. Y., M.D., YMI, 1834; b. Rocky Hill,
N. J., 9-23-1813; d. Morristown, N. J., 9-9-1884.

- David N. Baker, e1848; N. Y.
 James Sears Baker, e1841; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1843.
 William N. Baker, e1831; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1835.
 John H. Baldwin, e1851; N. Y.
 Peter Arthur Baldwin, e1852; N. Y., b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., 8-13-1830.
 Thomas Baldwin, e1827; Ia.
 Horace Ballard, e1825; Manchester, M.D., BMC, 1827; b. Manchester, 4-24-1804; d. Williamstown, Mass., 4-18-1833.
 Nathaniel Bancroft, e1820; Montpelier.
 Daniel R. Barber, e1837; Benson.
 Isaac Barber, e1825; N. Y.
 Gardner Barlow, e1827; Woodstock, M.D., YMI, 1845; d. 1853.
 James C. Barnard, e1830; N. Y.
 Cornelius Barnes, e1821; Woodstock.
 Daniel Barnes, e1843; Vt., M.D., DMC, 1837; d. Brandon, 7-1-1844.
 Richard Aaron Barnes, e1846; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1848.
 Samuel P. Barnes, e1847; N. Y.
 William P. Barnes, e1848; Vt.
 William T. Barnes, e1849; Vt.
 Amasa Barrett, e1823; Mass., M.D., CP&SNY, 1827.
 Francis Barron, e1827; Ia.
 Eleazer Storrs Barrows, e1823; Middlebury, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1811, A.M., 1814, A.M. (Hon.), Princeton Coll., 1817; clergyman; b. 1-18-1790; d. Utica, N. Y., 7-28-1847.
 George Bartholomew, e1845; N. Y., b. Watertown, N. Y., 5-3-1821.
 G. N. Barton, e1859; Vt.
 Leonard Barton, e1829; Weston, M.D., VMC, 1830.
 Lyman Barton, e1836; N. Y., M.D., DMC, 1839, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1869; b. Hebron, N. Y., 9-19-1812; d. Willsboro, N. Y., 10-20-1899.
 Harvey J. Bassett, e1855; Vt., M.D., UVt, 1857.
 John I. Bassett, e1823; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1824.
 Horace H. Bassford, e1826; St. Albans, M.D., UVt, 1829.
 Carroll Bates, e1851; N. Y.
 Daniel Bates, e1826; Brookfield, M.D., UVt, 1828; b. Brookfield, 10-27-1801; d. there, 7-21-1870.
 John Beach, e1822; N. Y.
 Amplias Beals, e1836; N. Y., M.D. (Hon.), GMC, 1839.
 William F. Clark Beattie, e1849; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1845, A.M., 1848, M.D., GMC, 1850; b. St. Andrews, N. Y., 1-16-1826; d. Cornwall, N. Y., 10-22-1899.
 Godfroi Beaudouin, e1846; P. Q.
 D. Eugene Bedell, e1857; N. Y.
 Nelson Dudley Beebee, e1854; Vt., M.D., UVt, 1857.
 Jesse Beecher, e1842; N. Y.
 Rufus B. Bement, e1833; N. Y., A.B., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1830; clergyman; b. Ashfield, Mass., 7-10-1808; d. Chicago, Ill., 11-?-1884.
 Hiram Gideon Benedict, e1840; Underhill, b. Underhill, 3-9-1808; d. there, 4-13-1861.
 John Thomas Benham, e1848; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1861.
 Charles Benjamin, e1850; Conn.
 Leonard J. Bennett, e1822; Weathersfield.

- Plimmon Clifton Bennett, e1827; Williamstown, M.D., UVt, 1829; M.D. (Hon.), Medical Dept. Western Reserve Coll., 1844; b. Williamstown, 8-12-1805; d. Garrettsville, O., 3-3-1876.
- Rouse Bennett, e1849; N. Y.
- George E. Benson, e1850; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1853; d. Hudson, N. Y., 5-30-1896.
- Joseph Wesley Benson, e1846; Ont., M.D., NYU, 1847.
- Jabez Bicknell, e1846; Vt., b. Barnard, 1816; d. Bridport, 12-15-1847.
- Loyal Franklin Bidwell, e1834; N. Y.
- Alfred J. Bigelow, e1850; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1851.
- Thomas L. Bigelow, Jr., e1828; N. Y., b. Whitehall, N. Y., 10-12-1801; d. Milwaukee, Wis., 2-3-1882.
- Augustus Bill, e1833; N. Y.
- Daniel K. Billings, e1825; Randolph.
- William T. Billings, e1858; Mass.
- E. H. Bingham, e1848; Vt.
- E. W. Bingham, e1849; Vt.
- George M. Bingham, e1847; N. C., d. Raleigh, N. C., 10-?-1899.
- George Birch, e1826; N. Y., M.D., YMI, 1828.
- Joseph H. Birge, e1841; Middlebury.
- James F. Bishop, e1842; Pa.
- John L. Blake, e1842; N. Y.
- Caleb Sidney Blakeslee, e1837; Mass., b. Richmond, Mass., 7-17-1812; d. Brattleboro, 12-16-1885.
- Orrin Willard Blanchard, e1830; N. Y., b. Clarendon, 10-22-1808; d. Delevan, Wis., 3-25-1899.
- Josiah W. Blin, e1833; N. Y., M.D., Willoughby Medical Coll., 1836.
- Pliny Bliss, e1827; Calais, b. Calais, 4-29-1805; d. there, 8-17-1839.
- Josiah Mark Blood, e1855; N. H., M.D., NYU, 1857; d. 1898, aet. 66.
- Alonzo Bly, e1826; N. Y.
- George Nye Boardman, e1849; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1847, A.M., 1850, grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1852, D.D., Univ. Vermont, 1867, LL.D., Lafayette Coll., 1889; professor Middlebury Coll., and Chicago Theological Seminary; clergyman and teacher; b. Pittsford, 12-23-1825; d. New York City, 11-9-1915.
- John Francis Boardman, e1836; N. Y., A.B., Yale Coll., 1829; M.D., JMC, 1837, b. New York City, 7-?-1812; d. Rome, Italy, 11-20-1847.
- Robert L. Bogle, e1847; N. C.
- Roswell Griswold Bogue, e1853; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1857; professor Women's Medical Coll., Chicago; b. Louisville, N. Y., 5-3-1835; d. Chicago, Ill., 12-8-1893.
- Samuel Bishop Bogue, e1843; Vt., b. Pittsford, 12-8-1821; d. Chittenden, 10-30-1856.
- Edward Wheeler Bottum, e1833; N. Y., b. Red Hook, N. Y., 6-22-1811; d. Lyons, N. Y., 2-29-1888.
- Stephen L. Bowler, e1849; Me.
- Josiah W. Boyce, e1849; N. Y.
- Oliver M. Boynton, e1851; N. H., b. Buxton, Me., 12-19-1829; d. Somersworth, N. H., 11-19-1899.
- Lyman Stebbins Brackett, e1836; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1839; b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., 10-3-1818; d. Rochester, Ind., 4-7-1847.
- Luther Bradley, e1834; O.

- Aaron Newell Braman, e1849; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1851.
Darius Goodwin Branch, e1830; Castleton, business; b. Castleton, 3-14-1805; d. Cleveland, O., 12-23-1880.
Elishama Brandegee, e1837; Conn., A.B., Yale Coll., 1833, A.M., 1836, M.D., YMI, 1838; b. Berlin, Conn., 1-14-1814; d. there, 2-17-1884.
Horatio H. Brayton, e1820; St. Albans.
Francis A. Breakenridge, e1832; Ont.
James Brewer, e1822; N. Y.
Thomas S. Brewer, e1833; N. Y.
Edward Seabury Brewster, e1843; Vt., druggist; b. Middlebury, 9-8-1818; d. New Orleans, La., 2-15-1848.
Oliver Brewster, e1825; N. Y., b. Westernville, N. Y., 5-17-1803; d. Theresa, N. Y., 5-16-1853.
Zina B. Bridges, e1849; N. Y., M. D., NYU, 1850.
Hiram Briggs, e1847; Mich.
Charles G. Bristol, e1858; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1862.
H. H. Britton, e1844; Vt.
William S. Briuly, e1857; Conn.
Henry Bronson, e1825; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1827, A.M. (Hon.), Yale Coll., 1840; professor Yale Medical Institution; president Connecticut State Medical Soc., 1869; b. Waterbury, Conn., 1-30-1804; d. New Haven, Conn., 11-26-1893.
James B. Brooks, e1850; Vt.
Joseph E. Brooks, e1853; N. Y.
A. R. Brown, e1852; Me.
Charles D. Brown, e1836; Pittsford.
Charles W. Brown, e1859; Vt.
James M. Brown, e1824; N. Y., b. Albany, N. Y., 2-25-1804; d. there, 5-23-1854.
James Watson Brown, e1850; Mass., A.B., Williams Coll., 1840; M.D., UP., 1851; teacher; b. Framingham, Mass., 4-18-1813; d. there, 7-7-1892.
Joel Henry Brown, e1844; N. Y., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1841; teacher; b. Bradford, N. H., 10-22-1815; d. West Newton, Mass., 3-19-1865.
John B. Brown, e1832; Delaware, Vt., M.D., UVt, 1828.
J. B. Brown, e1857; N. C.
J. M. Brown, e1845; N. Y.
L. W. Brown, e1851; N. Y.
M. Brown, e1859; Conn.
Parris B. Brown, e1848; Me.
Tristram Brown, e1834; N. Y.
V. A. Brown, e1859; Mich.
Thomas Browning, e1835; Mass., M.D., BMC, 1836; druggist; b. Colerain, Mass., 5-19-1811; d. Decatur, Mich., 12-?-1891.
Johnson H. Brownson, e1819; Castleton.
Horatio Bryant, e1836; Castleton, A.B., Union Coll., 1836, A.M., 1839; M.D., YMI, 1839; b. Plympton, Mass., 6-9-1809; d. Independence, Ia., 12-3-1899.
Israel I. Buckbee, e1840; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1841; d. Fonda, N. Y., 4-25-1906, aet. 86.
Lewis W. Buckley, e1833; O.
Alexander Thompson Bull, e1847; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1848.
Mordecai Lottridge Bull, e1837; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1838.
Cullen Bullard, e1826; New Haven, M.D., UVt, 1829; b. Weybridge, 12-4-1806; d. New Haven, 1-2-1883.

- Abraham Rogers Bullis, e1837; Manchester, M.D., GMC, 1841.
John Rowe Bullock, e1848; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1850.
Serenio Edwards Dwight Bumstead, e1844; Mass., M.D., HMS, 1844; b. Boston, Mass., 3-10-1823; d. Framingham, Mass., 2-14-1904.
Burrows Burdick, e1848; R. I., M.D., NYU, 1849.
Phineas H. Burdick, e1826; N. Y., M.D. (Hon.), Univ. State of New York, 1851; b. DeRuyter, N. Y., 6-3-1800; d. Preble, N. Y., 3-28-1870.
Frank S. Burgess, e1848; Conn., M.D., AMC, 1850.
Walter Burnham, Jr., e1827; Williamstown, M.D., UVt, 1829; professor, Worcester Medical Coll. and Pennsylvania Medical College; b. Brookfield, 1-12-1808; d. Lowell, Mass., 1-16-1883.
Henry H. Burr, e1860; N. Y.
T. J. Burrows, e1845; Pa.
Jonathan Burt, e1829; N. Y., b. Brattleboro, 10-4-1804.
Charles S. Burton, e1857; R. I.
Elijah Burton, e1818; Manchester, b. Manchester, 1794; d. Euclid, O., 4-2-1854.
Elijah Pierce Burton, e1850; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1852; b. Windham, 1-8-1826; d. Corydon, Ia., 4-23-1905.
James S. Burt, e1823; N. H.
Jeremiah Burwell, e1837; Conn., M.D., BMC, 1839.
George Butler, e1840; N. Y.
James Davie Butler, e1840; Rutland, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1836, A.M., 1839, LL.D., 1862, grad., Andover Theological Sem., 1840; professor, Norwich Univ., Wabash Coll., Univ. Wisconsin; clergyman, author, and teacher; b. Rutland, 3-15-1815; d. Madison, Wis., 11-20-1905.
Henry Harrison Button, e1844; Vt., A.B., Brown Univ., 1842, M.D., NYU, 1845; druggist; b. Wallingford, 8-28-1818; d. Milwaukee, Wis., 2-14-1890.
- George R. Cadwell, e1844; N. Y.
Charles W. Caldwell, e1832; Pa.
O. Campbell, e1847; N. C.
Eber Waters Carmichael, e1837; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1840.
Cyrus Cullen Carpenter, e1843; Vt., b. Whiting, 5-29-1816; d. Lancaster, N. H., 11-3-1886.
George Hamilton Carpenter, e1858; O., M.D., Medical Coll. of Ohio, 1859.
Henry Carpenter, e1836; N. Y.
John F. Carpenter, e1828; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1830.
Lucius Mason Carpenter, e1843; Vt., b. Kirby, 2-1-1821; d. Middletown Springs, 4-10-1887.
Wooster Carpenter, e1827; N. Y., b. Middelsex, 3-22-1802; d. Lisbon, N. Y., 6-25-1871.
Frank C. Carrigan, e1861; Vt.
Chester J. Carrington, e1828; Conn., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1833; b. Litchfield, Conn., 4-14-1811.
Charles H. Carter, e1844; Vt.
Edwin Carter, e1836; N. Y.
Hamilton Jonathan Moore Cate, e1846; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1849; b. Sanbornton, N. H., 3-11-1824.
Archibald M. Catlin, e1825; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1827; d. Rockford, Ill., 9-?-1892, aet. 91.
Thomas N. Caulkins, e1823; Conn.
E. Chaffee, e1850; Vt.

- Cleaveland Chamberlain, e1836; N. Y.
Joseph F. Chamberlain, e1825; N. Y.
Moses Chamberlin, e1822; Rockingham, b. Albany, 8-17-1798; d. Jamaica, 7-9-1842.
Charles Buckley Chandler, e1821; Chester, b. Chester, 4-24-1796; d. Montpelier, 1-8-1867.
Charles Marcellus Chandler, e1850; Vt., M.D., HMS, 1854; president Vermont State Medical Soc., 1877; b. Tunbridge, 7-1-1827; d. Montpelier, 3-19-1889.
James Chandler, e1837; N. Y.
Wolcott Charles Chandler, e1826; Andover, M.D., DMC, 1829; b. Andover, 1-3-1807; d. South Natick, Mass., 8-19-1848.
Henry B. Chapin, e1854; Vt., b. Salem, N. Y., 1-20-1830; d. Rockingham, 11-21-1886.
John B. Chapin, e1845; Mass.
Burton Walker Chase, e1849; Vt., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1847, M.D., VMC, 1850; druggist and business; b. Springfield, 7-17-1827; d. Detroit, Mich., 4-23-1898.
Edwin R. Chase, e1852; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1854.
William H. Chatham, e1845; S. C.
Alvin Harding Chesmore, e1858; Ill., M.D., UVt, 1860; b. Warren, 10-17-1837; d. Huntington, 1-27-1891.
Henry Alexander Childs, e1836; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1836.
Austin Church, e1820; Mass., M.D., YMI, 1823; d. 1879.
Julius Church, e1830; Mass.
Volney Church, e1828; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1831; clergyman; b. Hopewell, N. Y., 2-25-1804; d. East Saginaw, Mich., 11-22-1893.
Julius Churchill, e1827; N. Y., b. Hubbardton, 3-20-1802; d. Champlain, N. Y., 2-7-1881.
John Eleazer Claghorn, e1840; Castleton, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1836, grad. Auburn Theological Sem., 1840; clergyman; b. Castleton, 12-20-1810; d. there, 10-21-1849.
Increase Clapp, e1833; O., b. Ellington, Conn., 11-30-1810.
Almon Clark, e1860; Vt., M.D., Univ. Michigan, 1862; d. Pensacola, Fla., 5-1-1904, aet. 63.
Charles Clark, e1820; Montpelier, b. East Montpelier, 1-31-1800; d. Montpelier, 6-27-1874.
Dean Clark, e1861; N. Y.
Ira Merrill Clarke, e1840; Peacham, b. Wells, 8-?-1814; d. Poultney, 12-26-1893.
Lucius Fayette Clark, e1834; Castleton, A.B., Amherst Coll., 1827, A.M., 1830; professor East Tennessee University; teacher; b. Brooklyn, Conn., 1800; d. Knoxville, Tenn., 8-25-1840.
S. Tucker Clark, e1860; Mass.
Norman Cleaveland, e1821; Royalton, M.D., UVt, 1825; b. Royalton, 10-12-1801; d. there, 1-1-1879.
Hiram Clemens, e1848; N. Y.
John Clemens, e1848; Mass.
Abraham D. Clement, e1827; N. Y.
John Smith Cleveland, e1828; Rutland, b. Rutland, 8-3-1808; d. Burton, O., 8-27-1863.
James L. Coburn, e1819; N. H.
Nelson Coburn, e1831; N. H., M.D., VMC, 1834; b. Grantham, N. H., 12-2-1811.

- Adam H. Cochrane, e1855; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1857; d. 4-8-1895.
Luther Cochrane, e1844; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1845.
Simeon R. Codman, e1846; N. Y.
Jonas Colby, e1827; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1831; b. Henniker, N. H., 12-20-1806; d. Defiance, O., 5-28-1876.
John Cole, e1825; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1824.
J. L. Cole, e1846; Miss.
Boyd W. Colgate, e1857; N. Y.
Benjamin F. Coleman, e1859; S. C.
Orin D. Coleman, e1847; N. Y., M.D., Rush Medical Coll., 1851.
Lyman S. Collins, e1845; Va.
Isaiah Winds Conduct, e1846; N. J., M.D., CP&SNY, 1847.
Charles R. Cook, e1843; N. Y., C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1837, M.D., AMC, 1847; b. Stillwater, N. Y., 8-20-1820; d. Troy, N. Y., 8-5-1851.
Jacob B. Cook, e1843; Vt.
Orel Cook, Jr., e1843; Vt., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1841; M.D. (institution not identified); b. Rutland, 12-7-1813; d. Mendon, 4-8-1884.
Orton Cook, e1845; Mass.
Samuel C. Cooke, e1840; Cornwall.
R. N. Cooley, e1859; N. Y.
David Coon, e1851; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1853.
Alvin Cooper, e1848; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1850, grad. Auburn Theological Sem., 1857; clergyman; b. Jefferson, N. Y., 3-3-1826; d. there, 12-29-1913.
Henry C. Cooper, e1828; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1831.
William Lewis Cooper, e1851; N. Y.
James Corbin, Jr., e1821; N. H., b. Newport, N. H., 4-17-1796.
George Henry Corliss, e1837; N. Y.
George Cornell, e1852; N. Y.
J. G. Cornell, e1819; N. Y.
Gabriel S. Corwin, e1824; N. Y.
Joseph A. Corwin, e1833; N. J., M.D., YMI, 1835.
Abel Sanford Cowles, e1847; N. C., b. Hamptonville, N. C., 10-1-1824; d. there, 3-6-1853.
Joseph Nelson Cowles, e1827; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1828; b. Norfolk, Conn., 10-24-1805; d. Geneva, O., 11-23-1830.
Erastus Calhoun Coy, e1860; Mass., M.D., UVt, 1861; b. Colerain, Mass., 7-25-1831; d. Turner's Falls, Mass., 12-28-1897.
Edward Griffin Crafts, e1850; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1852; b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., 7-4-1821; d. East Maine, N. Y., 1-26-1894.
Frank M. Cragin, e1858; N. H., M.D., Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Pennsylvania, 1860.
Isaac Craigie, e1854; Vt., M.D., HMS, 1857; d. Lawrence, Mass., 3-12-1877, aet. 45.
John C. Crary, e1826; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1826; d. Salem, N. Y., 1852.
Charles W. Crawford, e1858; N. Y.
James C. Crawford, e1857; Ind.
Benjamin Tower Crooker, e1858; Mass., M.D., HMS, 1861; druggist; b. Bridgewater, Mass., 6-20-1834; d. there, 3-21-1882.
Andrew B. Cross, e1836; N. Y.
Edward Childs Cross, e1845; Vt., president Minnesota State Medical Soc., 1876; b. Bradford, 4-16-1824.
Charles H. Crossett, e1840; Mass.

John Crowley, e1826; N. Y.

Albert Gallatin Cruttenden, e1837; Mich., M.D., Willoughby Medical Coll., 1840; d. Clifton Springs, N. Y., 6-7-1890, aet. 75.

William C. Cumming, e1850; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1851; b. Otsego Co., N. Y., 10-22-1829; d. Marshalltown, Ia., 11-24-1898.

Charles Cummings, e1845; Mass., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1842, grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1846; clergyman and teacher; b. Hollis, N. H., 6-7-1817; d. Medford, Mass., 2-28-1907.

Alexander Curtis, e1836; N. Y.

C. H. Curtis, e1847; Vt.

Henry Hobart Curtis, e1848; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1850; b. Hudson, N. Y., 5-29-1826; d. New York City, 4-26-1851.

John Curtis, e1841; Vt.

David H. Cuthbertson, e1849; S. C., M.D., JMC, 1850.

George Byron Cutler, e1849; Vt., M.D., BMC, 1851; b. Highgate, 7-12-1824.

Hiram Cotesworth Cutler, e1832; Highgate, b. Highgate, 1-29-1810; d. there, 5-7-1833.

Hiram C. Cutler, e1853; Vt., M.D., AMC, 1855.

David Daly, e1834; Pittsfield.

C. W. Damon, e1843; N. Y.

Story Daniel, e1833; N. Y.

Charles G. Daniels, e1844; N. Y.

Samuel C. Darwin, e1858; N. Y.

Augustus Davis, e1850; Mass.

Eli Davis, e1823; Mass., b. Oxford, Mass., 9-20-1804; d. Ellisburgh, N. Y., 10-17-1845.

John Barstow Davis, e1832; N. Y.

Myron J. Davis, e1860; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1861.

Clement Miner Davison, e1835; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1838; business; b. Rutland, 12-9-1817; d. Detroit, Mich., 1-22-1897.

Hiram Davison, e1827; Mass.

Alexander Dawson, Jr., e1851; N. Y.

Jesse Day, e1823; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1827.

Luther Day, e1837; N. Y.

Seth Richardson Day, e1846; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1848; b. Essex, 5-31-1823; d. St. Albans, 4-5-1869.

H. Eugene Dayton, e1856; Vt.

James H. Dayton, e1845; N. Y.

Samuel H. Dayton, e1845; N. J.

Anderson Simpson Dean, e1836; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1839.

Charles L. DeCelles, e1840; P. Q., M.D., McGill Univ., 1841.

Jacob L. DeFreest, e1833; N. Y.

John Angel Delamater, e1844; N. Y., B.D., Western Reserve Coll., 1852; clergyman; b. Sheffield, Mass., 7-19-1819; d. Cleveland, O., 10-31-1875.

David Ebenezer Deming, e1821; N. H., M.D., UVt, 1824; b. Cornish, N. H., 6-14-1796; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., 9-5-1879.

Moses C. Deming, e1824; N. Y., b. Berlin, Conn., 3-17-1803.

George Stanton Denison, e1854; Vt., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1854; lawyer; b. Royalton, 8-5-1833; d. at sea, 8-24-1866.

Samuel Denton, e1825; N. Y., professor Franklin Medical College.

John P. DeRose, e1833; N. Y.

- Algernon Sidney DeWolf, e1837; R. I., b. Bristol, R. I., 10-?-1812; d. 10-25-1879.
- Elliot Dickerman, e1843; Vt., clergyman and editor; b. Mt. Holly, 5-11-1822; d. Middlefield, Conn., 5-2-1874.
- Edward Dickinson, e1821; M.D., YMI, 1823; b. Hadley, Mass., 2-15-1801; d. Peoria, Ill., 7-6-1866.
- Orlando Dimick, e1822; N. Y.
- David Clark Doane, e1832; O., b. Cleveland, O., 12-1-1808; d. there, 9-14-1861.
- J. Edward Dorion, e1848; P. Q.
- Levi T. Dougherty, e1852; N. Y.
- Jonathan Hancock Douglass, e1846; A.B., Williams Coll., 1843, M.D., UP, 1847; editor; b. Waterford, N. Y., 6-5-1824; d. Washington, D. C., 10-2-1892.
- Lucius Dow, e1841; Vt.
- Robert K. Draper, e1857; N. H.
- James Drayton, e1834; S. C.
- Oliver Dresser, e1846; Me.
- David Fogg Drew, e1855; N. H., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1842, M.D., AMC, 1855; b. Milton, N. H., 2-5-1820; d. Lynn, Mass., 2-13-1886.
- A. S. Drown, e1859; N. Y.
- Amos Drury, e1818; Pittsford, clergyman; b. Pittsford, 12-18-1792; d. there, 7-22-1841.
- Francis T. Duffin, e1831; N. Y.
- Charles Benjamin Dunbar, e1849; N. Y., M.D., DMC, 1853.
- Jared Dunbar, e1844; N. Y.
- John Duncan, e1820; N. H., M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1822; b. in Scotland, 1786; d. Charlestown, N. H., 10-3-1825.
- Lorenzo Harmon Dunton, e1845; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1841.
- Francis Duquet, e1843; P. Q.
- Sackett L. Duryee, e1842; N. Y.
- Ethelbert Orlando Eddy, e1836; Wallingford, dentist; b. Wallingford, 4-?-1816; d. there, 12-16-1895.
- Edward F. Edgerly, e1859; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1864; d. 6-23-1889.
- Francis Edgerton, e1858; Vt.
- Almon Brundage Edmonds, e1837; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1839.
- Danford Edmonds, e1826; N. Y.
- William Edwards, e1836; Morristown.
- Peter O. Eisenlord, e1847; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1848.
- Andreas A. Eldredge, e1831; N. Y.
- James P. Eldridge, e1858; Mass.
- Seth E. Elkins, e1857; Vt.
- Edward Elliot, e1836; N. Y.
- Henry R. Ellsworth, e1858; N. Y.
- John Emery, e1847; Mass.
- John Cutler Emery, e1821; Chester, b. Ludlow, 7-11-1796.
- Ebenezer Emmons, e1820; Mass., A.B., Williams Coll., 1818; A.M., 1821, M.D. (Hon.), BMC, 1830; professor Albany Medical Coll., Berkshire Medical Coll., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Williams College; teacher and author; b. Middlefield, Mass., 5-16-1799; d. Brunswick, N. C., 10-1-1863.
- Job F. H. English, e1848; N. J., M.D., NYU, 1850.
- William Ensworth, e1840; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1841.

- John Erskine, e1858; P. Q., M.D., McGill Univ. 1860.
D. R. Everett, e1832; R. I., M.D. (institution not identified).
Samuel Ewers, e1842; Vt.
Almon Edwin Ewing, e1836; Ont., M.D., DMC, 1840; b. Coburg, Ont., 10-25-1816; d. Richfield, O., 7-11-1894.
- Benjamin Fairchild, e1828; Georgia, Vt., M.D., UVt, 1830; b. Georgia, 8-12-1804; d. Milton, 8-23-1887.
James H. Farnsworth, e1824; Charlotte, M.D., UVt, 1829; b. Fairfield, 4-6-1809; d. Fairfax, 8-26-1878.
M. Monroe Farnsworth, e1848; N. Y.
Henry Farnum, e1842; Vt.
James Farnum, e1842; Vt.
Thomas Farnum, e1833; N. H.
F. G. Farr, e1845; Vt.
Jerome Farrington, e1858; N. Y.
Henry Farrier, e1845; Ala., M.D., NYU, 1846.
Hallett G. Fay, e1847; N. Y., b. Fabius, N. Y., 4-5-1816.
Warren Fay, e1822; N. Y., b. Walpole, N. H., 4-3-1797; d. Clarence, Ia., 2-15-1875.
Andrew Jackson Fennell, e1840; Castleton, A.M., Middlebury Coll., 1847, D.D., 1878, grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1843; clergyman; b. Ira, 6-21-1815; d. Glen Falls, N. Y., 10-18-1895.
Christopher Ferguson, e1858; Ont.
Hiram R. Field, e1860; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1862; d. Port Henry, N. Y., 6-13-1895.
William Field, e1857; Vt., M.D. (institution not identified).
Merritt Fillmore, e1831; Bennington, b. Bennington, 12-10-1808; d. there, 10-16-1833.
H. G. Fish, e1843; N. Y.
C. B. Fisher, e1859; N. Y.
Ira Woodard Fiske, e1846; N. Y., M.D., Philadelphia Coll. Medicine and Surgery, 1850; b. Chazy, N. Y., 1-7-1824; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., 12-?-1891.
William Claudius Fisk, e1837; M.D., VMC, 1839; b. Chazy, N. Y., 1814; d. Oxford, Miss., 4-12-1844.
Charles Darwin Fitch, e1846; N. H., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1837; teacher; b. Greenfield, N. H., 11-29-1815; d. there, 2-19-1877.
Chauncey Wheaton Fitch, e1825; A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1825, A.M., 1828, D.D., Kenyon Coll., 1857; professor Kenyon Coll., president Univ. Michigan; clergyman, teacher; b. Rensselaerville, N. Y., 3-13-1801; d. Jeffersonville, Ind., 7-13-1878.
Jabez Fitch, e1845; N. Y.
J. P. Fitch, e1860; N. Y.
Samuel Fitch, e1845; N. Y.
H. M. Flease, e1854; Pa.
James Torbet Flemming, e1835; Ireland, M.D., JMC, 1837.
Alpheus Fletcher, e1819; Cavendish, b. Cavendish, 7-17-1793; d. there, 5-29-1839.
James Milton Flint, e1858; N. H., M.D., HMS, 1860; b. Hillsboro, N. H., 2-7-1838; d. Washington, D. C., 11-21-1919.
J. T. Flint, e1845; N. Y.
Weston Flint, e1859; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1860; lawyer.

Walter Follett, e1826; N. H., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1825, grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1829; clergyman; b. Worcester, Mass., 1-7-1799; d. Hannibal, Mo., 2-14-1874.

Martin Foote, e1833; N. Y.

Solomon Foot, e1826; Middlebury, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1826, A.M., 1829, LL.D., 1857; professor Vermont Acad. Medicine, member of Congress, United States Senator; teacher and lawyer; b. Cornwall, 11-19-1802; d. Washington, D. C., 3-28-1866.

William Forbes, e1848; Vt.

B. W. Forcome, e1859; N. C.

Charles Mason Ford, e1859; N. Y., M.D., UP, 1861; d. Washington, D. C., 2-15-1884.

Eliakim Reed Ford, e1845; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1846; b. Meredith, N. Y., 12-10-1822; d. Richfield, Mo., 12-29-1886.

Jeremiah Foster, e1821; Putney, M.D., BMC, 1823; b. Putney, 11-15-1800; d. Westminster, 7-18-1827.

Joel Foster, e1823; Woodstock, M.D., JMC, 1826; b. Barnard, 3-10-1802; d. New York City, 6-29-1884.

Samuel Foster, e1833; N. Y.

Harvey W. Fowler, e1834; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1834.

John M. Fox, e1843; Vt.

William Fritts, e1827; Rutland.

P. R. Frost, e1843; N.Y.

Erastus Fuller, e1824; N. Y.

George C. Fuller, e1859; N. H.

Henry Holton Fuller, e1858; Mass., M.D., HMS, 1860; b. Lowell, Mass., 2-28-1836; d. Charlestown, Mass., 12-13-1888.

William St. Pierre Fuller, e1835; Vt.

James Fulton, e1837; Grand Isle, M.D., VMC, 1839.

John R. Furness, e1860; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1861; b. Bellcady, N. Y., 1836; d. Ogdensburg, N. Y., 3-9-1873.

John Stark Gallup, e1821; Hartland, M.D., UVt, 1824; b. Hartland, 11-24-1801; d. Central Village, Conn., 1868.

A. P. Gardiner, e1843; Vt.

Simon Gardner, e1834; N. Y.

John N. Garner, e1860; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1863.

Varney A. Gaskill, e1841; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1846, grad. Mercer Theological Sem., 1849; clergyman and lawyer; b. Clarendon, 9-21-1824; d. Rutland, 2-9-1898.

Donald C. Gates, e1845; Vt.

H. P. Gates, e1845; N. J.

John N. Gates, e1823; Hartland.

James Thorburn Gibbs, e1848; N. Y., A.B. (institution not identified), M.D., CP&SNY, 1850; d. New York City, 12-6-1852, aet. 25.

Lyman Gibbs, e1845; Vt.

Ira Gibson, e1822; Chester.

Willard Payson Gibson, e1820; Woodstock, M.D., VMC, 1830; clergyman; b. Corydon, N. H., 9-2-1798; d. Woodstock, 10-27-1837.

Joseph Giddings, e1855; Vt.

Augustus Lathrop Gilbert, e1846; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1848; b. Sparta, N. Y., 7-1-1824.

- Samuel Gill, e1827; Conn., M.D., BMC, 1831.
James H. Gillett, e1828; N. Y.
Waters Gillett, e1830; Wilmington, b. Wilmington, 1-7-1802; d. Whitingham, 7-5-1892.
William Gillis, e1847; N. Y.
Charles Orville T. Gilman, e1846; N. Y.
Orville Poole Gilman, e1843; N. Y., M.D., DMC, 1837; b. Jaffrey, N. H., 9-15-1805; d. Salem, 1863.
Monroe W. Gilson, e1858; N. Y.
Asa B. Goodnough, e1858; N. Y.
Azem Merritt Goodrich, e1836; Sudbury.
Chauncey B. Goodrich, e1858; Vt., d. Ganges, Mich., 1879.
Elijah E. Goodrich, e1848; N. Y.
George Sherman Goodrich, e1852; M.D., UVt, 1854; b. Franklin, 11-13-1822; d. West Berkshire, 9-26-1899.
William H. Goodrich, e1848; N. Y.
Jonathan Swift Goodspeed, e1834; Wells, b. South Granville, N. Y., 8-30-1802; d. Granville, N. Y., 8-27-1888.
Samuel W. Gookin, e1836; Rutland.
Alonzo H. Gordinier, e1849; N. Y.
Daniel Dunker Gorham, e1841; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1847, A.M., 1850; teacher; b. West Rutland, 9-8-1817; d. Northampton, Mass., 10-26-1891.
William Robinson Gorton, e1847; N. Y., b. Gilbertville, N. Y., 12-1-1821; d. Detroit, Mich., 1885.
Sanford Goss, e1849; Vt., M.D., Univ. Michigan, 1853.
Beverly S. Gould, e1856; N. Y.
Charles David Gould, e1837; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1837; business; d. Aurora, N. Y., 1869.
Joseph H. Gould, e1848; N. Y.
Lyman Couch Granger, e1853; Vt., M.D., NYU, 1855; b. Pittsford, 2-12-1832; d. at sea, 9-26-1864; (in Navy).
Lucius M. Graves, e1845; Vt.
Amos Gray, Jr., e1829; Townshend, M.D., BMC, 1830; b. Townshend, 2-2-1804.
George H. Gray, e1857; Va.
Henry Carpenter Gray, e1827; Weston, M.D., DMC, 1830; b. Weston, 1-7-1810; d. Cambridge, N. Y., 2-10-1877.
Philander Gray, e1823; R. I., b. Little Compton, R. I., 1-16-1804; d. there, 3-12-1834.
Fitch B. Green, e1858; Mass.
John A. Greene, e1846; Ala., M.D., NYU, 1847.
John L. Greene, e1833; N. Y.
John S. Green, e1852; N. Y.
Lucius M. Green, e1846; Vt.
Samuel John Green, e1836; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1838.
William Greene, e1826; Weybridge, M.D., UVt, 1829; b. Amherst, Mass., 12-1-1803; d. Marion, N. Y., 6-6-1867.
William T. Green, e1836; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1837.
Harvey Holmes Gregory, e1850; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1853, A.M. (Hon.), Wesleyan Univ., 1867; b. Modena, N. Y., 10-2-1829; d. Harlem, N. Y., 5-1-1877.
Chauncey Deveaux Griswold, e1842; Vt., M.D., CP&SNY, 1845.
C. L. Griswold, e1843; Vt.

James H. Griswold, e1845; N. Y.

A. L. Guavin, e1846; P. Q.

Timothy Guy, Jr., e1846; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1857; b. Guilford, N. Y., 1-9-1821; d. Binghampton, N. Y., 3-29-1891.

Oliver Guernsey, Jr., e1824; N. Y.

George Hackett, Jr., e1846; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1849; b. Lyndon, 10-28-1803.

Thomas P. Haddock, e1859; N. C., M.D., NYU, 1860.

Abner Hagar, e1835; Weybridge, M.D., GMC, 1841.

C. Haines, e1843; N. Y., M.D. (institution not identified).

Daniel F. Hale, e1843; N. H., M.D., BMC, 1845.

Horace Hale, e1845; N. H.

Luke Hale, e1832; Brandon, M.D. (institution not identified), d. Brandon, 2-12-1841; aet. 67.

Richard H. Hale, e1828; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1827; d. Troy, N. Y., 1849.

Charles Hall, e1843; Vt.

Charles Henry Hall, e1840; St. Albans, M.D., VMC, 1844; b. St. Albans, 5-26-1820; d. Shasta, Cal., 9-6-1850.

E. Hall, e1847; N. Y.

J. W. Hall, e1844; N. Y.

Lyman Hall, e1828; N. Y., M.D., DMC, 1833; b. Granville, N. Y., 1-11-1802; d. 1862.

Sewall W. Hall, e1849; N. Y.

Elihu Halladay, e1825; Marlboro.

Edward Joseph Hallock, e1840; Castleton, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1833; grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1837; clergyman and teacher; b. Richmond, 3-2-1806; d. St. Louis, Mo., 9-11-1866.

Richard Billings Church Halsey, e1836; N. Y., b. Bainbridge, N. Y., 7-17-1817.

A. C. Hamilton, e1846; N. Y.

George P. Hamilton, e1854; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1855.

R. B. Hamilton, e1828; S. C.

William Hamilton, e1851; Vt., M.D., AMC, 1854; b. Jericho, 1833; d. Galesburg, Ill., 10-13-1877.

Daniel D. Tompkins Hamlin, N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1841; b. Durham, N. Y., 1-29-1820; d. Chicago, Ill., 10-21-1876.

Ammon Hammond, e1826; N. Y., b. Hope, N. Y., 12-29-1803; d. West Troy, N. Y., 7-21-1849.

Gerard Beekman Hammond, e1848; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1849; b. Tarrytown, N. Y., d. Spring Valley, N. Y.

Edmund B. Hampton, e1849; N. C., M.D., JMC, 1852.

Lucius Hannahs, e1842; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1843.

Anson Owen Hard, e1836; N. Y., M.D., YMI, 1836.

Peter Hardwick, e1857; Vt.

John Martin Harlow, e1842; Mass., M.D., JMC, 1844; b. Whitehall, N. Y., 11-25-1819; d. Woburn, Mass., 5-12-1907.

Lewis Davis Harlow, e1845; N. J., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1843, A.M., 1857, M.D., UP, 1845; professor Philadelphia Medical Coll. and Penn Medical College; b. Windsor, 6-16-1818; d. Philadelphia, Pa., 6-23-1895.

Samuel Harlow, Jr., e1823; N. Y.

Emulous Rodney Harms, e1835; N. Y.

G. C. Harper, e1846; N. Y.

John Quincy Harris, e1835; Ont.

- Robert Wilson Harris, e1859; N. C., M.D., NYU, 1860.
Henry Cyprian Hart, e1825; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1826; b. Berlin, Conn., 1-30-1801; d. there, 3-28-1831.
Russell Hart, e1826; O.
Charles F. Hartwell, e1828; Mass.
Alonzo K. Harvey, e1859; Vt.
Leon Ferdinand Harvey, e1858; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1859; dentist; b. Buffalo, N. Y., 10-20-1837.
Thaddeus P. Haskell, e1840; Castleton.
Shadrach Haskins, e1856; N. Y., M.D., Bellevue Medical Coll., 1868; b. Steuben Co., N. Y., 9-1-1827.
Thomas Haskins, Jr., e1823; N. Y.
Leonard Kingsbury Hatch, e1843; N. H., b. Alstead, N. H., 11-12-1816; d. Shelburne Falls, Mass., 9-3-1850.
Seth Chellis Hatch, e1833; N. H., b. Newport, N. H., 11-9-1810; d. Barry, Ill., 12-29-1878.
Benjamin Hathaway, e1833; Tinmouth.
William B. Hathaway, e1851; N. Y.
Charles William Havens, e1837; N. Y.
John Hawkins, e1853; Vt.
Henry Alfred Hawley, e1861; Mass., M.D., Univ. Michigan, 1866; b. Bridgeport, Conn., 12-17-1837; d. Sudbury, 2-28-1897.
Henry T. Hawley, e1850; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1851; d. Freedland, Mich., 1887.
Lucius B. Hawley, e1851; N. Y., M.D., Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Pennsylvania, 1853; b. Delhi, N. Y., 8-22-1828.
Seymour J. Hawley, e1855; Vt.
A. P. Hayes, e1850; N. Y.
Samuel Haynes, e1850; Vt., M.D., NYU, 1853.
Samuel Woodbridge Haynes, e1834; N. Y.
Asa Hinckley Hays, e1845; Vt., b. Rochester, N. H., 4-16-1820; d. Barton, Wis., 5-23-1865.
Hezekiah Hays, e1828; N. H., b. Sanbornton, N. H., 8-6-1805; d. Opelousas, La., 3-6-1883.
Ira Haywood, e1823; N. Y.
Daniel Walker Hazelton, e1846; N. H., M.D., VMC, 1848; b. Hebron, N. H., 5-11-1824; d. Bellows Falls, 1-31-1901.
Alphonso Larned Head, e1836; N. Y.
Charles Rollin Head, e1844; Wis., M.D., CP&SNY, 1848; b. Alfred, N. Y., 1821; d. Alburn, Wis., 1906.
John S. Heath, e1829; N. Y.
Thomas Heaton, e1851; M.D., CP&SNY, 1852; d. Cornwall, N. Y., 1886.
John M. C. Heltine, e1829; N. Y.
Eli Farnham Hendrick, e1848; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1850; b. Guilford, N. Y., 9-9-1824; d. Danbury, Conn., 9-27-1877.
Henry E. Hendricks, e1846; N. Y.
Lucius Carroll Herrick, e1859; Vt., M.D., UVt, 1864; b. West Randolph, 9-2-1840; d. Columbus, O., 4-30-1903.
Morgan L. Hewitt, e1832; N. Y.
Oliver L. Hewitt, e1854; N. Y.
Levi Wells Hibbard, e1843; Vt., M.D., NYU, 1845; b. Bethel, 8-26-1819; d. Rockingham, 11-3-1853.

- Hervey Owen Higley, e1825; Castleton, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1825, grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1829; clergyman; b. Castleton, 7-14-1801; d. there, 4-4-1878.
- Henry Clay Hill, e1858; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Michigan, 1859; d. Lockport, N. Y., 2-8-1901, aet. 69.
- Lineus Hill, e1854; N. Y.
- William Hill, e1859; N. Y.
- C. A. Hillman, e1846; N. Y.
- Henry W. Hills, e1825; N. Y.
- Rollin C. Hitchcock, e1840; Westhaven, b. West Haven, 9-24-1822.
- Willard Leicester Hitchcock, e1854; Vt., teacher; b. West Haven, 10-10-1832.
- D. W. Hodge, e1860; Vt.
- William E. Hoit, e1851; N. Y.
- Duane Amidon Holden, e1840; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1840; b. Hemlock, N. Y., 2-20-1820; d. Texas, 4-20-1866, (battle with Indians).
- Rufus Holden, e1842; Ont., M.D., McGill Univ., 1844; b. North Augusta, Ont., 1-16-1809; d. Belleville, Ont., 3-30-1876.
- Asa Holdridge, e1822; Bridport.
- Seymour John Holley, e1852; Vt., M.D., CP&SNY, 1857.
- Lorin Holliday, e1850; N. Y.
- John Henry Holman, e1849; N. Y.
- Freeland Salmon Holmes, e1852; Me., A.B., Bowdoin Coll., 1850, A.M., 1853, M.D., Columbian Medical Coll., 1854; b. Foxcroft, Me., 9-8-1827; d. Germantown, Va., 6-23-1863 (in army).
- P. C. Holt, e1843; N. Y.
- Lucius Hooker, e1827; Middlebury, b. Middlebury, 10-2-1803; d. Cato, N. Y., 8-6-1888.
- Samuel Lucius Hooker, e1849; Vt., A.M. (Hon.), Union Coll., 1849, M.D., AMC, 1851; b. Poultney, 6-22-1828; d. LeRoy, N. Y., 8-14-1871.
- James H. Hope, e1843; Vt., A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1853; teacher, author, artist; b. Drygrange, Scotland, 11-29-1818.
- Edwin W. Hopkins, e1826; N. Y., M.D., UVt, 1830; b. Hopkinton, N. Y., 2-4-1805; d. Rutland, 6-29-1850.
- Gustavus Hopkins, e1836; Mass.
- John Henry Hopkins, e1826, D.D., Univ. Vermont, 1832; D.C.L., Oxford Univ., 1867; clergyman and Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, b. Dublin, Ireland, 1-30-1792; d. Rock Point, 1-9-1868.
- Theodore Hopkins, e1849; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1844; d. Niles, Mich., 1906.
- Alonzo Edward Horton, e1854; Vt., M.D., UVt, 1858; b. Mt. Holly, 6-9-1835; d. Poultney, 3-24-1925.
- George W. Horton, e1829; N. Y.
- Truman Charles Horton, e1845; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1846.
- N. Houghton, e1843; Vt.
- Samuel Reynolds House, e1843; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1837, A.M., 1840, M.D., CP&SNY, 1845; b. Waterford, N. Y., 10-16-1817; d. there, 8-13-1899.
- Daniel Tyler Hovey, e1836; Mass., b. Sutton, Mass., 10-19-1815; d. 1-31-1851.
- Jerome Bonaparte Howard, e1842; N.Y., C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., 1838; artist; b. Stephentown, N. Y., 5-14-1819; d. Andersonville, Va., 10-17-1864.
- Leicester Howard, e1819; Benson.

- Nelson W. Howard, e1845; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1848.
 Valentine Rathburn Howard, e1824; Va., b. Leeds, Me., 4-11-1803; d. in Alabama, 1828.
 Adonijah Woodbury Howe, e1848; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1851; b. Jaffrey, N. H., 9-25-1825; d. Hollis, N. H., 9-9-1886.
 George Washington Howe, e1829; O., M.D., Washington Medical Coll., (Baltimore), clergyman; b. Williamstown, 12-21-1809; d. North Bloomfield, O., 5-18-1884.
 Henry Howe, e1825; Castleton, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1817; A.M., 1820; teacher; b. Shoreham, 4-16-1797; d. Canandaigua, N. Y., 6-6-1865.
 John Howe, e1846; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1852, A.M., 1855; lawyer; b. Castleton, 10-18-1833; d. there, 6-4-1873.
 Albert M. Hoyt, e1837; Castleton, lawyer; b. Castleton, 1817; d. Grass Valley, Cal., 1850.
 Peter Livingston Hoyt, e1836; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1838; b. Wentworth, N. H., 3-26-1814; d. there, 5-4-1871.
 John D. Hubbard, e1846; N. Y.
 L. J. Hubbard, e1843; Vt.
 James Hubbell, e1823; N. Y.
 Ephraim Gates Hulett, e1835; Wallingford.
 Harlow M. Hull, e1858; Pa.
 Robert M. Hull, e1845; O., M.D., NYU, 1846.
 Oliver S. Humphrey, e1845; N. Y.
 Allyn Merriam Hungerford, e1837; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1839; b. Watertown, Conn., 8-16-1810; d. there, 6-17-1883.
 John Hunt, e1845; Mich.
 James F. Huntley, e1846; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1848; d. Oneida, N. Y., 2-12-1887.
 Isaac W. Hurd, e1826; N. Y.
 Joseph Hurlbut, e1841; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1822; clergyman; b. Charlotte, 8-4-1793; d. Wausoma, Ia., 4-5-1874.
 Samuel Hurlbut, Jr., e1842; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1839; A.M., 1842, grad. Union Theological Sem., 1845; clergyman; b. Charlotte, 11-26-1816; d. New Haven, 12-2-1856.
 Martin J. Hutchins, e1845; N. Y., b. Schuyler, N. Y., 11-7-1825.
 Andrew Huyck, e1837; N. Y.
 B. Edgar Hyde, e1846; N. Y.
 Edwin Ebenezer Hyde, e1844; N. Y., b. Amity, N. Y., 5-7-1814.
 Henry H. Hyde, e1831; N. Y.
 Jehiel Hull Hyde, e1832; Highgate, M.D., UVt, 1834.
 Spencer C. Inglehart, e1858; N. Y.
 Lucius Barton Irish, e1861; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1861, M.D., Bellevue Medical Coll., 1862.
 Bernard J. D. Irwin, e1850; N. Y., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1851.
 Nathaniel Ives, e1846; Vt., M.D., (institution not identified).
 James Corbin Jackson, e1845; N. H., A.B., Dartmouth Coll., 1844; M.D., JMC, 1847; b. Cornish, N. H., 8-22-1818; d. Hartford, Conn., 2-7-1882.
 Thomas S. Jackson, e1845; N. Y.
 Robert S. James, e1849; N. Y.
 A. Hartwell Jaquith, e1831; Mass., M.D., VMC, 1832.

- Elias McKay Jenkins, e1852; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Michigan, 1856.
Enoch Eaton Johnson, e1858; Vt., M.D., AMC, 1866; b. Castleton; d. Salisbury, 4-1-1868, aet. 29.
Hannibal Johnson, e1851; Vt.
Robert Johnson, e1828; N. Y.
Simeon Johnson, e1846; N. Y.
Whitfield H. Johnson, e1842; N. Y.
Zenas C. Johnson, e1822; N. H.
Calvin W. Jones, e1858; Mass.
John Sproson Jones, e1834; N. Y.
Noah L. Jones, e1843; Vt.
- Joseph A. Keller, e1845; S. C., M.D., UP, 1847.
Laurens G. Keller, e1852; Vt.
Amasa Kellogg, e1819; N. H., M.D., BMC., 1828; b. Halifax, 1791; d. Rochester, 5-15-1830.
Orson D. Kellogg, e1821; N. Y., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1823, A.M., 1826; clergyman and teacher; b. Florida, N. Y., 8-27-1792; d. New York City, 3-?-1853.
Silas Root Kellogg, e1822; Mass., M.D., BMC, 1824; b. Sheffield, Mass., 6-11-1799; d. there, 3-13-1877.
Albert Kendrick, e1831; Poultney, M.D., VMC, 1833.
Henry Brainard Kent, e1850; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1854; b. Hopkinton, N. Y., 9-8-1827; d. New York City, 10-12-1893.
John D. Kerley, e1848; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1850; d. Pine Plains, N. Y., 10-9-1897, aet. 70.
Andrew Jackson Ketcham, e1837; Sudbury.
Benjamin F. Ketcham, e1858; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1860; d. Brattleboro, 1-9-1897, aet. 59.
James M. Ketcham, e1841; Vt.
John Kezer, e1823; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1826; b. Windham, N. H., 6-27-1791; d. Northfield, N. H., 8-14-1872.
Frederick Taft Kidder, e1827; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1832; dentist; b. Alstead, N. H., 1807; d. New York City, 2-19-1880.
John S. Kilbourn, e1830; Troy.
Benjamin S. Kilburn, e1826; N. Y.
Isaac Kimball, e1853; Vt., b. Coventry, 6-4-1823; d. Troy, 10-13-1900.
Everett Hoffman Kimbark, e1849; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1850; d. 1872, aet. 54.
Jefferson King, e1858; N. Y.
Theodore Young Kinne, e1860; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1862; d. Peterson, N. J., 3-6-1904, aet. 65.
W. Kinney, e1852; Conn.
Aaron B. Kinsman, e1826; N. Y., clergyman.
Samuel Dutton Knapp, e1844; Vt., b. Dummerston, 2-24-1822; d. Pomeroy, O., 9-25-1846.
Theodore P. Knapp, e1852; N. Y., M.D., Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Pennsylvania, 1854.
- Leon LaChapelle, e1837; P. Q., M.D., BMC, 1838.
Austin LaMonte, e1859; N. Y., M.D., Detroit Coll., Medicine and Surgery, 1861.

- Royal Mills Lampson, e1850; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1851; b. South Hero, 12-28-1831.
James Lang, e1852; Conn.
Seth W. Langdon, e1842; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1847; d. 3-24-1891.
A. C. Lansing, e1844; N. Y.
Horace Lathrop, Jr., e1851; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1852.
Martin Law, e1849; N. Y.
C. D. Lawton, e1845; Vt.
Elon Joseph Lawton, e1856; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1858; b. Higginsville, N. Y., 9-9-1835; d. Rome, N. Y., 4-18-1895.
George W. Lawton, e1845; Mass.
Mose C. Lawton, e1857; Vt.
Mark Mortimer Leavenworth, e1824; Conn., b. Waterbury, Conn., 5-13-1800; d. Middletown, Conn., 7-22-1825.
Joshua Leavitt, e1847; Mass.
James Lee, e1843; N. Y., b. Fishkill, N. Y., 11-15-1818; d. Mechanicsville, N. Y., 4-13-1866.
Elisha Dyar Leffingwell, e1823; Middletown, M.D., DMC, 1827; b. Middletown, 8-28-1804; d. Aurora, N. Y., 2-10-1871.
Joseph LeMaitre, e1837; P. Q.
Halsey Leonard, e1846; Conn.
William B. Leonard, e1829; N. Y.
Ichabod Lester, e1834; N. Y.
David Thacker Lewis, e1835; England.
James Lewis, e1823; N. Y.
Ozias Lewis, Jr., e1831; Conn., M.D., BMC, 1833; b. Litchfield, Conn., 2-6-1812.
Martin G. Leyburn, e1858; Pa.
William H. Linn, e1847; N. J., M.D., JMC, 1848.
John Little, e1844; Mass., M.D., DMC, 1846; b. Chelsea, 11-24-1819; d. Lowell, Wis., 9-2-1870.
Darwin Littlefield, e1827; Arlington.
Job G. Littlefield, e1830; Chester, M.D., VMC, 1831.
Alfred Jerome Long, e1852; N. Y., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1851; M.D., NYU, 1853; b. Rutland, 8-5-1824; d. Whitehall, N. Y., 8-10-1895.
Thomas Long, e1845; N. C.
Elijah Loomis, e1819; Georgia, Vt., b. Georgia, 3-31-1795; d. Bainbridge, O., 4-15-1837.
Martin James Love, e1840; Bennington, A.B., Williams Coll., 1845, A.M., 1848, M.D., VMC., 1848; b. Bennington, 3-22-1821; d. there, 12-4-1869.
Oliver Sherwin Lovejoy, e1847; Mass., M.D., CP&SNY, 1850; b. Winchendon, Mass., 8-3-1824; d. Haverhill, Mass., 6-26-1898.
Julian Merrill Loveland, e1843; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1841; teacher; b. Castleton, 5-6-1823; d. there, 1-8-1884.
Elisha W. M. Low, e1856; Pa.
John Lowth, e1841; Vt.
Orrin C. Ludden, e1845; Vt.
Almon Lull, e1830; Windsor, M.D., VMC, 1832; b. Hartland, 11-26-1804.
Horace Lyman, e1848; Mass., A.B., Williams Coll., 1842, grad. Andover Theological Sem., 1846; professor Univ. of the Pacific; clergyman and teacher; b. Easthampton, Mass., 11-16-1815; d. Hillside, Or., 3-31-1887.
Philo Clark W. Lyman, e1851; Vt., b. Sheldon, 10-8-1828.

- John S. Lynde, e1822; Woodstock, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1828; b. Guilford, 9-4-1788; d. Norridgewock, Me., 10-?-1866.
- Samuel Kinsley Lyon, e1823; Craftsbury, M.D., UVt, 1826; b. Craftsbury, 3-28-1800.
- Samuel R. McClintock, e1842; Pa., M.D., UP, 1844.
- A. P. McConnell, e1848; N. Y., M.D., Medical Coll. of Ohio, 1850.
- J. R. McCough, e1828; N. H.
- William H. McCready, e1853; N. Y.
- Leonard G. McDonald, e1836; N. Y.
- Albert G. McFarland, e1823; Orwell.
- George W. McFarland, e1846; N. Y.
- Lyman Durkee McIntosh, e1860; Vt.
- William Cameron McKay, e1841; Oreg., b. Astoria, Oreg., 3-18-1824; d. Pendleton, Oreg., 1-2-1893.
- Thomas McKeith, Jr., e1820; Vt.
- Kenneth McKinnon, e1852; N. C., M.D., Univ. Louisville, 1852.
- George W. McLaughlin, e1850; Pa.
- John L. McLean, e1849; N. C.
- Finlay McMartin, e1824; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1827.
- James McMullen, e1856; Vt.
- Robert McMurray, e1836; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1840; professor New York Medical Coll. for Women; b. Salem, N. Y., 1-17-1817.
- Dennis Macoy, e1847; N. Y.
- Allen Madison, e1825; N. Y.
- John Magaw, e1833; Ont.
- Christopher J. Maine, e1830; Conn., b. North Stonington, Conn., 11-6-1810.
- Adolphe Malhiot, e1837; P. Q.
- Alfred Mallory, e1828; N. Y.
- Ira Manley, Jr., e1847; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1848.
- William J. Manley, e1841; Benson, M.D., BMC., 1841; b. Dorset, 8-9-1793; d. there, 11-19-1889.
- Zara Mann, e1819; Chester, b. Chester, 7-29-1796; d. there, 8-10-1822.
- A. J. Mansfield, e1849; Mass.
- J. Marchesseault, e1846; P. Q.
- Isaac Marchesseault, e1844; P. Q., M.D., New Orleans Medical Coll., 1848.
- Milton McDonough Marcus, e1846; Vt., M.D., CP&SNY, 1847.
- Elisha Gaylord Marshall, e1830; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1831; d. 1855.
- Guy Carleton Marshall, e1849; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1850.
- Silas H. Marshall, e1845; Vt.
- Anselm Martin, e1821; N. Y., M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1823; b. Hartford, N. Y., 1787; d. 1-3-1872.
- Henry C. Martin, e1854; Pa., M.D., NYU, 1857.
- Cephas Kent Martindale, e1849; Vt., A.B., Williams Coll., 1848; M.D., GMC, 1851.
- Isaac Marvin, e1848; N. Y.
- Darwin B. Mason, e1821; Woodstock.
- Samuel Mason, e1842; Vt.
- Samuel C. Mason, e1858; N. Y.
- Josiah Bates Massey e1844; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1846, M.D. (Hon.) Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical Coll., b. Watertown, N. Y., 1-17-1821.
- James Gardner Maxfield, e1859; Mass., M.D., HMS, 1867; b. Nashua, N. H., 7-22-1838; d. Lowell, Mass., 3-11-1889.

- Charles A. May, e1855; N. Y.
Charles S. May, e1854; N. Y.
Horace May, e1830; Wilmington, M.D., VMC, 1832.
John Ellis May, e1831; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1832; d. Pittstown, N. Y., 7-9-1874, aet. 61.
S. Christie May, e1846; N. Y.
Darius G. Maynard, e1856; Vt.
E. S. Maynard, e1842; Vt.
Henry B. Maynard, e1848; Vt.
Matthew Henry Maynard, e1849; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1852; lawyer; b. Brownsville, Ind., 4-10-1832; d. Jacksonville, Fla., 12-26-1907.
Henry Mazuzan, e1827; N. Y.
Charles Meacham, e1842; Vt.
Edward H. Meacham, e1843; Vt.
Edward W. Meacham, e1842; Vt.
Henry Valorus Meeker, e1855; Vt., M.D., UVt, 1858.
Valorus Meeker, e1855; Vt.
I. T. Megraw, e1830; Benson.
P. Merchant, e1860; Ga.
Albert Leonard Merrill, e1853; Me., M.D., DMC, 1856; b. Lewiston, Me., 2-5-1828; d. Auburn, Me., 10-5-1860.
Franklin Benjamin Merrill, e1851; Me., A.B., Bowdoin Coll., 1847, M.D., JMC, 1852; b. Buxton, Me., 2-16-1825; d. Alfred, Me., 5-2-1899.
Timothy Noble Merrill, e1837; Castleton.
Eli Todd Merriman, e1832; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1833; b. Bristol, Conn., 1812; d. 1867.
Elisha Merriman, e1835; N. Y.
Ebenezer Merritt, e1823; N. Y., dentist; b. Redding, Conn., 1-13-1795; d. Cleveland, O., 9-5-1864.
Henry Harrison Merritt, e1834; Sudbury.
Elijah Beach Middlebrook, e1835; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1835; b. Trumbull, Conn., 8-9-1813; d. New York City, 3-31-1889.
Pierre Bazilla Mignault, e1842; P. Q., M.D., HMS, 1846; b. Chambly, P. Q., 8-28-1818; d. Montreal, P. Q., 6-12-1897.
John Fay Miles, e1842; Vt., M.D. (Hon.) UVt, 1855; M.D. (Hon.), DMC, 1868; b. Hinesburg, 1-2-1820; d. there, 3-2-1891.
C. D. Miller, e1859; N. Y.
Nelson Miller, e1827; Bridgewater, b. Bridgewater, 12-8-1806.
Washington Miller, e1820; Mass., b. Colerain, Mass., 11-21-1796.
William Ellsworth Miller, e1836; N. Y.
Benjamin F. Mills, e1844; N. Y., M.D., Willoughby Medical Coll., 1846.
Isaac Minard, e1828; Rockingham, M.D., VMC, 1830; b. Rockingham, 3-30-1793; d. Pike, N. Y., 1875.
Orrin Eugene Miner, e1857; Conn., M.D., NYU, 1859; d. Noank, Conn., 9-22-1901.
Alexander LeBaron Monroe, e1827; Mass., M.D., YMI, 1831; b. Sutton, Mass., 5-3-1807; d. Medway, Mass., 2-20-1879.
Stephen Monroe, e1844; Mich.
Joseph Monson, e1834; Wells, M.D., (institution not identified); b. Manchester, 7-3-1779; d. Wells, 1852.
David W. Moore, e1853; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1855.
Elisha Moore, e1821; Strafford, M.D., UVt, 1823; b. Strafford, 8-31-1802; d. there, 2-?-1838.

- F. A. Moore, e1859; N. Y.
John C. Moore, e1852; N. C.
John Newton Moore, e1846; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1848.
Marius Moore, e1831; N. Y., b. Brookfield, N. Y., 5-16-1808; d. Dover, O., 8-28-1873.
Stephen Moore, e1833; N. Y.
Hiram Morgan, e1828; Rochester, M.D., VMC, 1833.
Isaiah Morgan, e1830; Castleton, M.D., VMC, 1833; b. Andover, 2-15-1809.
George Henry Morrill, e1857; N. H., M.D., Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Coll., 1861; b. Concord, N. H., 9-12-1840; d. St. Louis, Mo., 4-25-1917.
Joel Eastman Morrill, e1857; N. H., b. Canterbury, N. H., 3-12-1836; d. 10-21-1911.
Neal Morison, e1848; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1850; d. New York City, 4-12-1858, aet. 35.
Clifford T. Morrough, e1845; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1847; b. in Ireland, 7-31-1821; d. New Brunswick, N. J., 3-13-1882.
Francis Morrow, e1835; N. Y.
John Moody Morse, e1848; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1850; b. Bethel, 10-13-1823; d. Galesburg, Ill.
Julius Hamilton Morse, e1831; N. H., M.D., VMC, 1832; d. Lawrence, Mass., 7-26-1862, aet. 54.
J. W. Morse, e1859; N. Y.
Lucius Morse, e1845; Vt.
Luther Blodgett Morse, e1841; Chelsea, M.D., VMC, 1844; b. Rochester, 8-13-1820; d. Watertown, Mass., 5-26-1900.
William T. Morse, e1846; Conn.
Ad De Mortigny, e1847; P. Q.
Dolson Morton, e1828; Hubbardton, M.D., VMC, 1831.
E. H. Morton, e1845; Vt.
Hiram Moses, e1824; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1825; b. Norfolk, Conn., 9-9-1800; d. Petersburg, N. Y., 6-4-1885.
John Mosher, Jr., e1830; Tinmouth, M.D., VMC, 1832; b. Dorset, 3-28-1805; d. Oregon, O., 10-24-1874.
Charles Arthur Moulton, e1861; N. H., M.D., UVt, 1862; b. London, N. H., 3-12-1839; d. New Orleans, La., 9-24-1864.
James Mudge, e1842; N. Y., b. Durham, N. Y., 1816; d. there.
Carlton Austin Munger, e1832; Rutland., b. West Rutland, 5-30-1808; d. there, 3-4-1878.
Eber Douglass Munger, e1845; Vt., A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1842, A.M., 1845; teacher; b. Rutland, 8-24-1818; d. there, 8-21-1847.
Elias Leonard Munger, e1836; West Rutland, M.D., VMC, 1837; b. West Rutland, 8-22-1811; d. Shalersville, O., 12-16-1884.
Hiram Murdock, e1821; Putney, M.D., BMC, 1823; b. Townshend, 4-27-1797; d. Taylor's Falls, Minn., 1-26-1866.
W. D. Murphey, e1843; N. C.
Henry Murray, e1834; Mass.
Joseph Burrett Murray, e1837; Addison, M.D., VMC, 1839.

Jonathan Wright Nash, e1840; New Haven, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1843; merchant; b. New Haven, 7-31-1821; d. Janesville, Wis., 3-25-1905.
Freeman Near, e1837; Mich., M.D., BMC, 1838.
Orville Needham, e1844; N. Y.

- Henry Crippen Neer, e1860; N. J., M.D., BMC, 1860.
George Wallace Nelson, e1861; N. Y.
Lloyd W. Nelson, e1858; N. Y.
Charles S. Newman, e1846; N. J.
David C. Newman, e1845; Mass.
John S. Newman, e1843; N. Y.
Ambrose A. Newton, e1847; Vt.
Charles S. Newton, e1845; N. J.
Luther Bartlett Newton, e1860; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1874; d. North Bennington, 5-2-1906.
John S. Nichols, e1851; Vt.
Charles G. Nickerson, e1846; N. Y.
Andrew Niles, e1850; Pa., M.D., Philadelphia Coll. Medicine and Surgery, 1852.
George M. Noble, e1830; Tinmouth, b. Tinmouth, 9-12-1810; d. Wallingford, 1-10-1885.
Henry Hibbard Noble, e1830; Orwell, b. Orwell, 12-8-1808; d. there, 7-4-1832.
Rollin Noble, e1840; Castleton, b. Poultney, 2-11-1805; d. Jamestown, Ind., 1-24-1872.
Henry C. Northrop, e1855; Vt.
William Henry Northrop, e1861; Vt., druggist; b. Castleton, 4-30-1833; d. there, 4-25-1903.
Benjamin Norton, Jr., e1846; N. Y., b. Easton, N. Y., 1819; d. Belmont, N. Y., 10-3-1893.
George Norton, e1827; Conn., b. Berlin, Conn., 2-11-1810.
James Dickey Norton, e1837; N. Y.
William S. Norton, e1824; N. Y.
Peter B. Noxon, e1824; N. Y., b. Watervliet, N. Y., 10-?-1796; d. Loudonville, N. Y., 4-3-1882.
George Henry Noyes, e1851; N. H., A.B., Union Coll., 1854, A.M., 1857; b. Nashua, N. H., 3-19-1831; d. there, 12-10-1881.
Horace Hubbard Nye, e1848; N. Y., A.B., Alfred Univ., 1844, M.D., Medical Department Western Reserve Coll., 1849; d. Wellsville, N. Y., 8-28-1892, aet. 72.
- Gile Walter Oatman, e1828; N. Y., b. Hartford, N. Y., 1810; d. there, 1-14-1871.
Joel S. Oatman, e1831; N. Y., b. Middletown, 2-6-1807; d. New York City, 10-2-1876.
William O'Brien, e1826; O., d. Akron, O., 2-?-1842.
George Gilman Odiorne, e1843; N. H., M.D., CP&SNY, 1846; b. Norwich, Conn., 6-21-1823.
J. C. Olmstead, e1844; Pa.
Frederick Orlop, e1826; N. Y.
Ira Ormsby, e1836; Castleton, b. Putney, 11-19-1810; d. Mendon, 12-30-1885.
John Quincy Osborne, e1830; N. Y., M.D., YMI, 1831.
David S. Osgood, e1844; Mass., b. Barre, Mass., 3-27-1819.
S. D. Osgood, e1845; Mass.
Joshua Ward Ostrom, e1836; N. Y.
- Ora F. Paddock, e1820; Me.
Henry Vincent Padmore, e1833; England, M.D., YMI, 1835.

- Samuel P. Page, e1820; Hartland.
Thomas E. Page, e1843; Vt.
Alfred Paige, Jr., e1848; Vt., b. Bethel; d. there, 1-14-1884, aet. 59.
E. D. Paige, e1840; Rupert.
Damon H. Palmer, e1842; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1845.
Virgil Maro Palmer, e1829; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1831; b. Ashford, Conn., 3-7-1808; d. 1839.
Washington Palmer, e1828; N. Y.
George Halley Parker, e1820; Castleton, A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1824.
John W. Parker; e1846; N. Y.
Oscar Fitzallen Parker, e1850; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1851.
Samuel Parker, e1845; N. Y.
E. Parkhurst, e1861; O.
D. C. Parks, e1857; N. C.
Simpson Lewis Parmelee, e1851; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1853; b. Stockholm, N. Y., 2-21-1829; d. Watertown, N. Y., 4-17-1881.
Benjamin Franklin Parsons, e1860; A.B., Williams Coll., 1858; teacher; b. Goshen, Mass., 11-7-1826; d. Hawkinsville, Ga., 11-16-1907.
Chauncey Smith Parsons, e1837; Benson, b. Benson, 2-18-1816.
Fayette Parsons, e1837; Benson, b. Benson, 8-12-1812.
George Parsons, e1835; N. Y.
William W. D. Parsons, e1851; N. Y., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1852.
Gurdon R. Parkis, e1826; Conn., M.D., BMC, 1828.
R. Pattee, e1846; Vt.
Alfred F. Patterson, e1851; N. Y.
Charles E. Patterson, e1853; Vt.
James F. Patterson, e1853; Vt.
James Henry Patterson, e1854; Vt., M.D., VMC, 1848.
John Clark Patterson, e1846; Vt., M.D., GMC, 1847.
John Payne, e1823; Mass., M.D., DMC, 1815; d. Janesville, Mass., 3-16-1873.
Leonard Wood Peabody, e1843; N. H., M.D., VMC, 1844, M.D. (Hon.), DMC, 1867; b. Newport, N. H., 9-13-1817; d. Henniker, N. H., 1-13-1899.
Charles B. Pearson, e1848; Vt.
Corbett Peebles, e1824; Wilmington, M.D., BMC, 1829; b. Whitingham, 8-28-1803.
Joel Peets, e1843; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1840.
Samuel H. Pendleton, e1846; N. C., M.D., JMC, 1847.
John R. Perrin, e1847; N. Y.
Asahel Perry, e1827; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1831; d. Granville, N. Y., 1878, aet. 77.
Darwin Clark Perry, e1831; Shoreham, M.D., VMC, 1834; b. Shoreham, 4-20-1807; d. Woodstock, 11-22-1837.
George A. Perry, e1847; N. Y.
Joshua Perry, e1851; Vt.
Anson L. Pettee, e1830; Wilmington, M.D., VMC, 1835; b. Wilmington, 1-25-1808; d. there, 11-4-1878.
Bela E. Phelps; e1845; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1847.
Thaddeus Phelps, e1830; Windsor, M.D., VMC, 1832; b. Windsor, 7-21-1809; d. Attleboro Falls, Mass., 5-30-1879.
Peter Phillip, e1834; N. Y.
James Stuart Phillips, e1853; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1855.

- Robert C. Phillips, e1857; Me.
 Rollin Phillips, e1861; Vt.
 A. L. Pierson, e1848; Vt.
 Joseph G. W. Pike, e1856; Mass., M.D., UVt, 1857.
 Sidney W. Pitcher, e1823; N. Y.
 Alfred G. Platt, e1824; N. Y.
 George H. Plumley, e1860; Vt., b. Brandon, 7-?-1838; d. Middlebury, 4-16-1881.
 Oliver Plumley, e1845; N. Y.
 David Pond, e1834; Pa.
 Chandler Poor, e1843; Vt.
 Charles Augustus Porter, e1830; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1828, A.M., 1831, M.D., UP, 1832; d. New York City, 12-24-1847.
 Ebenezer Porter, e1822; Tinmouth, M.D., DMC, 1824; b. 5-11-1801; d. Poultney, 12-12-1869.
 James B. Porter, e1827; Rutland, M.D., VMC, 1832; b. Waterford, N. Y., 9-10-1806; d. Rutland, 2-17-1879.
 Benjamin Franklin Post, e1824; N. Y., M.D., UVt, 1827.
 Lewis Post, e1821; N. Y.
 Charles C. Power, e1846; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1847.
 Asahel L. Powers, e1836; Springfield, b. Springfield, 2-23-1818.
 Edgar P. Powers, e1848; Vt.
 Jabez Proctor Powers, e1827; Proctorsville, M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1831; b. Proctorsville, 2-17-1803; d. Colborne, Ont., 5-1-1886.
 Thomas Eleazer Powers, e1825; Woodstock, M.D., DMC, 1827, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1851; b. Woodstock, 11-14-1808; d. there, 12-28-1876.
 Titus William Powers, e1830; N. Y., M.D., YMI, 1831; d. 1863.
 Nathaniel F. Prentice, e1847; N. Y., b. Skeneatales, N. Y., 1-11-1825.
 Luther Martin Preston, e1834; Brandon, b. Brookfield, 1-6-1812; d. there, 12-11-1834.
 Morgan W. Prichard, e1825; N. Y.
 C. Prime, e1859; N. Y.
 Henry Prince, e1858; Pa.
 William Henry Proctor, e1858; Vt., b. Fairhaven, 2-12-1840; business.
 Ezra Reed Pulling, e1850; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1853; d. 1899.
 Harris Pusher, e1861; Me., M.D., NYU, 1862; d. Portland, Me., 3-?-1896.
 Alonzo Putnam, e1849; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1851.
 Jacob H. Putnam, e1859; Vt., M.D., Long Island Medical Coll., 1867.
 Joseph Quackenbush, e1836; N. Y.
 Theodore Quick, e1854; N. Y., M.D., Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Pennsylvania, 1855; d. 1887.
 Benjamin Franklin Raleigh, e1825; N. Y.
 Edwin D. Ramsdell, e1854; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1855; b. Belleville, N. Y., 3-19-1830; d. New York City, 6-12-1906.
 Henry Clay Randall, e1851; Conn., clergyman; b. Stonington, Conn., 12-5-1825.
 Henry David Ranney, e1837; Townshend, M.D., AMC, 1840; d. 1-11-1879.
 Moses Harris Ranney, e1843; Vt., M.D., BMC, 1833, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1854; b. Stockbridge, 8-16-1814; d. New York City, 1864.
 Bryan Fitch Ransom, e1837; East Poultney, M.D., AMC, 1841.
 Horace Bascom Ransom, e1857; Ia., M.D., CP&SNY, 1857; d. Burlington, Ia., 1895.

- Horace S. Ransom, e1855; Ia.
James J. Ransom, e1861; Ia., M.D., Rush Medical Coll., 1863.
Lefroy Ravenhill, e1847; N. Y., A.B., Columbia Coll., 1845, M.D., CP&SNY, 1849; d. New York City, 5-24-1851, aet. 26.
Orrin Rawson, e1857; Conn.
Orrin L. Ray, e1845; Vt.
Samuel W. Ray, e1857; N. Y.
Stephen V. Raymond, e1858; N. Y.
Alanson Reed, e1848; N. Y.
Calvin Jackson Reynolds, e1834; N. Y., b. Cuba, N. Y., 7-6-1806; d. there, fall 1878.
John D. Reynolds, e1860; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1863.
Tabor Burton Reynolds, e1837; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1842; b. Wilton, N. Y., 4-8-1821; d. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 7-3-1901.
William B. Ribble, e1848; N. J., M.D., BMC, 1849.
Fisher M. Rice, e1836; Mass.
James Rice, e1827; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1830.
Olney Rice, Jr., e1827; N. Y.
J. K. Rich, e1861; N. Y.
Arba Richards, e1830; N. Y.
Gustavus M. Richards, e1845; N. Y.
Israel B. Richardson, e1821; Woodstock, b. Woodstock, 10-4-1799; d. Saginaw, Mich., 5-?-1874.
Frederick Richmond, e1860; Vt., b. Rochester, 8-23-1839.
Trajan Hoyt Richmond, e1827; N. Y., b. Poultney, 1-17-1805.
George Riddell, e1851; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1853; b. Colerain, Mass., 8-30-1823; d. Bradford, Pa., 12-26-1887.
John P. Reiley, e1844; N. Y.
John Riley, e1843; N. Y., merchant; b. New York City, 9-30-1818; d. Spring Hill, Ill., 6-17-1903.
Benjamin T. Roath, e1833; N. Y.
James Watson Robbins, e1827; Conn., A.B., Yale Coll., 1822, A.M. (Hon.), 1850, M.D., YMI, 1828; b. Colebrook, Conn., 11-18-1800; d. Uxbridge, Mass., 1-10-1879.
George Watson Roberts, e1846; N. Y., b. Putney, 9-24-1821; d. Underhill, 4-23-1885.
R. W. Roberts, e1845; N. Y.
F. D. Robineau, e1843; P. Q.
Charles W. Robinson, e1854; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1856.
Daniel Robinson, e1822; Hubbardton.
Horatio Robinson, Jr., e1850; N. Y., M.D., Western Homeopathic Medical Coll., 1851.
Sanford Mason Robinson, e1840; Castleton, b. Wilmington, 8-30-1813; d. Bennington, 10-28-1870.
William E. Rodgers, e1845; N. Y.
John Rogers, e1822; N. H.
Phillip Roof, e1848; N. Y.
Elisha Root, e1835; Williston, b. Williston, 5-19-1811; d. South Hero, 5-21-1842.
Martin Nelson Root, e1850; Mass., A.B., Amherst Coll., 1849, M.D., HMS, 1852; teacher; b. South Byfield, Mass., 12-14-1829; d. Charlestown, N. H., 7-28-1895.

- Oliver Sackett Root, e1821; Mass., M.D., BMC, 1824; b. Pittsfield, Mass., 7-1-1799; d. there, 10-22-1870.
- Samuel Henry Root, e1837; Benson, b. Benson, 12-26-1818.
- Benjamin Richards Ross, e1836; N. Y.
- James Ross, e1845; Vt., M.D., New York Medical Coll., 1851; b. Shrewsbury, 5-8-1809; d. Rutland, 5-17-1880.
- John Ross, e1840; Rutland.
- Norman D. Ross, e1842; Middlebury, b. Royalton, 10-23-1823; d. Middlebury, 6-8-1899.
- Volney Ross, e1835; Clarendon, merchant; d. Brandon, 2-11-1898.
- Rufus J. Rowe, e1850; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1851.
- George W. Rudd, e1824; N. Y.
- Nelson Rusk, e1828; N. Y.
- Cornelius Lansing Russell, e1837; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1832; lawyer; b. Salem, N. Y., 9-9-1808; d. Cleveland, O., 3-30-1896.
- Edward P. Russel, e1860; Vt., M.D., UVt, 1866; b. Middlebury, 7-27-1840.
- William P. Russel, e1832; Middlebury, M.D., BMC, 1831; professor Vermont Medical College; b. Charlotte, 3-?-1804; d. Middlebury, 6-4-1872.
- Francis B. Ryan, e1848; P.Q.
- Peter Louis de St. Croix, e1826; N.S., M.D., YMI, 1827, A.M. (Hon.) Union Coll., 1845; clergyman; d. 1871.
- Lewis Samburn, e1823; Barre, M.D., UVt, 1826; d. in Montana, aet. 83.
- Carlos Herman Sampson, e1840; Cornwall, A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1845; teacher and business; b. Cornwall, 6-16-1823; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., 4-25-1877.
- Tristram Sanborn, e1846; N.H., M.D., BMC, 1848; b. Franklin, N. H., 9-18-1827; d. Sandwich, N. H., 12-6-1859.
- Carlos Sanford, e1842; Vt., b. Castleton, 6-27-1820; d. Denver, Col., 12-17-1895.
- Increase Sumner Sanger, e1823; Me., M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1825; b. Framingham, Mass., 10-26-1788; d. Hampden, Me., 10-14-1848.
- Hiram Sargent, e1834; Ludlow, M.D., DMC, 1838; b. Ludlow; d. Bloomington, Wis., 6-2-1851.
- Rufus Sargent, e1849; N. H.
- Addison H. Sanders, e1859; R. I., M.D., NYU, 1861; d. in Iowa, 1867.
- Horace Saunders, e1834; Weathersfield, M.D., DMC, 1837; b. Weathersfield, 1809; d. Charlestown, N. H., 12-29-1875.
- Swift Saunders, e1836; N. Y.
- William Gale Saunders, e1851; N. Y., M.D., Philadelphia Coll. Medicine and Surgery, 1852.
- William Savage, e1828; N. Y.
- P. R. H. Sawyer, e1860; N. Y.
- Abram Howell Schultz, e1835; N. Y.
- Anderson Lemuel Scott, e1855; Mass., M.D., HMS, 1867; d. Boston, Mass., 5-5-1870, aet. 33.
- A. B. Scott, e1845; Vt.
- Isaac Scott, e1828; N. Y.
- Thomas Scott, e1845; Vt.
- James Scovill, e1840; Castleton.
- Jenkins W. Scovill, e1837; Castleton.
- Perry G. Scoville, e1836; Orwell.
- Hiram Scutt, e1840; N. Y.

Isaac Seeley, e1823; Whiting.

Darius H. Seelye, e1852; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1853.

Benjamin Avery Segur, e1859; Conn., B.S., Racine Coll., 1859; M.D., CP&SNY, 1860

Joseph W. M. Shattuck, e1858; Mass., M.D., Atlanta Medical Coll., 1859.

Darius Shaw, e1819; Wallingford.

William B. Shaw, e1831; N. H., M.D., VMC, 1834.

Charles Henry Shears, e1846; N. Y., M.D., UVt, 1859.

H. F. Sheldon, e1851; Vt.

Charles W. Sherman, e1840; Vergennes.

Truman Minot Sherman, e1843; Vt., M.D., BMC, 1847; b. Newton, Conn., 11-2-1822; d. Sheffield, Mass., 12-15-1851.

Ira Sherwin, e1821; Chester, d. Harbor Creek, Pa., fall of 1859.

John W. Shilland, e1850; N. Y.

David Shipherd, e1826; Castleton, b. Castleton, 3-11-1802; d. Bainbridge, O., 5-14-1877.

William H. Shout, e1854; N. Y.

Charles William Shumway, e1846; N. Y., M.D., CP&SNY, 1848; d. 1885, aet. 58.

Ebenezer B. F. Sisco, e1848; Vt.

Richard Baxter Skinner, e1851; Vt., M.D., HMS, 1858; b. Barnet, 5-1-1834; d. Barton, 1-16-1900.

Albert Eli Smith, e1834; Fairhaven.

Alexander V. G. Smith, e1855; Vt.

Allen Smith, e1847; N. Y.

Artemas Smith, e1840; Sudbury.

Athelstan Washington Smith, e1835; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1836.

C. Livingston Smith, e1844; Pa.

Daniel A. Smith, e1832; N. Y., M.D. (institution not identified).

Harvey E. Smith, e1842; N. Y.

Henry F. Smith, e1856; Vt., M.D., AMC, 1854; b. Castleton, 10-?-1829; d. there, 1-23-1871.

Hezekiah W. Smith, e1849; Vt.

Hiram Anson Smith, e1850; N. H., b. Mason, N. H., 10-18-1830.

James M. Smith, e1824; N. Y.

James G. Smith, e1848; Vt.

John E. Smith, e1846; Vt.

Leander Smith, e1842; Mass., M.D., DMC, 1843; banker; b. Templeton, Mass., 2-10-1819; d. Morrison, Ill., 8-5-1889.

Leander C. Smith, e1844; Vt.

Peter S. Smith, e1847; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1838; b. Kortright, N. Y., 12-25-1812.

Willard Smith, e1832; Albany.

W. N. Smith, e1852; Vt.

John Wiegand Snowden, e1842; Pa., M.D., UP, 1844; d. Hammonton, N. J., 5-29-1888.

Ireneus Solomon, e1843; P. Q.

James B. Soule, e1850; Vt., b. Danby, 1826; d. Walton, Wis.

Lewis Southwick, e1834; N. Y.

George H. Spafford, e1857; Vt., M.D., AMC, 1859; d. Cavendish, 6-18-1906.

Benjamin Bacon Spalding, e1834; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1835; b. Brooklyn, Conn., 10-6-1811; d. there, 5-7-1874.

William Cowper Spalding, e1845; Vt., M.D., NYU, 1847; b. Montpelier, 9-2-1825.

William F. Sparks, e1858; N. Y.

Davis Lucian Spaulding, e1856; Vt.

Alonzo Spencer, e1835; N. Y., M.D., Willoughby Medical Coll., 1838.

George Spencer, e1843; Vt.

Hershall D. Spencer, e1847; N.Y., M.D., BMC, 1848; b. Lisle, N. Y.; d. South Bainbridge, N. Y., 8-?-1857, aet. 34.

Hervey Spencer, e1840; Castleton.

Horatio Spencer, e1852; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1854.

John C. Spencer, e1851; Vt.

Nathan Spencer, e1831; Clarendon, M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1834; b. Sangerfield, N. Y., 3-29-1809; d. Winfield, N. Y., 12-7-1874.

Reuben Spencer, e1836; N. Y.

Gilbert Spooner, e1826; Hubbardton, b. Hubbardton, 7-5-1794; d. Glens Falls, N. Y., 5-9-1844.

Henry Waterhouse Sprague, e1840; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1841; b. Hopkinton, N. Y., 4-14-1817; d. Whitehall, N. Y., 8-9-1847.

W. M. Sprague, e1827; N. Y.

Henry Spring, e1830; N. Y., M.D., CP&SWDNY, 1834.

George W. Sproat, e1843; Vt.

Hiram Sproat, e1834; Mich.

C. E. Stacey, e1842; N. Y.

John Stacy, e1836; N. Y.

William A. Stacy, e1822; Rochester, b. Rochester; d. Rushford, N. Y.

Newell M. Steele, e1855; Vt.

J. N. Stevens, e1857; N. H.

Phineas Stevens, e1829; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1828; b. Barnet; d. 1830.

William Bradford Stevens, e1846; N. H., M.D., DMC, 1853; b. Bedford, N. H., 1-27-1820; d. there, 2-18-1861.

Delos Stewart, e1842; N. Y.

William Stewart, e1845; Vt., M.D., NYU, 1847.

Sylvanus Delano Stickney, e1843; N. H., manufacturer; b. 5-30-1818.

William E. Stoddard, e1836; Ira.

A. S. Stone, e1842; Vt.

Charles Stone, e1821; Chester.

George E. Stone, e1821; Monkton, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Vermont, 1851; b. Monkton, 4-4-1803.

Hiram M. Stone, e1836; Bridport.

Hiram Stowell, e1824; N. Y.

Alonzo Streeter, e1824; Mass., M.D., BMC, 1826; b. Rowe, Mass., 5-1-1805; d. 7-2-1856.

Lorenzo Streeter, e1824; Mass., M.D., BMC, 1828; b. Rowe, Mass., 5-1-1805; d. 4-2-1861.

Phineas Harman Strong, e1835; Pawlet, M.D., AMC, 1839, A.M. (Hon.), Middlebury Coll., 1870; professor Howard University; b. Pawlet, 8-6-1817; d. Buffalo, N. Y., 2-10-1890.

Thomas Davis Strong, e1849; Vt., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1848; M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1851; president New York State Medical Soc., 1894; b. Pawlet, 11-22-1822.

John Stryker, e1836; N. Y.

B. W. Sumpter, e1842; N. Y.

- Benjamin Franklin Sutton, e1858; N. Y., M.D., UVt, 1860; b. Shelburne, 8-10-1834; d. Middlebury, 3-12-1902.
- John Swann, e1846; N. C.
- John Buzzell Sweat, e1845; Me., M.D., NYU, 1849; b. Parsonfield, Me., 7-26-1826; d. there, 11-21-1856.
- Abel Sweet, e1842; Vt., b. Hinesburg, 6-22-1813; d. Starksboro, 12-15-1862.
- John W. Sweetland, e1848; N. Y., M.D., Worcester Medical Coll., 1849.
- Wells Taber, e1846; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1847; b. Wales, N. Y., 7-17-1824; d. there, 11-24-1861.
- Gideon Tabor, e1821; N. Y., M.D. (Hon.), BMC, 1834.
- John William Tabor, e1822; Mt. Tabor, b. Mt. Tabor, 3-17-1796; d. there, 5-5-1830.
- Louis Tachee, e1845; P. Q.
- I. A. Taggard, e1847; N. Y.
- Elisha B. Tanner, e1825; N. Y.
- Adrian G. Taylor, e1826; Ludlow, d. Ludlow, 6-3-1846, aet. 42.
- Joseph Tefft, e1831; N. Y., M.D., VMC, 1833; b. Lebanon, N. Y., 8-29-1812; d. Elgin, Ill., 8-26-1888.
- Charles E. Templeton, e1856; Vt., b. Montpelier, 7-9-1837; d. Irasburg, 1-6-1891.
- Adrian Russell Terry, e1829; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1831; A.M. (Hon.), Trinity Coll., 1836; professor Bristol College (Pa.); teacher; b. Hartford, Conn., 9-29-1808; d. Chicago, Ill., 12-4-1864.
- Charles Augustus Terry, e1831; Conn., M.D., CP&SNY, 1833; professor Medical Department Western Reserve Coll., 1865-72; b. Hartford, Conn., 10-9-1810; d. Cleveland, O., 2-5-1872.
- Enoch Thacher, e1823; Woodstock, d. Newbury, 5-14-1850, aet. 45.
- A. Louis Theller, e1845; P. Q.
- Alden Thomas, e1822; N. Y., druggist; b. Woodstock, 11-11-1797; d. Rockford, Ill., 3-21-1856.
- Augustus Fitzerland Thomas, e1837; Middletown.
- Chester Thomas, e1827; Mass.
- James Henry Thompson, e1857; Me., M.D., Bowdoin Medical Coll., 1859; b. Foxcroft, Me., 9-14-1835; d. Milwaukee, Wis., 6-20-1891.
- Marshall E. Thompson, e1847; Vt.
- E. C. Tompkins, e1852; N. Y.
- Joseph G. Tilden, e1823; Thetford.
- Philo Tilden, e1823; Pawlet, b. Braintree, 5-8-1801.
- Charles Tillman, e1836; N. Y.
- Adrian S. Torrey, e1845; Conn.
- William Towner, e1827; Charlotte, M.D., UVt, 1830.
- William D. Towner, e1861; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1862.
- William O. Townsend, e1844; N. Y.
- William Azro Tracy, e1850; Vt, M.D., VMC, 1852; b. Turnbridge, 5-3-1826; d. Nashua, N. H., 3-15-1864.
- Russell Thacher Trall, e1831; N. Y., founder New York Hydro-Therapeutic College; teacher and editor; b. Vernon, Conn., 8-5-1812; d. Florence, N. J., 9-23-1877.
- Lorenzo Traver, e1855; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1857; d. Providence, R. I., 10-24-1903, aet. 69.
- A. G. Trice, e1859; N. Y.
- J. B. Tubbs, e1846; N. Y.

- Joseph L. Tucker, e1831; R. I., b. Scituate, R. I., 12-3-1807; d. Petersburg, Mich., 6-11-1880.
- Wilson Tucker, e1848; N. Y.
- Adolphe Turcotte, e1840; P. Q.
- Magloire Turcotte, e1837; P. Q., M.D., VMC, 1838, M.D., AMC, 1841.
- George W. Turner, e1821; N. Y.
- James A. Turner, e1850; N. H.
- William Harrison Turner, e1849; N. Y.
- Minor York Turrill, e1827; Shoreham, M.D., UVt, 1825; b. Shoreham, 12-23-1801.
- Buckley Olcott Tyler, e1822; N. H., M.D., VMC, 1831; b. Chesterfield, N. H., 2-13-1798; d. Montpelier, 5-21-1878.
- Cyrel Childs Tyler, e1826; Thetford, M.D., DMC, 1849; b. Thetford, 12-31-1803; d. Hopkinton, N. H., 4-15-1880.
- Richard H. Uline, e1849; N. Y.
- Daniel Kingsley Underwood, e1827; Mass., M.D., DMC, 1836; b. Enfield, Mass., 6-15-1804; d. Adrian, Mich., 5-8-1875.
- T. G. Underwood, e1860; Vt.
- O. F. Upham, e1845; Vt.
- B. F. Utter, e1828; N. Y.
- A. Vail, e1843; Vt.
- Edward Vail, e1836; Middletown, M.D., VMC, 1839.
- Joel Vaile, e1833; Winhall, M.D., VMC, 1833; b. Winhall, 9-1-1803.
- Moses Edward Vail, e1841; Danby, A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1846; lawyer; b. Danby, 11-21-1821; d. there, 6-26-1847.
- David F. VanAken, e1860; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1860; d. Malden, N. Y., 1-30-1903, aet. 69.
- Lawrence VanKleeck Vandemark, e1830; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1831; b. 8-26-1807.
- Malkert Vanderpoel, e1832; Hudson.
- Harmon VanDusen, e1825; N. Y., M.D., JMC, 1836.
- Nathaniel M. VanDusen, e1850; N. Y.
- Thomas VanFossen, e1830; N. Y.
- Charles VanLoon, e1837; N. Y.
- Henry VanOrsdale, e1856; N. Y.
- Charles Hanson VanPatten, e1835; N. Y.
- John VanSantvoord, e1836; N. Y.
- John Vanderheyden VanWie, e1837; N. Y.
- G. F. Vogt, e1848; S. C.
- Daniel P. Voorhees, e1833; N. Y.
- John E. Vosburgh, e1843; N. Y.
- John Osborn Wade, e1835; Pawlet, M.D., VMC, 1836; b. Pawlet, 5-13-1810.
- Theodore Henry Wadsworth, e1833; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1833; d. 1843.
- Amos Elmore Walker, e1840; Hubbardton, business; b. Hubbardton, 4-19-1819.
- Edmond Staats Walker, e1849; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1850; d. Ilion, N. Y., 7-12-1876.
- Ira Xenophon Walker, e1835; N. Y., M.D., YMI, 1836; d. 1839.
- Joseph Wane, e1836; N. Y.
- David Ward, e1821; N. H., M.D., UVt, 1824; b. Henniker, N. H., 12-26-1796; d. Tuscola, Ill., 1864.

- David Ward, Jr., e1821; Wells.
 H. J. Ward, e1842; N. Y.
 Robert C. Wardell, e1844; N. Y.
 James Almon Warner, e1841; Vt., A.B., Univ. Vermont, 1845, A.M., 1853;
 lawyer and editor; b. Castleton, 1825; d. Alexandria, La., 1862.
 John Wesley Warner, e1846; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1847.
 Joseph H. Warner, e1852; N. H.
 L. Warner, e1841; Vt.
 Leonard G. Warren, e1825; N. Y., d. 1866, aet. 63.
 Worthy Waters, e1821; Manchester, M. D. (institution not identified); b.
 Cambridge, N. Y., 1798; d. Argyle, N. Y., 5-29-1828.
 John Weaver, e1837; Plymouth, b. Plymouth, 1816; d. 10-14-1857.
 William H. Webb, e1846; N. Y., M.D., Pennsylvania Medical Coll., 1848.
 J. Palmer Webster, e1847; N. H., M.D., NYU, 1849; d. Sacramento, Cal., 6-?-
 1850.
 Warren Webster, e1857; N. H., M.D., HMS, 1861; b. Gilmanton, N. H., 3-7-
 1837; d. Baltimore, Md., 1-13-1896.
 George W. Weed, e1836; N. Y.
 Levi Weed, e1852; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1853.
 Felix Weidman, e1845; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1847; d. 9-10-1895.
 Robert Vicars Welch, e1836; Ireland.
 John Fuller Weld, e1835; N. H., b. Berkshire, 12-11-1808; d. Nauvoo, Ill.,
 1890.
 Loren West, e1821; Mass.
 Peter Solomon Froeleigh Westervelt, e1825; N. Y., b. Greenbush, N. Y., 12-22-
 1804; d. Cropseyville, N. Y., 1-30-1880.
 Franklin Weston, e1835; Mich.
 Abner M. Westover, e1848; N. Y.
 Thomas S. Wharton, e1857; Pa.
 Franklin Wheeler, e1850; Conn., A.B., Yale Coll., 1847, A.M., 1867, M.D.,
 CP&SNY, 1852; b. Avon, Conn., 5-16-1827; d. Farmington, Conn., 2-10-
 1907.
 Tolman Wheeler, e1822; New Haven, M.D., UVt, 1824.
 Edson Jonathan Whitcomb, e1846; N. Y., M.D., GMC, 1847.
 Loammi Whitcomb, e1823; N. Y.
 Charles A. White, e1850; N. Y.
 Charles D. White, e1849; N. Y.
 Charles R. White, e1833; N. Y.
 W. H. Whitlock, e1859; Vt.
 Lorenzo Locke Whitmore, e1847; Mass., M.D., HMS, 1851; b. North Ashburn-
 ham, Mass., 7-2-1823; d. there, 1-23-1899.
 Benjamin Henry Whitney, e1836; Rutland.
 Joshua J. Whitney, e1852; N. Y., M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1854; b. Eagle, N. Y.,
 6-16-1830; d. Ft. Pierre, S. D., 10-5-1890.
 Lyman Lincoln Wight, e1845; Mass., M.D., CP&SNY, 1846; business; b. South
 Brimfield, Mass., 7-21-1822.
 Albert M. Wilcox, e1855; Vt.
 C. E. Wilcox, e1842; N. Y.
 Willard A. Wilkins, e1830; Guilford, M.D., VMC, 1831; b. Guilford, 12-22-
 1806.
 Myron G. Wilkinson, e1843; N. Y.
 Ambrose Phelps Willard, e1834; N. Y.

- Benjamin F. Willard, e1819; N. Y.
Ephraim Stone Willard, e1858; Mass., M.D., Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Pennsylvania, 1860; d. Boston, Mass., 4-18-1873, aet. 58.
Erastus Hall Willard, e1837; N. Y., b. Brattleboro, 1-28-1808; d. Cuba, N. Y., 7-16-1886.
John Wildenow, e1833; N. Y.
John B. Williams, e1854; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1855.
LaFayette Williams, e1821; Rutland.
Thomas Williams, e1845; N. Y., M.D., NYU, 1847.
William Browning Williams, e1835; Conn., M.D., BMC, 1836; b. North Stonington, Conn., 8-18-1813.
Andrew Wilson, e1834; N. Y.
James P. Wilson, e1824; N. H.
Moses Sawyer Wilson, e1858; N. H., M.D., HMS, 1859; b. Salisbury, N. H., 11-21-1835; d. Griggsville, Ill., 2-26-1873.
Samuel Wilson, e1836; N. Y.
Martin Ebenezer Winchell, e1852; Conn., M.D., YMI, 1853; teacher; b. North East, N. Y., 10-14-1829; d. Tensas, La., 5-1-1864.
Cooley E. Wing, e1855; Wis.
William Grosvenor Wolcott, e1836; Shoreham, M.D., BMC, 1839.
David Chase Woodman, e1840; Pawlet, M.D., AMC, 1841; b. Brattleboro, 11-15-1807.
William H. Woodruff, e1852; N. Y., A.B., Union Coll., 1851, M.D., AMC, 1854; d. Pine Bush, N. Y., 11-30-1896.
A. S. Woodward, e1844; Vt.
D. J. Woodward, e1837; Vt.
Edwin Carlos Woodward, e1834; Castleton, druggist; b. Castleton, 12-25-1816; d. there, 11-22-1855.
Theodore Woodward, e1855; Vt.
T. M. Woodward, e1842; Vt.
Robert P. Woodworth, e1824; N. Y.
Ezra Dean Worcester, e1840; Castleton, M.D., VMC, 1836; druggist.
John Work, e1827; Williamstown, M.D., UVt, 1829; b. Williamstown, 7-22-1802; d. Essex, 10-25-1862.
Elisha B. Wright, e1826; Weybridge, M.D., UVt, 1829; b. Weybridge, 9-23-1801.
John E. Wright, e1847; N. Y.
Melvin Wright, e1844; Vt.
R. S. Wright, e1852; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1854.
Rial Wright, e1824; N. Y.
William Powers Wright, e1836; N. Y., M.D., BMC, 1838.
William E. Wyman, e1825; Tinmouth.
- L. York, e1858; N. C.
Edward Livingston Youmans, e1854; N. Y., A.M. (Hon.), Hamilton Coll., 1859, M.D. (Hon.), UVt, 1860; author and editor; b. Coeymans, N. Y., 6-3-1821; d. New York City, 1-18-1887.
Cleveland R. Young, e1858; Mass.
Franklin A. Young, e1859; N. Y., M.D., AMC, 1860; d. West Charlton, N. Y., 12-17-1886.
George Henry Young, e1837; N. Y.
James Young, e1836; N. Y.

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